

The Journal of Historical Review

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Advance TO Barbarism

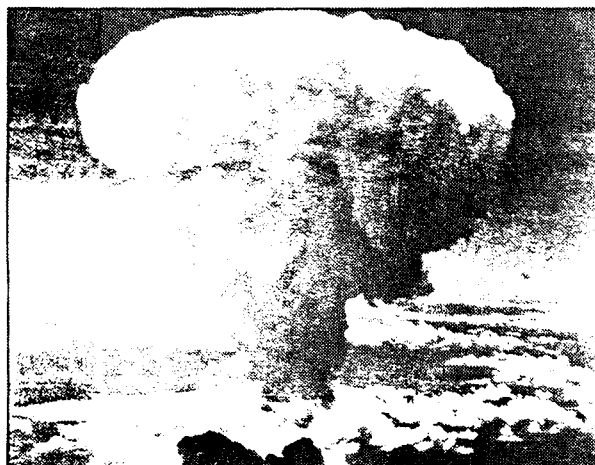
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Editor: Mark Weber
Associate Editor: Greg Raven

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On the Cover:

Goebbels at his imposing desk in the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin.

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Goebbels and the 'Final Solution'

Revelations from Goebbels' Diary

Bringing to Light Secrets of Hitler's Propaganda Minister

DAVID IRVING

At the last IHR Conference, in October 1992, I spoke about my visit to the secret Soviet state archives in Moscow, where I found the private diary of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi Propaganda Minister, microfilmed on eighteen hundred glass plates. [See: D. Irving, "The Suppressed Eichmann and Goebbels Papers," March–April 1993 *Journal*, pp. 14–25.]

I can't tell you just who tipped me off about this, as it would breach confidentiality, but there are certain German historians who are friendly to me, and one of them tipped me that the material was just waiting to be found by someone. I went to Moscow and got this material — to the unbounded rage of rival historians around the world, who couldn't believe that I, the "incorrigible," "neo-Nazi," "Fascist-scum" historian, had got the stuff for which they had been looking for 50 years.

If you're a historian dealing with the Third Reich, you know that Goebbels' diary must contain all the dirt from that era. And yet, all the vital episodes of Third Reich history, the events we're really curious about — such as the June 1934 "Night of the Long Knives," when Hitler ditched SA Brown Shirt leader Ernst Röhm, or the "Crystal Night" in November 1938, or the Reichstag fire mystery, or the inside story of the rise of the Nazi Party — are missing from the *published* Goebbels diary, the portion that has been in the public domain for the last 40 years or so.

One way and another, portions have trickled out. First of all there was the original typed Goebbels diary for parts of the years 1942 and 1943, which is now in the Hoover Institution library in Stanford,

California. [Edited by Louis Lochner, it was published in 1948.] The National Archives in Washington acquired a sheaf of diary pages from August 1941. The French somehow got April 1943, and the Hoover library obtained six diary pages from July 1944.

Most importantly, the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich managed to get hold of further portions of the diary through negotiations with the East German Communist authorities. [See, for example, *Final Entries 1945: The Diaries of Joseph Goebbels*. New York: 1978.]

But vital passages were missing even from these, among them the year 1944 — the year of D-Day, the Stauffenberg bomb plot, and the Battle of the Bulge. And there were years for which only a couple of notebooks have hitherto been available. One begins to suspect that somebody knew they were sitting on a real treasure, and they weren't going to release it. By holding back the good stuff, they were acting in an almost capitalistic manner.

In the end, I didn't pay one bent nickel for this material. Visiting Moscow in June 1992, I simply reminded the head of the Soviet state archives that over the years three or four of my books had been published in the former Soviet Union, and he just let me have the material, assuming, I suppose, that I was therefore kosher.

It was a different situation when I returned for the second time in July 1992 to complete the work. As the week progressed, I found it getting stickier and stickier. They suddenly weren't able to find the boxes and files I'd seen the time before. I had to fight and plead and holler, and they still weren't turning up the stuff I really wanted. On the last day, the secretary of the director came out to me and said: "Mr. Irving, I've got a very embarrassing question to ask of you. Have you been stealing any material from our archives?"

Now, this is something that a historian just doesn't do. When you work in the archives, you're working on trust. You've an obligation to posterity. You do not permanently remove stuff. I did, however, have an arrangement with the director, who permitted me to remove certain glass plates from

David Irving is one of the world's most widely read and influential historians. He is the author of more than two dozen published works on 20th century history. For more about him, see the Jan.–Feb. 1993 *Journal*, pp. 4–19. This essay is adapted from Irving's presentation at the Twelfth IHR Conference, Sept. 1994. Several of the illustrations appearing here are from Irving's forthcoming biography, *Dr. Goebbels: His Life and Death*, scheduled for publication later this year in New York, London, Stockholm, Tokyo, Paris and Milan.

the archives for copying because they didn't have the requisite facilities there. They didn't even have a microfiche reader. He allowed me to remove these glass plates on my honor, and bring them back after having made the necessary photographic prints.

In an effort to stop me from gaining access, it turned out that somebody had told the archives that I was stealing material. To resolve the situation I signed a declaration stating that everything I had seen in the archives was still there, and that nothing was missing. That was, in fact, the truth.

The archives director was very pleased to have this declaration, and the secretary added the pregnant words: "The information came from Munich." Once again my traditional enemies around the world were trying to trip me up. It didn't work because by that time I'd obtained 99 percent of the material I had on my "shopping list": diary portions dealing with the *Kristallnacht*, the "Night of the Long Knives," the Reichstag fire, Pearl Harbor, all of 1944, the whole of the months leading up to the outbreak of World War Two — everything. I'd gotten the lot.

It was difficult, because, as I said, the Russians didn't have a microfiche reader. I suspected in advance that I might need one, because in preparation for my trip to Moscow in the 1970s I had brought with me toilet paper and a bath plug because I knew I wouldn't find them in my Moscow hotel. On this occasion I had thought to myself, "Suppose — it's incredible, I mean this is a state archives — but just suppose they don't have a microfiche reader. I'd better take something with me." So I went to Selfridge's and asked for the most powerful magnifying glass they had. What I didn't know was that the more powerful the magnification, the smaller the lens is. I wound up buying a 12x magnifier that was about as big as my little fingernail. So during the first week I was there, I had to hold it up like this to read those glass plates. But if you don't mind straining your eyesight, it works.

It's quite an unusual feeling looking at the original Nazi microfiche glass plates in the original Agfa boxes — there are eighteen hundred plates, each with 25 or 40 images on them — a total of 70 or 80 thousand pages of paper. And you know you are the first person to read them since Goebbels, in 1944 and 1945, ordered the stuff to be preserved in case of damage to the originals. No one knows now where his original notebooks are, or what happened to them. They're probably gone forever. But fortunately they were preserved on glass plates, and I was the first person to study them.

The Reichstag Fire

For example, I read for the first time Goebbels' hand-written entry about the Reichstag fire. As he



Dr. Goebbels, in an official portrait. (Courtesy of David Irving, from his forthcoming biography, *Dr. Goebbels: His Life and Death*.)

described it, he was at his home with Hitler on that evening of February 27, 1933, when the phone rang at nine o'clock. It was the prankster "Putzi" Hanfstaengl, saying: "The Reichstag's on fire." Goebbels remembered that he'd been had twice by Hanfstaengl already that week, and he thought this was another prank, so he just put the phone down. Hanfstaengl phoned again and said, "You'd better listen to what I'm saying, The Reichstag's on fire." Goebbels realized this could be serious after all, so he made a phone call to the police station at the Brandenburg Gate, which confirmed that the Reichstag was on fire. Thereupon he and Hitler jumped into a car and drove straight to the Reichstag where they found their worst fears confirmed. This is in the hand-written diary, it is obviously genuine, and it confirms what we know from other sources.

Early Entries

Goebbels' diary didn't start in 1933 when the Nazis come to power; it started when he was a student at Heidelberg University, and carries on all the way until a few days before he commits suicide in 1945 with his family in Hitler's bunker. Never has there been such a contiguous source of information for historians to use, but never has there been a source more fraught with danger. Nobody's diary is genuine, because everybody lies to his diary. Okay,

"lie" is a bit sharp. Everyone is a hero in his own diary. So what do you believe? That's the way it is with diaries. You've got to know how to evaluate them. What Goebbels writes in his diary about Goebbels, you treat with suspicion. What Goebbels writes in his diary about a fight between Rosenberg and Koch is probably more accurate, although he's got his sympathies there, too. You have to learn to be very careful.

I'm saying this for a reason, because when we come to look at what the diary says about the Crystal Night, it's not what you expect it to say, and you can only really straighten things out when you accept that Goebbels has his reasons for writing things in a certain way. I'm something of an expert with diaries, because I've been looking at people's diaries as an historian for the last 30 or 40 years, and I know the things to look for.



David Irving speaking at the Twelfth IHR Conference (Sept. 1994).

It always amuses me the way people write in their diaries certain euphemisms for relations with the opposite sex. I won't describe to you which words I use in my diary, but — okay, I will. I might write, "Lucy came 'round, and was amiable." It seems pretty harmless, but it's code. This becomes obvious if you slip up and write, "Lucy came round and was

amiable twice."

I had the private diary of Luftwaffe Field Marshal Erhard Milch, who had the habit of putting a little X on the line between two days in his diary. Some days, however, there were two Xs, and on one occasion, during the battle of Stalingrad when he was in Berlin, there were three Xs followed by the initials "E.H.," all done into a kind of monogram or logo: "XXX E.H." I happened to know that "E.H." was Edith Hesselbarth, his private secretary. When I tracked her down at her home on Lake Constance, she was most indignant about this imputation, until I told her that Milch had written it in his diary, whereupon she confessed.

In the case of Dr. Goebbels, everybody knows that he has gone into history as the arch-Casanova of the Third Reich. He was the one with the string of amours, and no film starlet could make headway in the German film industry, so legend has it, without using the Minister's casting couch. And yet, it turns out, unless I'm grievously wrong, he was age 33 when he first had a sexual experience with a woman. If you read his diary you could be misled. Very early on in his diary, he's talking about how Else came 'round, and she was all his: "She was all over me." It's an imprecise phrase, but you're willing to believe, given his reputation, that this could only mean one thing.

In another passage, Anka Stalherm, the great heroine of his life, comes to see him and there's an episode on the meadow in Freiburg: "the first kiss." It's only when you start reading through the diary, and the letters that pass between her and Goebbels over the next ten years, that you realize that that first kiss was, in fact, a kiss on the cheek. That's as far as he got with her.

I subsequently found Anka Stalherm's daughter. Because I thought it would be a bit embarrassing to ask her how far her mother had gone with the Nazi Propaganda Minister, I planned on making this my last question before I beat a retreat. As I walked in through the door, though, she said: "Mr. Irving, before you even begin this interview, I want you to know what my mother told me about Goebbels, which is that she never, ever, did it with him. She found him intellectually fascinating, a man of enormous presence, but physically repulsive." Goebbels was 5'4", just over 100 pounds, a club foot with one leg two inches shorter than the other — a bit of a freak, in other words. He never got anywhere with Anka Stalherm, although if you read his diary you would imagine that she was the great love of his life.

How do we know he was 33 when it first happened? The answer is that he started going out with Olga, the girlfriend of Mr. Arnolt Bronner. (He had a predilection for dating other men's girlfriends; a dangerous habit if you're only 5'4".) He went out

with this woman, and she comes 'round, so to speak. Obviously something happened because that night he writes in his diary all the words of euphoria followed with the figures in parenthesis: "(1, 2)." This might, by itself, mean nothing at all, were it not for an entry a few days later, with Olga coming 'round again, and new figures in brackets: "(3, 4, 5)." Well this is rather like being "twice amiable," isn't it? It's a bit of a give-away, and given what we know about the kiss on the cheek, which was all he'd gotten in previous years, you can be pretty certain what this denotes. This happened in December 1930, and he was born in October 1897.

She is only one step ahead, so to speak, of Magda Quandt, who later became Magda Goebbels — the divorced, blonde, well-to-do wife of a German industrialist, who fell for him. In mid-February 1931 — after many, many weeks of working for him in the archives and so on — she comes 'round to his apartment, and you get the same brackets treatment. It's "(1)", and then "(2)", "(3)", and then, on March 1931, "(4)" and "(5)". Five episodes spread over six weeks. There again, you've got a certain amount of support for the belief that he wasn't as active as he made out in later years. If there was anything he was good at, it was propaganda. So we're demolishing a bit of a propaganda legend in connection with Dr. Goebbels here. Amusing as this is, it helps to teach us to be very cautious when dealing with someone's diary as a source of information.

Growing Anti-Semitism

I've gone through the diary with a special interest in the Jewish issue, and particularly the "final solution." There's no question that whatever tragedy befell the Jews in Germany during the Third Reich, Dr. Goebbels himself was the prime moving force behind it. He wasn't just the person who created the atmosphere of hatred, he was also the one who pulled the levers and started the trains in motion. What happened at the other end is still a matter of debate, and this issue is one of the moving causes of revisionism at this moment.

Goebbels didn't start out anti-Semitic. His very early diary pages, back in 1923, contain no references to the Jews, or any anti-Semitism at all, in fact. We do know that in his home town of Rheydt, a close neighbor with whom his parents maintained very close relations was Dr. Josef Joseph, a Jewish lawyer. There was a long-standing friendship between him and Goebbels' parents, who often sent their son 'round to spend the day with Dr. Joseph. (Goebbels' father, Fritz Goebbels, was bookkeeper at a local textile factory.) I'm inclined to believe that the fact that Dr. Joseph was such a close friend of Mr. and Mrs. Goebbels, and not just the boy's Catholic upbringing and the fact that his godfather was



Dr. Bernhard Weiss, Deputy Police Chief of Berlin in the years before the National Socialists came to power. Goebbels mockingly dubbed him "Isidor," a nickname meant to underscore his Jewish ancestry. (Photo: Bundesarchiv, Koblenz.)

also called Joseph, may have been the reason for Goebbels' second name: Paul Joseph Goebbels.

Goebbels met Anka Stalherm at Heidelberg University, where she was one of the few women students. She was fabulously rich, had shoulder-length blonde hair, and was a typically care-free, affluent female student. Goebbels could hardly believe his luck when, of all the young men at the university, she picked him. There was undoubtedly a very close friendship between them, and all their letters have survived. (I was able to read them in the German archives until the German government, in an act of incredible spitefulness, on July 1, 1993, ordered me banned from the archives, "to protect the interests of the German people".)

In one letter to him, Anka made a mildly anti-Semitic remark, typical of those that were common in the social circles in which she moved. Indignantly he wrote back to his new girlfriend, putting her in her place. In this letter, dated February 17, 1919, Goebbels responded: "As you know, I can't stand this exaggerated anti-Semitism. My view is you don't get rid of them by huffing and puffing, let alone by pogroms, and even if you could do so, that

Jewish 'Declaration of War' Against Germany

"Judea Declares War On Germany. Jews of All The World Unite. Boycott of German Goods," proclaim headlines in the London *Daily Express*, March 24, 1933. "The whole of Israel throughout the world is uniting to declare an economic and financial war on Germany," the mass-circulation British newspaper goes on in its front-page report to tell readers about the international boycott campaign. This Jewish "war on Germany" was launched even before Hitler's new National Socialist government had enacted its first anti-Jewish law.

"... All Israel is rising in wrath against the Nazi onslaught on the Jews," continues the *Daily Express* report. "... Resolutions are being taken throughout the Jewish business world to sever trade relations with Germany ... Germany is a heavy borrower in foreign money markets, where Jewish influence is considerable ... A concerted boycott by Jewish buyers is likely to involve great damage to the German export trade ..."

would be both highly ignoble and unworthy."

Furthermore, Goebbels' favorite professor at Heidelberg was Friedrich Gundolf, who was Jewish. This didn't matter to Goebbels at all. When Gundolf said that he wouldn't have time to work with Goebbels on his doctoral dissertation, he passed him on to another professor of literature, Max von Waldberg, who was also Jewish. To the end of his life, Goebbels spoke very highly of these two professors. It was typical of Goebbels that he was able to put Jews into two categories, regarding individual Jews with respect and admiration, while at the same time holding the Jewish people in contempt.

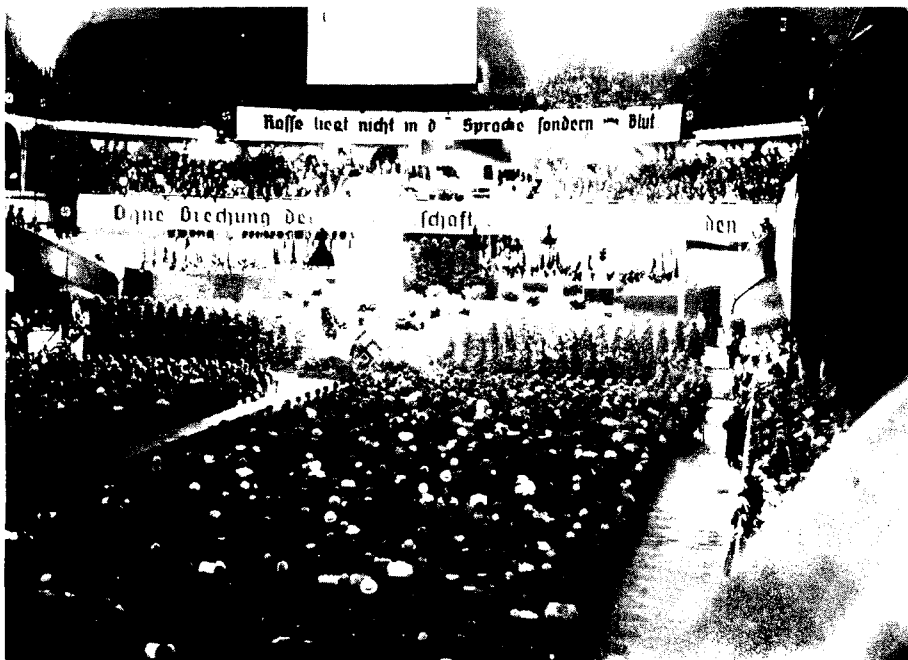
Just a few years later, though, on October 30, 1922, he delivered a lecture in Rheydt in which he commented approvingly on Oswald Spengler's criticism of the Jewish people. So you can see that a certain trend had begun to set in. I often wonder: Was this due to something innate or was it his surroundings? We are not able to pin down just what caused Goebbels to become anti-Semitic around 1922. Certainly by the time he arrived in Berlin, in 1926, as *Gauleiter* (district party leader), his anti-Semitism was in full flood, and, as we shall see, what he saw there completed the picture for him.

His formative experiences came in the aftermath of World War One, I think. Because of his club foot, the army had refused to accept him as a soldier, which was humiliating. In 1923 he worked in a bank in Cologne, where he was shocked by Jewish banking methods. He saw Jews ruining ordinary Germans, he saw speculation, and he saw inflation wiping out people's savings. His colleagues at the bank undoubtedly drew his attention to the Jewish role in all of it, as the private banks in Germany were almost entirely in Jewish hands.

Another factor played a role. When he left the university Goebbels was an aspiring writer of poetry, plays and newspaper articles. He wanted to write for the great national newspapers and magazines, which were largely controlled by the Ullstein and Mosse families, both of which were Jewish. His approaches to these two publishing companies, with articles submitted for publication, and subsequently seeking employment, were rudely rebuffed. The *Berliner Tageblatt* alone returned to him nearly 50 articles he had submitted.

No surprise, if you look at the private papers of Theodor Wolff, chief editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which was published by the Mosse company. In these papers, which are filed in the German Federal archives, you can see that Wolff was corresponding almost entirely only with Jews.

It's what today we would call networking; if you're outside the loop, you can't break in. One knows this when one is mature, but when you are a young student fresh out of university, full of great



An anti-Jewish rally in Germany, 1935. The banners proclaim: "Race Lies not in the Language, but in the Blood" and "No World Peace Without Breaking the World Domination of the Jews." (Photo: National Archives, Washington, DC. From David Irving's forthcoming biography, *Dr. Goebbels: His Life and Death*.)

idealism and belief in your own superior talents, the first realization that you can't break into the loop — that the network is there to keep people like you out — makes a great impression, as it probably did on the young Dr. Goebbels. And this undoubtedly had an effect on his anti-Semitism, even though he still wasn't hostile toward individual Jews.

After Anka Stalherm left and married another young man, Goebbels started a long affair with a young woman named Else Janke. One day, while he's commenting to her on his physical debilities, telling her he realizes he must be quite unattractive because of his club foot and all the rest of it, she says, "You think you've got problems? I'm half Jewish." This was a great shock to Goebbels at that time. Her half-Jewishness, which he described as her mixed blood, grew more and more important in the relationship until it finally led to their break-up. He was actually happy when he was named Gauleiter of Berlin, where the Nazi Party was in disarray, because this gave him a chance to leave Else Janke gracefully. In Berlin he had his eyes on another girl by the name of Josephine von Behr.

At this time he also makes friends with Julius Streicher, Gauleiter of Nuremberg and publisher of the notorious anti-Semitic weekly, *Der Stürmer*. His views on Streicher vary widely throughout his diary. Sometimes he's full of praise for him, rather

the way we grudgingly admire a person who is a bit bullheaded and plows ahead regardless of the damage he does. He liked Streicher as a human being, he liked him for his courage. But then again, he strongly deprecated his brand of anti-Semitism, regarding it as needlessly vulgar. This comes out again and again in the diary. It's a dichotomy that is never satisfactorily resolved until we come to one of the last items in the archives: a February 1945 letter from Goebbels to Streicher, congratulating him on his birthday and sending him a valuable oil painting. Goebbels stayed in touch with Streicher even after he fell out of favor with Hitler.

'Isidor' Weiss

When Goebbels arrived in Berlin as Gauleiter in 1926, he was confronted by a

city with 179,000 Jews, one third of all Jews in Germany, and he made use of this fact. The Berlin population already was seething because of the presence of these Jews. In the coming years, Goebbels repeatedly explained to foreign diplomats that the problem there was the usual one, in which the Jewish population disproportionately controlled all the lucrative professions. This rankled with Berlin's non-Jewish population, of course, and Goebbels, whether deliberately or by instinct, zeroed in on this as a wound that he could work on to promote the Nazi cause.

He was aided in this endeavor by the fact that his chief opponent there, Berlin's Deputy Police Chief (who acted as though he was Police Chief; even the real Police Chief referred to him as being the Chief) was Dr. Bernhard Weiss, a Jew. Weiss looked so much like a Jewish caricature that his photographs didn't need to be re-touched by the Nazis. He was stereotypically Semitic in feature: short, with rounded ears and hook nose, and wearing spectacles.

In London I located Weiss' daughter, Hilda Baban-Weiss, and I pleaded with her for a more attractive photograph of her father, pointing out that the ones I have are not very flattering. I got total silence from the daughter, so I abandoned my quest. Unfortunately, when my biography of Dr.

Goebbels comes out we're going to have to use these rather unattractive pictures.

Dr. Goebbels promptly dubbed Weiss "Isidor," to such a degree of success that within two or three years there was hardly a Berliner who didn't believe that "Isidor" was his real first name.



Lida Baarova, Czech film actress who starred in German UFA films. Goebbels' love affair with her caused a scandal in 1938. (Photo: UFA studio promotional still. Courtesy of David Irving, from his forthcoming biography, *Dr. Goebbels: His Life and Death*.)

The fight between Dr. Bernhard Weiss and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, is, I think, one of the most hilarious, improbable stories to come out of this era. Twenty-eight times Weiss sued Goebbels for calling him a Jew. Twenty-eight times the judges pointed out to Weiss that he was in fact Jewish, and therefore it was no libel. On one occasion, Dr. Goebbels' newspaper *Der Angriff* published a cartoon showing a donkey with the head of Dr. Weiss, with all of its legs splayed on an ice pond, and a caption reading: "Isidor on thin ice." Isidor Weiss (you see, even I'm calling him Isidor now), immediately sued for libel. Goebbels pointed out it was just a cartoon, but the judge said it was quite obvious that the donkey had the face of Dr. Weiss. Whereupon a headline in the

next issue of *Der Angriff* declared: "Judge Confirms Donkey Has Face of Dr. Weiss."

A German scholar recently published a 600-page book purely devoted to the fight between Dr. Goebbels and Dr. Weiss. It would be worth having this book in English, except that the problems between the two men are almost untranslatable.

As Goebbels orchestrated the rise of the Nazi party in Berlin, part of the problem for the democrats there was that much of what he said was true. The Jewish community not only dominated the legal and medical professions in Berlin, they also dominated the crime scene. In my biography I've quoted Interpol figures of the percentage of Jews among those arrested for drug dealing and narcotics. Moreover, three-quarters of the pickpockets in Berlin were Jewish. It was quite easy for Goebbels to draw attention to such facts, and to embellish them in a propaganda campaign. This came to him as second nature. In every new scandal in Berlin, it seemed, Jews were at the base of it — ripping off the banks, ripping off the taxpayers, and ripping off the government. And again and again, they seemed to be getting off scot-free.

At Syracuse University I found the private papers of Heinrich Brüning, who was Hitler's predecessor as Chancellor (1930–1932). In this collection is a manuscript in which he describes his problems as Chancellor. Brüning recounts that at one time, he ordered an investigation of Jewish banks in Berlin and their methods, and in his manuscript he writes: "The results were so horrifying that I ordered this document to be kept secret, because if it had been allowed to become public knowledge, it would have resulted in anti-Jewish riots." Of course, even though much of what Goebbels said was true, this just doesn't justify what he did later on. We must, in all fairness, keep emphasizing this point.

During the 1920s Goebbels wrote a play called *Michael*, and it's interesting to compare the various drafts of it, which are available. When he first wrote it back in 1923 or 1924, it was a straightforward kind of morality play. But Goebbels would change things. After Anka Stalherm annoyed him, he changed the leading female character. And as he became more and more annoyed with the Jews, he wrote more anti-Semitism into the play. In the drafts you can see him becoming progressively more anti-Jewish.

After seeing his first Hollywood movie, he wrote in his diary (on Dec. 3, 1928): "Sheer hell. Jewish kitsch. Virtually all you saw were Hebrews." A few months later, on February 15, 1929, he wrote: "The Jewish question is the questions of all questions."

There is a curious passage in his private diary that shows how increasingly obsessed he had become. It was after three years in Berlin as Gaule-



Ernst vom Rath, 29-year-old legation secretary at the German embassy in Paris, was murdered in November 1938 by Herschel Grynszpan.

iter, fighting this increasingly desperate battle, almost with one hand tied behind his back, being repeatedly banned on orders of Dr. Weiss, having repeatedly nearly been sent to prison himself. One night he has a dream, which he then records in his diary (December 17, 1929). In this dream he's back at school, running madly through the corridors with pillars flashing past him, and he's being chased by Jews screaming at him, "Hate, hate, hate." He's always able to keep a few limping strides ahead of his pursuers, occasionally turning round and flinging back at them the same taunt: "Hate, hate, hate!" What an odd thing for a man to write in his own diary. One doesn't often write down one's own dreams in a diary. The mere fact that he had dreams like that shows that he was becoming obsessed with these Jews, the enemy.

More and more episodes occurred to give him reasons to dislike Jews. After Horst Wessel, a young Nazi stormtrooper who composed the hymn that subsequently became the second national anthem of Nazi Germany, was murdered in early 1930 by a communist in Berlin, it was a Jew who gave refuge

to the murderers when they fled. This kind of thing will have undoubtedly had an effect of Goebbels. He would have chalked it up on his list of grudges.

Even worse, after he began going out with Magda Quandt (whose stepfather, Friedländer, he knew had been Jewish), it happened that for days at a time she didn't come to see him. After a while, she doesn't answer the phone or keep dates, and eventually Goebbels finds out he has a rival: a Jew named Victor Arlosoroff, who is also enraged to find out that she's two-timing him with the Nazi Gauleiter of Berlin. Arlosoroff is so enraged, in fact, that during one meeting he pulls out a revolver, and in a jealous, dramatic scene, fires at her, deliberately missing. The bullet buries itself in the wall near her. She gets him out of her life, although he keeps returning and pleading to be taken back.

This man is none other than Victor Chaim Arlosoroff, who subsequently became an important Zionist figure. After Hitler came to power, he was the Zionist representative in the negotiations with the new Nazi government that resulted in the *Ha'avara* ("Transfer") agreement, whereby German Jews could emigrate to Palestine with their property. In June 1933 Arlosoroff was murdered in Tel Aviv, Palestine, by members of the Jabotinsky faction of the Zionist movement. The fact that the love of his life was two-timing him with an ardent Zionist may also have contributed to Goebbels' growing dislike of Jews.

Goebbels was besotted with Magda, there's no question, and once again he couldn't believe his own luck. They were married in December 1931. In fact, though, she was rather ambivalent about him, and it appears that the only reason she started dating him was, as they say, to be near the fascinating Mr. Hitler. There was even a rumor that her son, Helmut, was fathered by Hitler. When you look at photographs of little Helmut, though, you can be pretty certain that this is not true, because he looks just like Dr. Goebbels.

Boycotts

A month after the Nazis came to power in January 1933, Goebbels was really able to flex his muscles. He wasn't appointed Propaganda Minister immediately because Hitler needed Goebbels to direct his party's propaganda campaign in one final election battle, and, as Hitler pointed out to him, it wouldn't be right for the Reich Propaganda Minister, a government official, simultaneously to direct the Nazi party's propaganda election campaign.

We must not overlook the fact that the world's Jewish community lost no time in striking at Nazi Germany. We all too readily talk about the book-burning and about the Nazi boycott against the Jews as if those things happened in vacuum. They

didn't. The Nazi boycott against the Jews on April 1, 1933, was a foolish reprisal by the Nazis in retaliation for the Jewish boycott against Germany.

As soon as the Nazis came to power the world Jewish community announced an international boycott campaign against Germany. Jews would not buy any German products. They would not accept any more German films, for example, and would see that others would not accept them. Jewish restaurateurs in England announced they would no longer serve German customers. If you read the newspapers of the day, such as the London *Daily Express*, you'll find all the details of this anti-German Jewish boycott, which is now all too readily forgotten. Today all we hear about is the Nazi boycott against the Jews, which lasted for a single day — Saturday, April 1, 1933. Brown shirt SA men stood outside Jewish businesses and shops, and admonished customers against entering.

As a warning to Jews abroad to go easy on Nazi Germany, the boycott failed, of course. It just enraged the international Jewish community even more. At the time, and ever since, the Nazis were effectively rapped on the knuckles for that boycott. It was Goebbels who organized that boycott, even though, if you read his diary, you can get the impression that Hitler authorized it, sanctioned it, and possibly even suggested it. But there's no doubt at all in my mind that this is another case of Goebbels having an idea, of putting it into effect, and then playing a trick by writing in his diary that he'd gotten Hitler's approval in advance. He had already done something like this in 1932, when he railroaded Hitler into an unsuccessful election campaign for Reich President against Paul von Hindenburg. In his diary he rather implies that Hitler asked him to go ahead with it and sanctioned it in advance. We see exactly the same phenomenon in November 1938: the "Night of Broken Glass."

Yet even in 1932–1933, he was still somewhat ambivalent in his feelings about the Jews. He could still split his sides with laughter, as he writes in his diary on May 16, 1933, at a nightclub listening to Jewish comedian Otto Wallburg. This same Otto Wallburg later died in Auschwitz. So there you have the whole of the tragedy of Jews and the Third Reich encapsulated in one man's fate. (You notice I used the word "died." I didn't say he was gassed or was killed or murdered at Auschwitz. He died. We don't know how he died — it's tragic enough that he did.)

The Nazi campaign against the Jews included Goebbels' systematic campaign to remove them from the theater, art and music. He argued that the Jews tried to dominate, and that this was not for the general good of the community. There was an outcry from the artists themselves, of course. For example,

the internationally renowned conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic, Wilhelm Furtwängler, bravely defended fellow conductor Otto Klemperer and other Jewish artists. In a letter to Furtwängler (which was published in *The New York Times*, April 16, 1933), Goebbels wrote: "Those of Jewish blood who have real ability should be free to exercise their art, but they must not rule."

Jews began a campaign of assassination against Nazis in February 1936, when David Frankfurter shot Wilhelm Gustloff, leader of the Nazi party in Switzerland. Then, in November 1938, another Jew, Herschel Grynszpan, assassinated Ernst vom Rath, a young diplomat at the German embassy in Paris. These incidents further contributed to Goebbels' perception of the international Jewish community, namely, that Jews would stop at nothing to get back at the Nazis. All his previous Jewish enemies, such as Dr. Weiss, expecting short shrift from the Nazis, had emigrated from Germany. Some went to Prague, some to Paris, some to London, and others to the United States — from where they campaigned against Nazi Germany.

Hitler's 'Final Solution'

On April 11, 1938, the diary records a very interesting conversation in which Hitler reveals to him for the first time that his "Final Solution" of the Jewish problem is to deport the world's Jews, particularly those in Germany and in Europe, to some far-away country, possibly Madagascar. Hitler swore by the Madagascar solution. Even in July 1942, two months after the island country had been occupied by the British, Hitler is still saying that Madagascar is the ideal solution.

In June 1938, two months later, Goebbels begins an anti-Jewish campaign of his own. Six months before "Crystal Night," Goebbels and Berlin's police chief, Count von Helldorff, decided between them to start a campaign of systematic harassment of the city's Jews. Even after the Nazis came to power, the number of Jews continued to increase in Berlin, which didn't please Goebbels at all. Berlin was his city, and yet the Jews still had considerable presence and economic clout. The only way to reverse the trend, he told the police chief, is to start hounding and harassing them.

In the University of Princeton library there's a file called the Adolf Hitler papers, which consists of documents relieved in 1945 by an American soldier from Hitler's apartment in Munich. It contains a June 1938 letter from Goebbels to Hitler, reporting on this campaign of harassment. All the Jews in Berlin had their motor cars called in for inspection: most of them were found to be unroadworthy, and they were ordered off the roads. They also had their telephones cut off. Berlin's Jews were subjected to

Dunk die Journalisten der Polen unsere Redaktionen im Kidergasse? Ich
fürchte mich nicht, es wird eine solche Diskussion der Interessen ausgelegt.
Geringe Anzahl sehr sehr schärf gegen Hitler. Und es hat auch ganz klar
dass die Polen unsere Redaktionen nicht mehr ausgenutzt.

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In these pages from his diary, Goebbels writes about the outbreak of the German-Polish conflict in 1939. During the final weeks of the war, Goebbels had his diary photographically recorded in reduced size on glass plates, a new Agfa process that was an early form of microfiche. At the end of the war, Soviet Russian troops seized these plates, which remained suppressed in Moscow for 45 years. (From Irving's forthcoming biography, *Dr. Goebbels: His Life and Death*.)

all sorts of petty police harassment such as this. It's very similar to what is happening now in Germany to revisionists — harassing people within the law, rather the way your [United States] government suddenly inflicts a tax audit on someone who is politically incorrect.

'Crystal Night'

The key event in this whole story was, of course, the "Crystal Night" ("Kristallnacht"), or "Night of Broken Glass" in 1938. Here the Goebbels diary must be treated with the utmost caution. It began on November 7, 1938, with the assassination of a German diplomat in Paris by a Polish Jew, Herschel Grynszpan. News of the shooting triggered a number of small scale anti-Jewish outbreaks all over Germany, which Goebbels noted in his diary without at first paying any special attention to them. However, when news reached him of the young diplomat's death, two days later, it truly outraged him. It came while he was with Hitler at a meeting in

Munich, commemorating the annual Nazi party anniversary of the failed "Beer Hall Putsch" of November 9, 1923.

After Hitler had left the meeting, Goebbels came to the podium to announce the death of the German diplomat. He also reported to the assembled Gauleiters on the anti-Jewish incidents that had already broken out, describing them as manifestations of a "spontaneous" public outrage. Goebbels said, in effect: "A Jew has fired a shot. A German has died. Obviously our people will be outraged about this. This is not the time to rein in that outrage." We have two or three independent sources for what he said that evening, including the report by the British consul in Munich, who very quickly learned of the speech and reported it to London. This report is now in the British archives.

Describing the evening's events, Goebbels writes in his diary that, after his brief speech: "Everyone makes a beeline for the telephones." He adds: "Now the public will take action." An interesting turn of

phrase, he creates an image of men in brown uniforms and swastika arm bands reaching out to telephones to relay orders all over Germany.

The orders were that the *Aktion* (operation) was to be carried out by SA men in plain clothes, and the police were not to intervene. There was to be no bloodshed and no harm done to anyone unless, of course, Jews offered armed resistance, in which case they should expect short shrift. "There is to be no looting," stormtroopers in Kiel were told. "Nobody is to be roughed up. Foreign Jews are not to be touched. Meet any resistance with firearms. The *Aktion* is to be carried out in plain clothes and must be finished by five a.m."

The result was the Night of Broken Glass, one of Germany's darkest nights. Hundreds if not thousands of Jewish shops were destroyed. About 150 synagogues were burned to the ground, including six or seven in Berlin. The following morning the news was that 38 Jews had been murdered. On Hitler's orders, 20,000 Jews were rounded up and temporarily held in concentration camps.

After the overnight reports had come in, Goebbels sums up the object of the exercise in a heartless, unrepentant diary entry: "As was to be expected, the entire nation is in uproar. This is one dead man who is costing the Jews dear. Our darling Jews will think twice in future before simply gunning down German diplomats."

In the archives I found a document dated the next day, November 10, which shows quite clearly that some kind of order had actually been issued. That morning Goebbels sent the following message to all 42 Nazi party propaganda officials (*Gaupropagandaleiter*) at the provincial level: "The anti-Jewish *Aktionen* [operations] must now be called off with the same rapidity with which they were launched. They have served their desired and anticipated purpose." These are the key lines in this document, I think, because they do imply that an order had been issued the day before. We don't have that earlier document, but references to it were made during the postwar interrogation of one or two of the Gauleiters, and there's also a hint in his diary that he had given certain orders the previous day.

Goebbels had to issue this second order calling off the *Aktionen* because, as we now know (a member of Hitler's private staff confirmed it to me), Hitler was furious when he heard, during the night, about the anti-Jewish outbreaks. Throughout the night, telephone calls came in reporting synagogues blazing across Germany. Hitler sent for Himmler and asked: "What the hell is going on here, *Reichsführer*?" Himmler replied: "Send for Goebbels, he knows." Hitler summoned Goebbels and raked him over the coals. The following morning Goebbels wrote in his diary: "I went to see the Führer at 11

o'clock, and we discussed what to do next." You can just imagine what kind of conversation took place between Hitler and Goebbels. Of course, Goebbels isn't going to write in his diary "the Führer called me a bloody idiot for having started what I did last night" — that's not the kind of diary he kept. Instead, he wrote a one-line entry to remind himself that he did have to go to see the Führer. What he did next was to issue the November 10 order calling for an immediate stop to all the anti-Jewish *Aktionen*.

Here, I'm afraid, I have to disagree with our colleague Ingrid Weckert; but if a revisionist can't revise another revisionist, I don't know what a revisionist is. Weckert rather exonerates Dr. Goebbels from any blame for the "Crystal Night." [See Weckert's book, *Flashpoint*, published by the IHR, and her article, "Crystal Night' 1938," in the Summer 1985 *Journal*.]

However, there is no doubt in my mind that on that night, having gotten the news that the German diplomat died, Goebbels — incautiously, imprudently, and out of a sheer sense of mischief — ordered the Gauleiters to go out and start raising hell against the Jews. And, of course, it got out of hand.

Even then, Goebbels didn't realize the extent to which the world's press would seize on this incident. Few of the top Nazis had ever travelled outside of Germany. They didn't realize what the foreign press was like. They didn't realize that outside Germany, then as now, there are societies that look on German actions with a certain degree of wonderment and bafflement. The foreign press seized on this extraordinary incident, which in the over-heated political climate of 1938 Germany might have seemed little more than an extension of a street fight. But in peaceful democracies this kind of thing just didn't go on. From Berlin, reporters sent back horrific accounts to England, to the United States and to the other free countries.

Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, was one of those most scandalized by what Goebbels had done. Himmler was furious. Göring went to Hitler and demanded that Goebbels be dismissed for this outrage. Goebbels had an appalling time trying to repair the damage that he had done. It is baffling why Hitler tolerated what Goebbels had done. Hitler told Ribbentrop, "I need this man because I have other things in mind, and I am going to need a propaganda minister of the caliber of Dr. Goebbels." This can be the only explanation why he turned a blind eye to Goebbels' bloopers, and it doesn't speak very highly of Hitler.

Years later, in July 1944, when he was pleading to be put in charge of Germany's "total war" mobilization effort, Goebbels wrote this *mea culpa* to Hitler: "I know that I've caused you many a private

worry in the 20 years I've been with you, particularly in 1938 and 1939." Although Hitler does appoint him commissioner of total war, this is a very important admission. Obviously between Hitler and Goebbels at that time there was colossal personal strain. It wasn't just because of his affair in 1936–1938 with Lida Baarova, the Czech actress. (She is now 80 years old, still a lady of great beauty, and living in Salzburg. I went to interview her a few months ago.) Rather, it was undoubtedly the grief that Goebbels had caused Hitler by *Kristallnacht*.

Changes After the Outbreak of War

When war broke out in 1939, Jewish leader Chaim Weizmann, president of both the World Zionist Organization and the "Jewish Agency," made the tactical mistake of declaring war on Germany in the name of the entire Jewish people around the world. This was a crucial error because — as Professor Ernst Nolte and some other historians have argued — it somewhat justified what the Nazis then did to the Jews: the Jews declared war on Germany and Germany declared war on the Jews. [The text of Weizmann's declaration, along with an interview with Prof. Nolte, and a review of his recent book, are in the Jan.–Feb. 1994 *Journal*, pp. 15–22, 37–41.]

During a visit to Poland in June 1934, Goebbels had visited the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw. He recorded his impression in his diary: "Stinking and filthy. The *Ostjuden*. There they are." Five years later, after the defeat of Poland in 1939, he visited another Jewish ghetto in that country, this time the one in Lodz. He was just as shocked by what he saw, writing in his diary: "Our task isn't a humanitarian one, but a surgical one. Otherwise one day Europe will succumb to the Jewish pestilence."

After once again setting eyes on these Jewish "specimens," the idea came to him to begin making anti-Jewish films. The result was the three infamous anti-Jewish films made by the Nazis. Interesting, isn't it? Of the approximately one thousand motion pictures made by the Nazis during their entire twelve years in power, just three were anti-Jewish: "The Rothschilds," "The Eternal Jew" and "*Jud Süß*" ("The Jew Suess"). These three films — the last two going down in propaganda history — were very much part of Goebbels' broad-front attack on the Jews. And yet, how many anti-German films has Hollywood made in revenge? It doesn't bear counting.

"*Jud Süß*," which starred some of the Third Reich's best movie actors, told the story of Joseph Süß-Oppenhaimer, an 18th century "Court Jew" financier who was able to rob the Duchy of Württemberg on a Robert Maxwellian scale, and who ends up being publicly hanged — to the general plaudits of the citizens.

To my mind, "The Eternal Jew" is the most insidious of the three because, as a documentary, it purported to show Jews as they were. On Goebbels' orders Jews were filmed in the ghettos of Poland, at their most profane and their most contemptible. He wanted yards and yards of footage showing Jews as caricatures. With this he mingled footage of rats invading bags of wheat and grain. Concluding the film, in one of its two versions, was an appalling, stomach-churning scene, filmed in close-up, of Jewish ritual slaughter of cattle. This was appended to the end of the film in what I think was a rather crude and vulgar tactic. So two versions of "The Eternal Jew" were made — one, with the ritual slaughter scene, for adults, and a second, cleaned up version, for children and others with weaker stomachs. But even the knowledge that there was a stronger version had a propaganda effect on people.

Germany Must Perish

In March 1941, Goebbels visited the "Warthegau," a portion of Poland that was incorporated into the German Reich. After a meeting there with the local Gauleiter, Arthur Greiser, Goebbels recorded in his diary: "There has been all manner of liquidating going on here, particularly of the Jewish garbage. That's got to be."

A crucial episode in the "Final Solution," as far as Goebbels is concerned — and this has been very little highlighted — came in 1941 with the publication in the United States of a strange little book, *Germany Must Perish*, by an American named Theodore N. Kaufman. In it, Kaufman — who was, presumably, a Jew — recommends the castration of the entire German people, so that the Germans would literally perish within one generation. "Germany must perish forever!," wrote Kaufman. "In fact — not in fancy." Published at a time when the United States was still officially not at war against Germany, this book was given respectful, even laudatory attention by *Time* magazine, *The Washington Post*, and other periodicals.

Goebbels seized with delight on this nasty propaganda diatribe against the German people, with all its Freudian undertones. "This Jew [Kaufman] has done a disservice to the enemy," Goebbels commented. "If he had composed the book at my behest he couldn't have done a better job."

Goebbels looked into the feasibility of having a million copies of a German translation printed up and distributed to German soldiers. He shelved the project because his lawyers pointed out that the project would violate US copyrights. You may laugh but, as he wrote in his diary, the reasoning was that if Germany violated American copyrights, America might feel justified in violating Germany's very valuable copyrights. He had to wait another few

months until certain historical events in Hawaii resulted in American copyrights not being so valuable after all.

Kaufman's book figures in Goebbels' diary as being the turning point that justified, in his mind, adopting a much more radical solution to the Jewish problem.

In August 1941, he went to show Hitler *Germany Must Perish* in translation, and persuaded him to agree to a plan by which every German Jew would be fitted out with a yellow Star of David badge with the word *Jude*. Goebbels argued that the Jews had to be tagged, and Hitler agreed. It's interesting to note — and this can't be emphasized enough — that again and again it's Goebbels who goes to Hitler with radical plans, and Hitler agrees. It's never Hitler initiating these plans. This is true even when the diary appears to indicate otherwise, as in the case of *Kristallnacht* and other episodes when, for reasons of politics and posterity, Goebbels felt it necessary to write: "The Führer fully endorsed what I had done."

Germany Must Perish

BY THEODORE N. KAUFMAN



ARGYLE PRESS, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Title page of *Germany Must Perish*, by Theodore N. Kaufman, a Manhattan-born Jewish businessman who was chairman of the "American Federation of Peace." In this 1941 book, Kaufman outlines a plan for the systematic sterilization of the entire German population. This genocidal work was given respectful reviews in the American press. Typical was the one in *Time* magazine, March 24, 1941, which called Kaufman's plan a "sensational idea."

I have to point out that we are reading the diary of a Propaganda Minister, a master dissembler whose diary has frequently been found to be untrustworthy on earlier occasions. And when dealing with what he writes about a man such as Hitler, who is dead and can't defend himself, you have to be extra careful. It may stick in the craw of other historians when I say this, but it doesn't matter if the man is Hitler or Roosevelt or Stalin: If he's not here to defend himself you have to be ten times more careful when trying to write the truth. *That's why* I've been additionally careful in evaluating the diary of Dr. Goebbels.

During a visit to the Eastern front in November 1941, Goebbels toured the German-occupied Baltic states — Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. On this occasion as well, he viewed the ghettos. In Lithuania he spent a whole afternoon touring the Jewish ghetto in Kaunas (Kovno), and wrote disapproving passages in his diary about what he found there. As he records, Goebbels was also told that the Jews in the Baltic states had been massacred on a colossal scale, not by the Germans but by the Lithuanians and Latvians themselves, even as the German troops arrived, in revenge for what the Jews had done to them during the year of Bolshevik terror following the Soviet Russian takeover in June 1940.

When German troops arrived in the Baltic states, they found that the local Jews had largely fled or been evacuated. The Germans then decided to evacuate the German Jews to these Baltic territories. I don't know why they hit on this mad solution, because if the Baltic peoples themselves didn't like their own Jews, these territories certainly weren't going to be very safe for foreign Jews. But the Germans didn't really care.

Goebbels and Speer

It may surprise you to learn that the prime mover behind the evacuation of Berlin's Jews was less Dr. Goebbels than that great hero of the post-war media, Albert Speer. If you read Speer's genuine diary, not the sanitized one he gave to the German Federal Archives, but his genuine diary, you'll find that from early 1941, when he was chief of construction for Berlin, he makes repeated references to the "Main Resettlement Department" ("*Hauptabteilung Umsiedlung*"), which he controlled.

You see, Speer — who was a close friend of Goebbels and his wife — had been given the task of rebuilding Berlin — a fine and appropriate task for an ambitious young architect with great vision, and, it has to be said, also great ability. In order to rebuild Berlin, though, he had first to clear slums, and this required that he house the slum-dwellers elsewhere. So, wanting to clear the Jewish areas of

west Berlin, he persuaded Goebbels to start a campaign to drive the Jews out of the city, and thus empty their apartments. Speer had his eye on something like 24,000 Jewish houses and apartments in Berlin.

In early 1941, Speer and Goebbels, each for reasons of his own, together started this campaign to drive the Jews from the city. Goebbels, who was Gauleiter of Berlin, wanted to have his city "free of Jews," and Speer wanted to clear out those 24,000 apartments so that he could rebuild Berlin.

So, trainload by trainload, Jews were shipped out of Berlin to anywhere — nobody really cared. The chiefs of police, Kurt Daluege and Helldorff joined in because they were pals of Goebbels. Only occasionally did Goebbels have to get approval from Hitler, in broad general terms, for yet another operation against the Jews. We know how many Jews were in those trains — there were about 130 trainloads altogether — because in almost every case we know exactly how many Jews were loaded onto each train.

We know the exact route and destination of those trains because, by some quirk of historical fate, the actual rail records have survived. They show that there were around a thousand Jews per trainload — sometimes as few as about 650 passengers, sometimes as many as 1030. The first of these trainloads left Berlin on October 18, 1941 — to

the plaudits of Speer and Goebbels. These rail deportations were irregular because this was a low priority program. At a time when German troops were fighting a desperate battle outside Moscow, rail rolling stock and rail networks were needed, above all, for munitions, supplies, troop reinforcements, wounded soldiers, hospital trains, and all the rest. But whenever they could, Goebbels and Speer would deport another trainload of Jews.

Single Jews with no families were the first to be rounded up and deported. If the family had a "privileged" member — for example, a Jew who had married a non-Jew, or a Jewish man who was working in a munitions factory — that one member saved the entire family. Jews who weren't privileged in some way were liable to be picked up without warning, allowed only 40 kilograms of baggage, put on a train and shipped out.

In one particular case, we know that a trainload

of 1030 Jews left Berlin on November 27, 1941, destined for Riga, Latvia. It's recorded in the Speer diary and in the Goebbels diary. It arrived at a place called Skiatowa, eight kilometers outside Riga, on the morning of November 30, 1941, in the midst of a mass extermination. So these newly-arrived Jews were taken along with local Riga Jews, lined up along pits, and shot.

That very day, Heinrich Himmler went to see Hitler at his headquarters. In my book *Hitler's War* [in the 1991 Focal Point edition, between pages 506–507], you'll find a facsimile of Himmler's own handwritten notes of his telephone conversations on that day, when he made a couple of phone calls from Hitler's headquarters. One note records a call at 1:30 p.m., Nov. 30, 1941, to Gestapo chief Reinhard Heydrich. It reads: "Jew transport from Berlin. No liquidation."

Until I found these bundles of telephone notes, not one historian in the world had bothered to read them or quote them. They were written in old-fashioned handwriting, you see, and the German historians rather like to have the documents they consult printed, especially in the Nuremberg bound volumes, and even better, with illustrations. They don't like reading old German handwriting.

What's the explanation for Himmler's words here? My theory is that he may have said to Hitler: "Mein Führer, I've got a bit of a problem housing these Jews we're shipping out of Berlin. Why don't we just bump them off?" and Hitler probably answered: "Out of the question." So Himmler sends a frantic message to Heydrich, saying they're not to be liquidated. But it's too late, they're already dead — the whole trainload. We know this because we have the timetable of what happened that day.

On March 5, 1942, Goebbels received a report from Heydrich about guerilla warfare in the occupied east. Blaming the Jews for this as well, he comments:

It is therefore understandable that many of them must pay with their lives for this. Anyway, in my view the more Jews who are liquidated the more consolidated the situation in Europe will be after the war. Let there be no phony sentimentalism about it. The Jews are Europe's misfortune. They must somehow be eliminated otherwise we are in danger of being eliminated by them.

Here I want to mention something that I'm always very adamant about. Although we revisionists say that gas chambers didn't exist, and that the "factories of death" didn't exist, there is no doubt in my mind that on the Eastern front large numbers of Jews were massacred, by criminals with guns — SS men, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, whatever — to get



Theodore N. Kaufman

[occupied Poland]. The procedure is pretty barbaric and one that beggars description, and there's not much left of the Jews. Broadly speaking one can probably say that 60 percent of them will have to be liquidated, while only 40 percent can be put to work."

It's a very ugly passage, and it's easy to link this diary passage with everything we've seen in the movies and on television since then. He's describing "Schindler's List" here — or is he? I don't know. All he's actually saying here is that the Jews are having a pretty rigorous time. They're being deported, it's happening in a systematic way, and not many of them are going to survive it.

When I visited the Hoover Institution library in Stanford, California, to see the portion of the original Goebbels diary that they have there, this was the first page I asked to see. And when I was in the Moscow archives to examine the glass plate copy of the diary, this was also the first plate I searched for. I knew that if the diary had actually been copied by the Nazis in Berlin, and the glass plate version in Moscow matches the text in the Hoover library, there's no way anyone could have faked it. And there it is on the glass plate in Moscow, identical. As a final clincher, this portion was also microfilmed in 1947 in New York from the text that is held by the Hoover library. So there are three different indications that this is a genuine quotation from a genuine Goebbels document.

The conclusion I draw therefore is that, between them, Speer and Goebbels started a ruthless campaign in 1941 to drive out and deport the Jews from Berlin — Goebbels for political reasons, and out of sheer visceral hatred of the Jews, and Speer for the more mundane reasons of real estate and ambition. They didn't really care what happened to the Jews.

Even so, we must put all this in the context of the brutal war being fought on the Eastern front at the time, in which neither side was giving the other any quarter. By this time (March 1942) we British had just begun bombing German towns on a ruthless scale. The devastating aerial bombardment of Lübeck, for example, came just two days after this diary entry. It's not difficult to imagine Dr. Goebbels' attitude: "So what if Jews are being machine-gunned into pits? They had it coming to them. They declared war on us, and this is no time for sympathy and sentiment." That's the way he may well have looked at it.

By this time, ugly rumors were already circulating abroad, fuelled by British propaganda. The London *Daily Telegraph* quoted Polish claims that seven thousand of Warsaw's Jews were being killed each day, often in what it called "gas chambers." One of Goebbels' worried civil servants responded by telexing a request for information to Hans

Frank's press office in Krakow and to the propaganda field office in Warsaw. The reassuring reply spoke of the Jews being used to construct defences and roads. Be that as it may, in Goebbels' files the original press report, which had merely summarized the British newspaper item, was rubber-stamped *Geheime Reichssache*, "Secret Reich Matter."

How much did Goebbels know? Among his surviving files are papers suggesting a broad general knowledge of atrocities. One is from a large collection of original Goebbels' papers on file at the Jewish Yivo institute in New York.

Reporting to Goebbels on November 11, 1942, his legal expert, Dr Hans Schmidt-Leonhardt, whom he had sent to inspect conditions in Hans Frank's Polish dominions, noted that the Warsaw police had deemed it too dangerous to visit the ghetto there; in the Krakow ghetto he had found all the Jews put to work; in Lublin the ghetto had already been cleared away, and there were now bloody disturbances. "As a *Geheime Reichssache*," reported the legal specialist, "Frank related to us the following characteristic recent instance: ..." But whatever this was we cannot know, because a shocked member of Goebbels' staff cut off the rest of the page.

This is something that you have to look for, this "top secret" endorsement. By contrast, the Auschwitz documents found in the Moscow archives by French researcher Jean-Claude Pressac have no "secret" classification whatsoever. But this document, with its missing half page, tells me that Goebbels knew damn well that something ugly was probably happening on the Eastern front, and that he didn't want members of his staff asking awkward questions, so he had part of the page torn off and locked away in his safe.

I sometimes wonder what his stenographer, Richard Otte, must have thought about the man whose words he transcribed day by day for this diary.

So there are the facts about Dr. Goebbels and the "final solution." If we're looking for a culprit, if we're looking for a criminal behind the "final solution" or the "Holocaust," whatever it was, for the man who started it in motion, then it was undoubtedly Dr. Goebbels first and foremost. Not Julius Streicher, not Adolf Hitler, nor any of the other Nazis. Goebbels was the moving force, and the brain behind it in every sense of the word. We still don't know if he knew what exactly happened at the other end, but then this isn't surprising, because we ourselves don't know either.

He that answereth a matter before he heareth of it, it is folly and shame unto him.

— Proverbs 18:13

Goebbels' Place in History

MARK WEBER

No other name is so firmly associated with the term *propaganda*, conjuring lies and deceit, than that of Dr. Joseph Goebbels. But the popular image of this man, particularly in the United States, is a crude caricature.

Following his birth in 1897 in Rheydt, a medium-size city in the German Rhineland, Paul Joseph Goebbels was raised in a solidly middle-class, staunchly Roman Catholic family.

Although physically unimpressive and handicapped (one leg was shorter than the other), he was gifted with intelligence, a quick tongue and a melodious voice. He excelled in his studies. After a rigorous *Gymnasium* "humanistic" education, he studied at several German universities, receiving a doctorate from Heidelberg University in 1921.

After an unsuccessful effort to find employment as a writer for major national daily papers, and a nine-month stint working at a bank in Cologne, he became an activist in the fledgling National Socialist Party, and served as editor of two party periodicals, the weekly *Völkische Freiheit* ("National Freedom") and, later, of *NS-Briefe* ("NS Letters").

With pronounced working class sympathies, and even some pro-Communist sentiments, during this period he was known as a member of the Party's "left wing."

In 1926, Hitler appointed him *Gauleiter* for Berlin. He lost no time taking firm control of the small and feuding Party organization there, and infusing it with new dynamism. Goebbels threw himself into his task, quickly proving himself a master organizer and public speaker. As part of his ceaseless efforts in Germany's most important city, in July 1927 he started his own newspaper, *Der Angriff* ("The Attack").

Goebbels' faced an uphill battle because he aimed, above all, to win support from the city's working class population — which overwhelmingly supported the Marxist Social Democratic and Communist parties — while at the same time not alienating middle class voters.

This strategy was perhaps most severely tested during the 1932 Berlin transport workers strike, which paralyzed the great city's bus, elevated rail-

way and subway systems. Only the National Socialists and the Communists supported the workers in their strike against the city government, which was controlled by the Social Democratic party. The result was an odd temporary "Nazi-Commie" alliance that alarmed many middle class Germans.

Goebbels missed no opportunity for humor, sarcasm or mockery. When the Social Democratic government banned the wearing of uniforms by the Party's brownshirted stormtroopers — its paramilitary citizens militia — Goebbels mocked the ban by having the men march in public, costumed in stovepipe hats, paper caps, and similar items.

Another stunt he organized was a "debate" with Chancellor Heinrich Brüning. Because Brüning refused to participate, Goebbels "debated" an empty chair, responding — in Rush Limbaugh style — to a phonograph recording of a speech by the Chancellor. With wit and sarcasm, Goebbels "ironed flat" his colorless opponent — to roars of laughter from the mass audience.

Berliners loved such audacious spectacles, and showed their appreciation at the ballot box. In May 1928 Goebbels was elected as a deputy to the German parliament (*Reichstag*), and six months later was elected to the city council.

In 1929 Hitler named him director of propaganda for the entire National Socialist party, a demanding post of considerable responsibility. In spite of formidable and sometimes violent opposition — Party speakers were routinely banned, for example, and Hitler's voice was not permitted on German radio — the National Socialist movement grew rapidly during this period. By 1932 Hitler's Party had become Germany's most important, with by far the largest faction in the *Reichstag*.

The Party's vast propaganda and publishing empire — supervised by Goebbels — included 120 daily or weekly newspapers regularly read by about a million people across the country.

With a distinctly youthful leadership, the National Socialist movement was especially popular among younger Germans. For example, by the time Hitler became Chancellor, National Socialists had already swept the student council elections in

German universities.

On January 30, 1933, President Paul von Hindenburg named Hitler as Chancellor, entrusting the 43-year-old former First World War corporal with responsibility for governing an economically devastated nation on the verge of civil war.

Six weeks after the National Socialist "seizure of power," the 35-year-old Goebbels was named "Reich Minister for Propaganda and Popular Enlightenment." In this position, and as President of the "Reich Culture Chamber" (*Reichskulturkammer*), he exercised wide control over Germany's radio, film, newspapers, periodical press and book publishing, as well as over the nation's cultural life.

During the first years of the Second World War, 1939 to 1942, Goebbels' job as Propaganda Minister was relatively easy. With an almost unbroken string of German and Axis military victories, maintaining public morale was not difficult. His greatest challenge came during the final two years of the war, as Germany's armies suffered ever more terrible military reverses, her great cities crumbling into ruins under a growing storm of British-American bombings, and with utter defeat looming.

It was during this period that Goebbels' most dramatically proved his skill as a master molder of public opinion. In spite of the drastically worsening situation — both militarily and on home front — he largely succeeded in maintaining public morale, confidence in Hitler's leadership, and even hope.

Although German historian Helmut Heiber paints a highly critical and generally unflattering portrait in his biography, *Goebbels* (New York: Hawthorn, 1972), at the same time, he acknowledges Goebbels' talents and strengths.

He notes:

[Goebbels] was able, until the very last minute, to encourage and exploit a blind trust in Hitler and his genius. It is indeed one of the macabre phenomena of the Third Reich that even in their country's agony the mass of the German people remained docile and faithful to Hitler's banner ... In spite of everything they had experienced, they kept the faith. [p. 133]

After the great defeat at Stalingrad in early February 1943, Goebbels was the first official forthrightly to acknowledge the seriousness of the peril that faced the nation and Europe, and frankly to concede that Germany could lose the war.

Probably the best known of his wartime speeches was his brilliantly crafted "Total War" address of February 18, 1943. Masterfully delivered to a large audience in Berlin's *Sportpalast* hall, it was broadcast on national radio and excerpts were shown in the weekly "*Deutsche Wochenschau*" newsreel.



On the morning of June 22, 1941, Dr. Goebbels broadcasts to the world the news that Germany has struck against Soviet Russia. He explains his government's reasons for the attack, the largest-scale military offensive in history to that time.

Speaking in the aftermath of the Stalingrad catastrophe, Goebbels stressed the grim truth that catastrophic defeat was a real possibility, and concluded with a rousing call for national mobilization. (Germany's national economy was still operating on a largely peacetime basis, with factories turning out a vast array of non-essential consumer goods.)

An enormous banner proclaimed the rally's slogan: "Total War, Shortest War."

Goebbels' frankness and even courage won him a measure of popular admiration. Writes Heiber:

He understood the value of admitting reverses and even, now and then, errors; his readiness to be thus "candid" was a kind of knowledgeable wink at his audience — "Look, I take you seriously. Let's be frank with one another" — and enabled him to ensnare them all the more. The result was that later on, after 1943, after he had borrowed ... the "blood, sweat and tears" theme of Churchill, people were ready to believe in the ray of hope which he astutely let

shine through the somber coloring of his speeches. [p. 134]

"As other influential Nazis began to creep into their shells," comments Heiber, "Goebbels could dare to appear before a mob and not only gain a hearing, but even arouse faith and hope ..." [p. 134]



Joseph Goebbels (right) with armaments minister Albert Speer (left) and labor leader Robert Ley at a mass meeting in Berlin in 1943 to honor outstanding workers.

As the war dragged on, Goebbels' front-page editorial essays in the weekly paper *Das Reich* played an increasingly important role in sustaining public morale. They were widely reprinted and routinely read over the radio. "His articles in *Das Reich*," acknowledges Heiber, "were indeed excellent, brilliantly written, and full of bright ideas ..." [p. 235]

Heiber also notes:

Goebbels' articles were carefully worked out more than a week before they were to appear, written in excellent, polished German, stylistically enjoyable and relatively discriminating in content; often they seemed illumined by the lofty wisdom of a great thinker. Their very titles were reminiscent of philosophical treatises: "On the Meaning of War," "The Essential Nature of the Crisis," "On the Work of the Spirit," "On Speaking and Being Silent," "The Indispensability of Freedom," "About National Duty in War." ...It is all very well turned and very solid. These articles made an impression, and Goebbels knew it. [p. 252]

Regrettably, little of what Goebbels wrote and said during the latter war years — when he was at

the peak of his powers — has been translated into English.

One of Goebbels' greatest wartime propaganda achievements was his exploitation of the Katyn massacre story. In April 1943, the Germans discovered at Katyn, near Smolensk in occupied Russia, a mass grave of thousands of Polish officers who had been taken prisoner by the Soviets in 1939, and shot by Soviet secret police in April 1940.

On Goebbels' orders, German newspapers and magazines devoted great attention to the story, giving it weeks of detailed, often front-page coverage. His astute treatment of the story contributed significantly to a major Allied political defeat — a break in relations between the Soviet government and the Polish government-in-exile. (Meanwhile, American and British officials and newspapers backed the Soviet lie that Germans were responsible for the atrocity.)

In addition to his work as the nation's chief propagandist, during the war Goebbels took on ever greater organizational and policy-making responsibilities, playing an increasingly important role in keeping the nation's industrial and social machinery functioning.

In February 1942, Hitler entrusted him with special authority to oversee assistance to people ravaged in Allied air attacks — a post that was to assume ever greater importance as the aerial bombardment of Germany steadily escalated.

In the summer of 1944, Hitler named him "Reich Plenipotentiary for the Total War Mobilization." Thus, during the final catastrophic months of the war Goebbels — along with Armaments Minister Albert Speer — directed Germany's human and material resources for maximum war production, while simultaneously continuing somehow to operate the nation's electric power and water plants, transportation and telephone systems, food and fuel supply networks, public schools, radio broadcasting and daily newspaper publishing.

This organizational feat of keeping essential social and community services functioning, while at the same time maintaining and even sharply increasing armaments production — in spite of devastating aerial bombardment and an ever worsening military situation — is an achievement without historical parallel.

"We have become a people on the defensive," Goebbels wrote in *Das Reich* of Feb. 11, 1945 — eleven weeks before the end. "We work and we fight, we wander, we leave our homes, we suffer and endure, and we do all this with a silent dignity which, in the end, will arouse the admiration of the entire world. Europe may well be happy that it still possesses such a people. Today this people is the salvation of Europe. Tomorrow, therefore, it will be

Europe's pride."

His final radio address, broadcast over what remained of a tattered network, was delivered on April 19, 1945. As he had done every year since 1933, he spoke on the eve of Hitler's birthday.

Even on this occasion, when the terrible end was glaringly obvious to all, Goebbels still spoke with eloquent, controlled passion, frankly acknowledging the supreme gravity of the situation while inspiring hope. He had not lost his ability to rouse his countrymen with fervor as well as a certain seeming nobility.



From the balcony of his Propaganda Ministry building in Berlin, Goebbels on Nov. 12, 1944, addresses newly sworn-in members of the *Volkssturm*, a citizens' "home guard." This was part of a last desperate attempt to prevent Germany's total defeat at the hands of the Allies. Across the building a banner proclaims: "The *Volkssturm* Fights for the Life and Freedom of Greater Germany!"

"Do not let yourself be disconcerted by the worldwide clamor that will now begin," he urged in a letter written to his stepson just days before his death. "There will come a day, when all the lies will collapse under their own weight, and truth will again triumph."

In his final testament written just hours before he took his life, Hitler named Goebbels as his successor as Chancellor — a tribute to steadfast loyalty even to the bitter end. But Goebbels held this empty position for just a few hours. After he and his wife had their six children put to death, and with Soviet troops just a few hundred yards away, on the evening of May 1, 1945, Joseph and Magda Goebbels ended their lives in the courtyard outside the *Führerbunker*.

Contrary to popular belief, Goebbels was successful as a propagandist not because he was a mas-

ter of the "Big Lie," but rather as a result of his fidelity to facts and truth.

As biographer Heiber notes:

Goebbels was accordingly able to celebrate his information policy as being not only superior to the enemy's in its monolithic character, but also of a "seriousness and credibility" which "simply cannot be surpassed." The boast could be made with some justification: Seen in the long view, Goebbels preached, the best propaganda is that which does no more than serve the truth." [p. 254]

"Goebbels' real lies, his conscious lies, always pertained to mere detail ...," writes Heiber. "Goebbels' lies were more in the nature of those equivocations and evasions by which government spokesmen everywhere seek to 'protect' the 'national interest'." [pp. 134, 135]

It is also common to imagine that, however skilled, Goebbels was little more than a clever ranter who won support from his countrymen by appealing to base feelings of envy, revenge, conceit and arrogant pride.

This view, which implicitly demeans Germans as a nation of emotional and mental cripples, is especially widespread in the United States. If he thinks about it at all, the typical American imagines that if he had been living in Third Reich Germany, he would not have "fallen" for Goebbels' "obvious" lies.

Such a self-flattering view is based on ignorance. In his classic study, *Propaganda* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1968; Vintage, 1973 [p. 54]), French scholar Jacques Ellul pointed out that Goebbels' postwar image is itself a propaganda distortion:

There remains the problem of Goebbels' reputation. He wore the title of Big Liar (bestowed by Anglo-Saxon propaganda) and yet he never stopped battling for propaganda to be as accurate as possible. He preferred being cynical and brutal to being caught in a lie. He used to say: "Everybody must know what the situation is." He was always the first to announce disastrous events or difficult situations, without hiding anything. The result was a general belief between 1939 and 1942 that German communiqués not only were more concise, clearer and less cluttered, but were more truthful than Allied communiqués (American and neutral opinion) — and, furthermore, that the Germans published all the news two or three days before the Allies. All this is so true that pinning the title of Big Liar on Goebbels must be considered quite a propaganda success.

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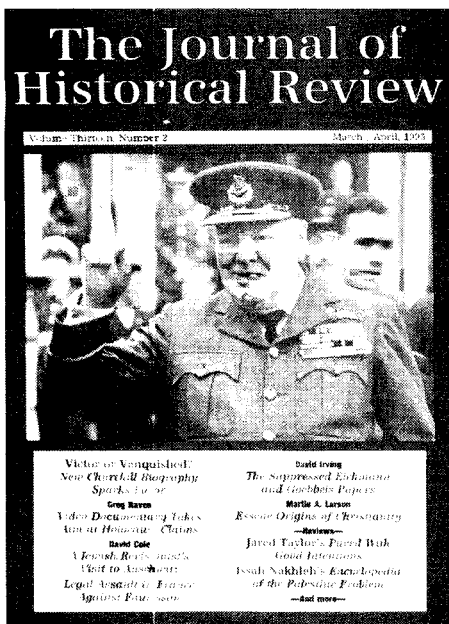
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Major French Magazine Acknowledges Auschwitz Gas Chamber Fraud

One of France's most influential and reputable magazines, *L'Express*, now acknowledges that "everything is false" about the Auschwitz "gas chamber" that for decades has been shown to tens of thousands of tourists yearly.

"Auschwitz: The Memory of Evil," a lengthy article by journalist and historian Eric Conan, a dedicated anti-revisionist, appears in the January 19–25, 1995, issue, pages 54–73 (and in the Jan. 26 international edition). *L'Express* is a liberal large-circulation weekly news magazine, similar in format to *Time* or *Newsweek*.

L'Express also reports that, after a five-year battle among the "experts," Polish president Lech Walesa has decided that the new, revised number of dead to be inscribed on the Birkenau monument will be 1,500,000. (For years the monument proclaimed 4,000,000 Auschwitz deaths.)

Generally speaking, writes Conan, there have been many obvious falsifications in the Auschwitz and Birkenau camp sites. Stefan Wilkanowicz, vice-president of the International Committee of the Polish government's Auschwitz State Museum (and director of an influential Polish Catholic periodical), says:

The biggest blunders have been rectified but the principal discussions are never-ending and far from being settled. I can even say that essential debates, distressing, sometimes unexpected, are only beginning.

About the famous "gas chamber" in the Auschwitz I camp, Conan writes:

In 1948, when the Museum was created, Crematory I was reconstructed in a supposed original state. *Everything in it is false* [*Tout y est faux*]: the dimensions of the gas chamber, the locations of the doors, the openings for pouring in Zyklon B, the ovens (rebuilt according to the recollections of some survivors), the height of the chimney. At the end of the 70s, Robert Faurisson exploited those falsifications all the better because at that time the Museum officials balked at admitting them. An American revisionist

[David Cole] has just shot a video in the gas chamber (still presented as authentic): one may see him questioning the visitors with his "revelations" [Emphasis added.]

In spite of this, Conan goes on to report, there are no plans to alter anything there. With regard to the famous "gas chamber," a staff member of the Museum directors' office, Krystyna Oleksy, says: "For the time being we are going to leave it in the present state, and not give any specifics to the visitors. It is too complicated. We'll see later on."

Victory for Revisionism

This feature article in a leading French magazine is a great victory for Holocaust revisionism. On a key point, *L'Express* now acknowledges, the revisionists have been right all along.

In fact, the magazine concedes a point that revisionists have been legally penalized for making. Dr. Robert Faurisson, Europe's foremost revisionist scholar, was heavily fined after repeating it on numerous occasions during his "thought crime" trials in France. (Will the French government now prosecute *L'Express* magazine and journalist Conan for their revisionist Holocaust views?)

In May 1992 a German court fined David Irving 10,000 marks (about \$6,000) for publicly saying what *L'Express* now openly admits. (See: "Irving Fined \$6,000 in German 'Gas Chamber' Trial," *IHR Newsletter*, July–Aug. 1992, pp. 3–4.)

The court punished the British historian because he had told a Munich meeting in April 1990 that the structure in Auschwitz that has been portrayed for decades to tourists as an extermination gas chamber is a phony reconstruction ("*Attrappe*"), just like the one at Dachau.

Irving was found guilty of thus "disparaging the memory of the dead," a crime in Germany that effectively applies only to Jewish victims. In the case the Judge refused to consider any of the evidence presented by Irving's attorneys, including a plea to permit Dr. Franciszek Piper, Senior Curator and archives director of the Auschwitz State Museum, to testify in the case.

Dr. Faurisson comments on Conan's article:

Clearly, the Auschwitz propagandists are at a loss. Oleksy's statement is an important vindication of the revisionist position. Every visitor of the Auschwitz "gas chamber" should confront the guides (or, if possible, Museum officials) with these sentences by Oleksy.

During a September 1992 interview with American revisionist David Cole, Auschwitz Museum Curator Piper said, "so now this gas chamber [at Auschwitz I] is very similar to this one which existed in 1941-1942."

As Conan knows, already in 1976 I demonstrated the falsehood of this entire story by questioning Museum official Jan Machalek, and by finding in the Auschwitz Museum files original plans clearly showing that, in fact, the alleged "gas chamber" was, between October 7, 1941, and August 31, 1943, a room with a single entrance where dead bodies awaiting cremation were stored.

If Museum officials now wish to rebuild the room as it was during the war, they will have to fill in the south-east doorway. After doing so, though, they would no longer be able to explain how the alleged victims entered the "gas chamber" for gassing. I do not think the officials would dare contend that the victims entered by way of the door of the ovens room.

For details on these points, see what I published in Serge Thion's 1980 book *Vérité historique ou vérité politique? La question des chambres à gaz*, pp. 316-317. I have also repeatedly mentioned the story of that "reconstructed" gas chamber in *The Journal of Historical Review* (see, for instance, Winter 1981 issue, p. 335), as well as during the 1985 and 1988 Zündel trials in Toronto (see, for instance, 1985 Trial, Transcript, pp. 2364-2366). Even as early as 1968, Olga Wormser-Migot wrote in her book *Le Système concentrationnaire nazi* (p. 157) that the Auschwitz I camp was "without a gas chamber." In 1985, Raul Hilberg stated under oath during the first Zündel trial in Toronto (Transcript, p. 774), and Pierre Vidal-Naquet wrote in *L'Allemagne nazie et le génocide juif* (pp. 510, 516, n. 94), what Franciszek Piper said to Cole in 1992. Jean-Claude Pressac told the same story in his 1989 book, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* (pp. 108, 123, 133).

In his *L'Express* article, Conan mentions Jean-Claude Pressac's 1993 book, *Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz*. Among the fantastic number of "dossiers" and articles recently published in French newspapers and magazines in connection with the 50th anniversary of the camp's liberation, this article may perhaps be the only one to mention that book. Pressac's ambivalence has become an embarrassment for the "exterminationists." For instance, his estimate in *Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz* (1993) of total Auschwitz deaths was 775,000 (rounded up to 800,000), and in the 1994 German edition he further reduced this to between 630,000 and 710,000 (of whom, he asserts, 470,000 to 550,000 were "gassed" Jews).

The Exposé that Shatters the Myth of Pope Pius XII's Complicity in the Holocaust

THE 'CONFESSIONS' OF KURT GERSTEIN

Author Henri Roques' doctoral thesis made world headlines in 1986 when, for the first time in the nearly eight-century history of French universities, a duly awarded doctorate was revoked by government order.

What Roques had done was produce a closely argued thesis that struck at the very roots of the Holocaust story's credibility by challenging the "confessions" of SS officer Kurt Gerstein.



Henri Roques

For the first time, the accusations of Gerstein—the enigmatic, twisted Third Reich functionary who claimed to have witnessed mass gassings of Jews in 1942—were

subjected to thorough critical review. Roques' stunning conclusion: *not only are Gerstein's allegations of a mass extermination of Jews, and a Roman Catholic cover-up of the slaughter groundless, but postwar academics have deliberately manipulated and falsified key parts of Gerstein's tortured testimony.*

An indispensable resource for scholar and layman alike, *The 'Confessions' of Kurt Gerstein* provides transcripts and translations of all six versions of Gerstein's story, as well as photocopies of the originals; a searching examination of both the authenticity and credibility of the "confessions"; and numerous documents and records which have never before been published.

Had I been a member of the jury, I would probably have given a grade of "Very good" to Mr. Roques' thesis.

—Michel de Bouard, Institut de France

... From now on researchers will have to take his work into account. . .

—Alain Decaux, Académie Française

The 'Confessions' of Kurt Gerstein by Henri Roques

Translated from the French by Ronald Percival

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INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL REVIEW

Major Holocaust Polls Show Built-In Bias

Growing Skepticism of Extermination Claims Indicated

GREG RAVEN

In April 1993, just days before the opening of the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, newspapers across the country reported "chilling" and "startling" news: 22 percent of American adults surveyed in a major public opinion poll said they thought it was possible that "the Nazi extermination of the Jews" never took place.

An additional twelve percent of adult respondents in the survey — sponsored by the American Jewish Committee and conducted by the Roper organization — said they did not know if it was possible or impossible. (See, for example, "1 in 5 Polled Voices Doubt on Holocaust," *The New York Times*, April 20, 1993, and "Poll Finds 1 Out of 3 Americans Open to Doubt There Was a Holocaust," *Los Angeles Times*, April 20, 1993.)

Media Up roar

Distress and consternation were the most common reactions to the poll results. "What have we done?" asked a stunned Elie Wiesel, perhaps the premier Holocaust survivor. "We have been working for years and years," he said, commenting on the survey results. "I am shocked that 22 percent — oh, my God."

"Is lesson of hate getting through?" asked a headline to an essay in the *Milwaukee Journal* (April 22). "Ignorance about the Holocaust allows spread of lies to the young," claimed another item in *The News* of Port St. Lucie, Florida (April 28). An Associated Press piece — headlined "Many Americans doubt Holocaust happened" in the *The Washington Times* and "Holocaust denial seen gaining ground" in the *Los Angeles Times* (both May 8, 1993) — cited the impact of the Institute for Historical Review along with Bradley Smith's campus newspaper ad campaign and Dr. Arthur Butz's book, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* (published by the IHR).

Alarmed editorials in the *New York Times* (April 23) and the *Los Angeles Times* ("Dealing With Holocaust-Denial," April 22) cited the poll results to sound a call for yet more Holocaust memorials. A similarly distressed *Denver Post* editorial (April 25, 1993), cited the "intensely disturbing" poll results to

demand even more classroom emphasis on the fate of Europe's Jews during the Second World War: "... Public schools must obviously do a better job of teaching 20th century history, even if it means giving shorter shrift to the Civil War or the Revolution. Today's students ... shouldn't be graduated if they can't recognize the names Auschwitz and Dachau as readily as Pearl Harbor and Hiroshima." (By contrast, results of a September 1994 poll showing that 46 percent of Americans aged 18–34 believe in the existence of UFOs did not lead to comparable nationwide calls for more school science courses or new science museums.)

Flawed Wording

As it turned out, however, the "startling" results of the AJC/Roper survey were not accurate. One of the poll's most serious flaws was the confusing wording of question 16, which produced the response that generated the most media comment: "Does it seem possible or does it seem impossible to you that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened?" The question's compound structure and double negative wording almost certainly confused many respondents. It is also likely that some of the 992 adults and 506 high school students surveyed may have believed that the Nazis exterminated millions of Jews but nevertheless agreed that it "seems" impossible.

Responding to criticism, the AJC recommissioned the poll, changing only question 16. In the second survey, this question was worded: "Does it seem possible to you that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened, or do you feel certain that it happened?" The results of the second, 1994 AJC poll were quite different: Only about one percent of Americans thought it was possible the Holocaust never happened, while eight percent were unsure. ("Poll on Doubt of Holocaust is Corrected," *The New York Times*, July 8, 1994)

While the revised 1994 survey suggested that Americans are far more accepting of the standard Holocaust extermination story than the first AJC poll had indicated, not one commentator responded with a relieved call for *less* emphasis on this subject

in classrooms, or *fewer* Holocaust memorials and museums.

Built-in Bias

Actually, the suggestive wording of key questions in each survey shows that the formulation of poll questions can produce skewed (and sometimes hoped-for) results. These polls also reconfirm what pollsters have long known: survey respondents tend to give answers they think are expected of them.

Given that the key question in each survey referred to "the Nazi extermination of the Jews" as an established fact, it was entirely to be expected that most respondents would accept the question's premise.

Bias was also reflected in other aspects of the two AJC/Roper surveys. The very first question in each was: "As far as you know, what does the term 'the Holocaust' refer to?" According to the booklet issued by the AJC explaining the 1993 survey, "If an incorrect response was given, respondents were told, 'To be precise, the Holocaust was the Nazi extermination of Jews during the Second World War'." (*What Do Americans Know About the Holocaust?*, by Jennifer Golub & Renae Cohen. New York: AJC, 1993, p. 14.) Thus, respondents were "primed" to answer subsequent questions in the "proper" way.

In the second AJC/Roper poll, "Of those with less than a high school education, 55 percent knew what the Holocaust was. This rose to 74 percent among high school graduates, 87 percent among college graduates, and 92 percent among those with advanced degrees." (*The New York Times*, July 8, 1994.) Given that up to 45 percent of the respondents were unable to identify the term "Holocaust" at the beginning of the survey, it is difficult, if not impossible, to see how 91 percent of respondents in this same survey could later be "certain that it [the Nazi extermination of the Jews] happened," without the poll-takers "correcting" the "incorrect" answers in the meantime. Given this slanted technique, the poll's results are hardly surprising.

These AJC polls also point up the sorry state of historical awareness among Americans. More than 22 percent of those surveyed did not know that the Nazis first came to power in Germany, and more than 13 percent did not know that Adolf Hitler was the leader of Nazi Germany. These results are consistent with other surveys showing that Americans cannot identify states and countries on a map, recall the decade during which the Civil War was fought, or cite the names of recent American Presidents.

Revisionist Outreach

Although it was not widely reported, the 1993 AJC/Roper poll confirmed that remarkably many

A BOLD BLOW AGAINST THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE

Paved The Failure of Race Relations With in Contemporary America Good by Jared Taylor Intentions

Timely, powerful, breathtaking. This is a painful book to read, yet hard to put down. Its impact is profound. Let us hope that this important book does not itself become another victim of the conspiracy of silence, and that it gains the attention it deserves.

—Richard J. Herrnstein

Professor of Psychology,
Harvard University

THERE IS NO MORE COMPELLING ISSUE confronting Americans today than that of race. And yet there is no other issue in which the gap between private beliefs and public discussion is wider. Many Americans have succumbed to the notion that it is somehow wrong to be forthright about questions of race; that decent, intelligent people should not candidly discuss what's wrong; that the only acceptable debate must take place in an arena circumscribed by taboos.

Jared Taylor wants to reopen this debate. He believes that unless we can be forthright about race issues, unless we can ask the right questions and receive honest answers, we have little chance of solving the problem. And if we don't solve the problem, the race situation can only worsen.

This is the most important book about race relations in America to be published in a generation. It unflinchingly explores the failed consequences of laws and regulations that have turned the ideal of equal opportunity on its head, and it suggests approaches to festering social problems that today appear to be beyond our ability to remedy, or even grasp.

Paved With Good Intentions boldly argues that as long as whites are held chiefly responsible for the situation of blacks, policies such as affirmative action and quotas, perceived to penalize one group to reward another, will only make matters worse.

PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS

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in Contemporary America
by Jared Taylor

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Americans are being reached by the revisionist message. One survey question asked: "Some people claim that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened. Have you ever heard this claim, or not?" Thirty-eight percent of adults and 21 percent of students replied that they had heard this claim. Of those who had heard this claim, 59 percent of adults and 42 percent of students said they had heard it from television, 37 percent of adults and 14 percent of students had heard it through newspaper and magazine articles, and 14 percent of each group had heard it either from books or from acquaintances. (*What Do Americans Know About the Holocaust?*, pp. 54–58)

Moreover, such polls are themselves an indication of the spread and growing impact of Holocaust revisionism. If it were an entirely insignificant phenomenon, there would be no incentive to determine the number of people who accept or might be susceptible to the revisionist position. Publication of the results of such polls also enables more people to learn that a dissident view of the Holocaust story exists.

Other Surveys

Other recent "Holocaust" surveys — some of them more objective than the AJC/Roper poll — further confirm that Holocaust revisionism is now unquestionably part of the social-cultural landscape.

- In western Canada, after a newspaper article attacked writer Doug Collins for his views on the Holocaust story, *The Province* newspaper of Vancouver, British Columbia, asked readers, "Do you agree with Doug Collins that the Nazi Holocaust is exaggerated?" Out of 295 who called in to respond, 50 percent said that they agree. (*The Province*, Oct. 6, p. A14)

- In Georgia, nearly 19 percent "aren't sure that the Nazi Holocaust against the Jews occurred," according to a 1993 survey conducted by the University of Georgia Survey Research Center. Answering a separate question, nearly 20 percent think "the number of Jews killed by the Nazis, generally estimated at six million, may be inflated." (*Atlanta Journal / Constitution*, June 10, 1993, p. A8).

- In Idaho, a poll conducted in March by a Twin Falls television station asked viewers, "Do you believe that the Holocaust really occurred?" One in four participants in this survey answered "No." (See the July–August 1994 *Journal*, p. 43)

- A 1994 Gallup poll found that nine percent of Americans doubted "the Holocaust," which was defined as "usually referring to the killing of millions of Jews in Nazi death camps." (*New York Times*, May 20, 1994).

- In Italy, one in ten persons surveyed in 1992 by

the Italian magazine *Espresso* believes that the Holocaust story is an "invention of the Jews." (See the Sept.–Oct. 1993 *Journal*, p. 29).

While the AJC/Roper polls indicated that better educated people are more likely to accept the Holocaust story — and to recognize its key components (Jews, Nazis, and the Six Million figure) — the Holocaust surveys cited here (most notably the one in western Canada) suggest the obvious point that the more people are aware of what revisionists actually say, the more likely they are to be skeptical of the orthodox Holocaust story.

Anti-Semitism Business

Even though numerous surveys show that anti-Jewish sentiment has been steadily declining in America in recent decades, the specter of anti-Semitism continues to serve as a proven fund-raising tool for groups such as the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League, and the Simon Wiesenthal Center. With a vested interest in conjuring up the supposedly eternal danger of anti-Semitism, these organizations are in the anti-Semitism business.

By characterizing Holocaust revisionism, and even a lack of "concern" about the wartime fate of European Jewry, as anti-Semitic, groups such as the AJC — along with the major media — are able simultaneously to discredit revisionists, encourage non-revisionists to feel guilty for a lack of Holocaust "concern," and to present themselves as morally righteous fighters of evil and "hate." That could be one reason why the results of the second, 1994 AJC poll, which suggested much greater public acceptance of the Holocaust story, was not deemed as newsworthy as the results of the first AJC survey.

Good intentions will always be pleaded for every assumption of authority. It is hardly too strong to say that the Constitution was made to guard the people against the dangers of good intentions. There are men in all ages who mean to govern well, but they mean to govern. They promise to be good masters, but they mean to be masters.

— Daniel Webster

In Germany:

Book Detailing Jewish Crimes Against Germans Banned

Thousands of Copies of Revisionist Work Destroyed

Germany's cultural-political establishment no longer orders the destruction of "socially dangerous" literature in public bonfires. Today it resorts to more modern, environment-friendly methods to destroy "undesirable" books.

In February 1995, thousands of copies of a revisionist work detailing postwar Jewish crimes against Germans were destroyed, following bitter attacks by Germany's cultural establishment.

The book, *An Eye for an Eye: The Untold Story of Jewish Revenge Against Germans in 1945*, was published in the United States in 1993 by Basic Books of New York, a division of the reputable publishing firm of HarperCollins.

Written by American Jewish journalist John Sack, the work details the long-suppressed story of killing and mistreatment of Germans in brutal postwar prison camps in Poland.

Although the essential facts of Sack's book are quietly acknowledged by scholars, Germany's cultural and political establishment insists that Germans must not be permitted to read the work, citing fear that it could be "exploited" by "right-wing extremists" who play down the Holocaust story.

Typical was the comment of Ralph Giordano, a prominent German Jewish writer. While admitting that he had not read Sack's work, he dismissed it as "vulgar artistic fetish."

An influential German critic, Eike Geisel, bitterly denounced Sack's book as a sensationalist "vile docudrama" and a "gift to neo-Nazis." Geisel's Jan. 26 review, published under the headline "Anti-Semitic Fodder," provoked a barrage of complaints to the book's reputable Munich publisher, R. Piper.

All 6,000 copies of the already-printed German edition were stacked in a Stuttgart warehouse when Piper publisher Viktor Niemann decided to destroy them. "They will be recycled," Niemann said Feb. 13.

Citing information from Germany's Federal Archives, Sack writes that 60,000 to 80,000 ethnic Germans were killed or otherwise perished between 1945 and 1948 in camps run by the Polish communist regime's Office of State Security. Jews played a dominant role in the Office, as they did in similar agencies in other European countries occupied by Soviet Russia during the Second World War. Many of the prisoners were beaten and tortured to death,

or died of typhus and other diseases.

Vastly more doubtless would have perished, but the great majority of Germans living in the areas that came under Polish Communist control had already left. Between 12 and 14 million Germans fled or were forcibly driven from their ancient homelands in what is now Poland, the Czech Republic and other parts of Central Eastern and Europe between 1945 and 1948. Of this number, about two million were killed or perished.

This is not the first time that Sack, a 64-year-old Jew from New York, has encountered such censorship. An American magazine, an American publishing house, and a German newspaper had earlier backed off from previous commitments to tell the story.

A key figure in Sack's book, Solomon Morel, fled to Israel last year from Poland after prosecutors began questioning him about his killings of Germans (and some Poles) in the Swietochlowice prison camp he had administered.

Prosecutors are weighing criminal charges against Morel, a Jew.

An Eye for an Eye — a 252-page hardcover work — is available from the IHR for \$25.95, postpaid.

From Irving's Diary

My Confrontation with Deborah Lipstadt

DAVID IRVING

On Friday morning, November 11, 1994, my friend Martin O'Toole and I drove to DeKalb College auditorium [Decatur, Georgia], where Deborah Lipstadt [author of *Denying the Holocaust*] was due to speak. We were among the first to arrive, and as I struggled to carry in two large boxes of the paperback version of my 1989 book, *Göring*, we bumped into Lipstadt herself. She was speaking with the meeting organizers, and did not recognize me. I tucked myself away in one of the auditorium's exit corridors, then slipped into the room after she began speaking to the crowd of approximately 150 students. O'Toole already had set up his video camera on a tripod inconspicuously to one side of the auditorium.

Totally unaware that I was there, Lipstadt made several ugly references to me as somebody, "not really a historian," who had published several books but had earned no respect from other historians. In fact I was "not a respectable historian" at all. Earlier she had referred to [*Journal* editor] Mark Weber in the same terms, of [*Liberty Lobby's*] Willis Carto, and — pandering to the sizable black section

of the audience — of David Duke and his “white sheet and cone-head.”

She talked of the eyewitnesses to the Holocaust™ at length though not in detail, and of the mounds of documents that exist to disprove the revisionists (a word she does not use; she calls revisionists “Holocaust deniers,” and said she is proud to have coined the term). In particular she said that among the documents that refute the “deniers” is a “blueprint of a gas chamber complete with the openings through which the SS tipped the pellets of cyanide.”

I estimate 75 percent of Lipstadt’s speech was empty vaporings on the level of, “Those guys are denying the Holocaust. I won’t debate them. I refuse to. Would you debate somebody who said the Earth was flat? Would you debate somebody who said sexual abuse of children was good? There *is* no debate.” She returned to the child abuse theme at least five times in her meandering talk, prompting me to consider asking her whether by her obsession with child abuse she was trying, unconsciously, to tell us something about her own childhood.

Question time came. The first came from Georgia attorney Sam Dickson who, without any prearrangement whatsoever between the two of us, asked Ms. Lipstadt to explain why she is so disrespectful of me, given that I have such a distinguished record of literary accomplishments? She avoided giving a direct answer, suspecting that Dickson was a hostile. In fact, as soon as she deduced that he was not there to flatter her she snapped at him, “Get to a question or sit down.”

I then politely put up my hand. Invited to speak, I boomed in my very British, very loud voice: “Professor Lipstadt, I am right in believing you are not a historian — you are a professor of religion?” She answered that she was a professor of religion but also of something in history. I then waded in with verbal fists flying: “I am the David Irving to whom you have made such disparaging reference in your speech. Given that I have 30 years’ experience in the archives, that I have published some 30 books in the leading publishing houses of the world, including Viking Press, William Morrow, E. P. Dutton, and Avon in this country, what gives you the right to go around the world, including Australia and New Zealand (which visits she had mentioned proudly in her speech) blackening my name as though my opinions are of no consequence?” She became enraged and shouted at me to sit down or ask a question.

Still booming I continued: “You have just told an outright lie to these students. You are trying to dupe gullible students into believing that there are mounds of documents proving the Holocaust. You referred specifically to one, a ‘blueprint of a gas chamber,’ complete with ‘the holes through which

pellets were inserted.’ I have here,” holding up a handful of \$20 bills, “a thousand dollars I will give you if you can produce to this audience, now or at any time in the future, this document about which you have just lied to them. One thousand dollars!”

What started as a pleasing “silent gasp” when I began my question and the students realized who I was, became an uproar. I then challenged her on those world tours: “Why don’t you tell the audience who hired you to go around Australia and New Zealand! Who paid your fees?” She spluttered that she hadn’t received any fee. I pressed on remorselessly: “Why don’t you tell the students who paid your air fares to Australia and all around that continent, and who paid all your expenses. Because if *you* won’t tell them, I will.” I did not, however. By this time I could see adult staff running this way and that, obviously setting things in motion. Time to keep powder dry.

A black man sitting next to O’Toole, ten rows ahead of me and to the right, with his video camera running, chuckled, “Man, this is turning into fun.” I called out, “I have here two boxes of my books (holding a copy of *Göring* aloft), which I am happy to give free to students, so they can see just who I am, and which of us is lying.”

One or two students were hostile, but at least most of them were alert and awake. As Lipstadt began screaming into the microphone, I unrolled the 1944 aerial photograph of Auschwitz, and tried to show that the picture revealed no trace of the “two thousand tons of coke” that the alleged cremations (those to which Rudolf Höss “confessed”) would have needed every day. I am not sure that students got this point in the mounting turmoil, however.

An armed security man had arrived, brought in by the organizers, and told me that if I would not agree to be silent, I would have to leave. I stood up and said loudly, “So! Professor Lipstadt not only refuses to debate with us, she has Security called to *prevent* any discussion.” Dickson motioned to me to sit down. (He afterwards said I would probably have been arrested and held, so his counsel was welcome.) There were no serious questions after that. Several times I wagged the bundle of \$20 bills aloft, as she was speaking, and hissed: “*One thousand dollars ...!*” When it was over, Lipstadt was livid about the outcome; the students dazed.

Then came the test: Would any of the students take the bait, and accept a free book? If the first student refused to touch it, they all would. But one man who had earlier gotten a copy of the book from me returned — even as Lipstadt was speaking — to ask for an autograph. I signed his book, and gave him four more to hand out. That “seeded” the audience nicely. After Lipstadt finished speaking, I was

mobbed by students asking for a copy. Victory! "I've only got seventy," I said loudly, "so there are not enough for everybody." Beneath Lipstadt's anguished gaze the students then formed another line to get their copies of the book autographed. Some students had me autograph copies of the printed invitation. As I did so, I noticed that each of them was blank, which meant that either they had not asked Lipstadt for her autograph, or she would have to sign after me.

O'Toole had been able to videotape the entire 90 minutes, getting Lipstadt on long focus and capturing my interventions, as well. Outside, I sat on a ledge, signing books, and lecturing the students on the Holocaust. One, looking like a junky, was hostile but even so I treated him with courtesy and patience. Another was Mia Daniels, a journalist for the DeKalb *Collegian*. I could see she was not writing down the favorable points I made. They learn young. The head of the German department asked for a book, but I was empty-handed by then. Shortly, one of the organizers bustled over to ask who had videotaped the event, and did we have a "release" signed by Lipstadt permitting this? O'Toole handed her his card and intimated that the video was needed as evidence in case Lipstadt libeled me or in case I was falsely accused of libeling her. The card read, "Martin O'Toole, Attorney at Law." On seeing this, the organizer blanched and withdrew.

But victory had not come cheap, what with air fares, car rental, and nearly a thousand dollars' worth of books donated to the audience. Still, not since April 1983 and the Hitler Diaries fiasco — not indeed since June 1977 and David Frost's failed television attempt to demolish *Hitler's War* — has success smelled as sweet, and been (in my view) so richly deserved.

Mattogno's New IHR Book Promoted on Radio Show

Auschwitz: The End of a Legend, the recently published book by Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno, has been receiving detailed and sympathetic attention on a radio talk show with a wide listenership in the western United States.

Russ Granata, a retired southern California teacher and US Navy veteran of World War II who played a crucial role in the translation, publication and promotion of the book, appeared on three occasions on the show, called "At a Glance." Host Rodney Bardin and Granata are old acquaintances.

During his first appearance in October 1994, Granata spoke about Mattogno's background,

explained the importance of the widely-publicized writings about Auschwitz by French researcher Jean-Claude Pressac (which is the focus of Mattogno's book), and described a few of the points of contention between Mattogno and Pressac. Granata told listeners about the origins and development of Holocaust revisionism, mentioning the roles of Paul Rassinier, Harry Elmer Barnes, Arthur Butz and other revisionist scholars. Granata also spoke about the Institute for Historical Review (which published Mattogno's book in September), giving the IHR address and citing its bi-monthly *Journal*.

Reaching a listenership estimated in the hundreds of thousands, the pre-recorded program is broadcast on different days over four or five stations in southern California (including two in Los Angeles), New Mexico and Hawaii.

A few weeks later Granata returned as a guest to respond to letters received in the meantime from listeners of his first broadcast. He responded to the inquires, most of them thoughtful and several sympathetic, patiently and knowledgeably speaking about the Holocaust story, particularly regarding Auschwitz. He repeatedly cited Mattogno's book, and listeners were again told how to order it directly from the publisher. (Mattogno's presentation at the September 1994 IHR Conference, which summarizes the book's evidence and arguments, is published in the Nov.-Dec. 1994 *Journal*.)

In January Granata returned for a third appearance on "At a Glance," answering additional thoughtful questions from listeners. More than two dozen letters about the book had been received, Bardin said.

The evidence presented by Mattogno, said Granata, shows conclusively that the widely-repeated stories of homicidal gas chambers and "industrial mass killings" at Auschwitz, are "completely absurd." The Holocaust extermination tale, Granata went on, is technically and historically unfounded, and is therefore "simply not believable." It is the great taboo of our era.

Bardin cited letters of acclaim from listeners who had purchased and read the book. One reader, Bardin said, praised it as the "best Christmas gift I've ever received." Several times the IHR address was given out, so that listeners could order the book for themselves.

*We Americans have no
commission from God to
police the world.*

— Benjamin Harrison

Canadian Police Destroy Revisionist Book

Police in a western Canadian town have destroyed a public library copy of a Holocaust revisionist work published by the Institute for Historical Review. Apparently violating Canadian law, "Mounties" in the central Alberta town of Didsbury shredded a copy of *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, the CP news agency reported in late January.

A local high school student had borrowed the book from the town's public library, and then turned it over to police because, she said, her teacher told her it was banned. Librarian Tim Elliott said the police destroyed the book in apparent violation of Canadian law.

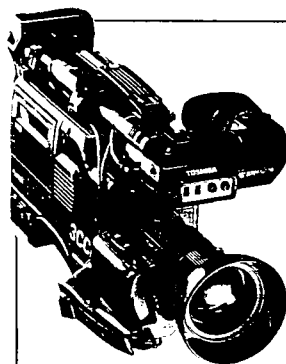
The police "said possessing the book was a criminal offense, and they would destroy it," Elliott recalled. "I then contacted Canada Customs, who said importation was illegal, but possession was not." Two days after the police first told him they had the book, Elliott tried to get it back. But "by then it was too late," the police "had already shredded it."

Under "hate literature" provisions of Canada's Criminal Code, police need a warrant to seize material they believe is offensive. Moreover, the owner must be given a chance to appeal the warrant before a judge. In March 1993, police officials in Ontario province, Canada's most populous, formally declared that "Holocaust denial" does not violate Canada's "hate law." (See the May-June 1993 *Journal*, p. 16.)

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century, written by Dr. Arthur R. Butz, is a key revisionist work that presents detailed evidence to refute the Holocaust story of six million exterminated Jews during the Second World War. Butz' book was first published in England in 1976. Tens of thousands of copies of the American edition, which has been published by the IHR in nine printings, have been sold over the years.

History, by apprising [men] of the past, will enable them to judge of the future; it will avail them of the experience of other times and other nations.

— Thomas Jefferson,
Notes on Virginia, 1782



ON CAMERA Against the Holocaust Lobby

Dr. ROBERT FAURISSON **DAVID IRVING**
MARK WEBER **Dr. ROBERT COUNTESS**

On April 22, 1993, presidents and high-ranking officials of the United States, Israel and other countries gathered in Washington, DC to dedicate the new US Holocaust Memorial Museum. An army of journalists, cameramen and commentators was there to broadcast the media event to the world.



FAURISSON



IRVING

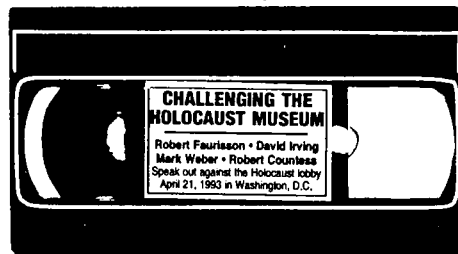


WEBER

IHR was there, too — there to declare its unequivocal opposition to this monstrous \$160 million monument to flawed priorities and illicit power. On April 21 IHR held a conference at a hotel in a suburb of Washington, DC where 200 friends came to hear Robert Faurisson from France, David Irving from England, *JHR* editor Mark Weber and Robert Countess speak out against the Holocaust lobby. The event was captured on video, including, Prof. Faurisson's challenge to Museum officials that read, in part:

Tomorrow the US Holocaust Memorial Museum will be dedicated in Washington. I challenge the Museum authorities to provide us a physical representation of the magical gas chamber. I have searched for 30 years for such a representation without finding it . . . I warn the officials of the US Holocaust Museum . . . that tomorrow, April 22, 1993, they need not offer, as proof of the existence of Nazi gas chambers, a disinfection gas chamber, a shower room, a morgue, or an air-raid shelter . . . I want a portrayal of an entire Nazi gas chamber, one that gives a precise idea of its technique and operation.

Watch Prof. Faurisson deliver the complete text of his devastating challenge. Watch the inimitable David Irving thrill his audience with details of the Holocaust lobby's stepped-up efforts to crush truth in history. Watch Mark Weber deliver his rousing "call to arms" in opposition to the museum, and hear Dr. Countess' elegant tribute to the IHR — all in an unforgettable 90-minute video that tells you what you need to know about this costly and dangerous mistake they call a "museum."



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Murder of Jews a Crime in the Third Reich

Todesurteil für Juden-Mörder

Das Reich gewährt allen Einwohnern Rechtsschutz.
Das furchtbare Verbrechen in Bahn geführt

Stettin, 18. Dezember.

Das Schwurgericht Stettin verurteilte den Raubmörder Josef Reinhardt, der in der Nacht zum Freitag mit zwei Komplizen in der pommerischen Kleinfahrt Bahn den jüdischen Händler Abraham und dessen arische Gattin auf der Straße ermordet hatte, zum Tode. Seine beiden Komplizen, die Gebrüder Jals, wurden zu lebenslänglichen Zuchthaus und zu sechs Jahren Gefängnis verurteilt. Der Vorsitzende betonte, daß es bei der Befreiung der Schuldigen keine Rolle gespielt habe, ob der ermordete Händler Jude gewesen sei oder nicht. Das Dritte Reich sei ein Rechtsstaat, in dem der Jude ebenso den Rechtsschutz genieße wie jeder andere. Nach dieser Warnung wurde in jedem Falle mit den schärfsten Mitteln geführt.

Mit dem Todesurteil gegen Reinhardt ist der Schlußstrich unter ein grausiges Verbrechen gezogen. Der Mörder und seine Helfer hatten bei dem jüdischen Händler in der Nacht zum Freitag für 250 RM. Kleiderstücke gekauft. Als der Händler die Ware einpacken wollte, schoß Reinhardt ihn hinterhältig in den Rücken. Der schwermächtige Jude lag dem

Nischenbänk nach, erreichte ihn noch auf der Straße, aber dort traf ihn der zweite, tödlich wirkende Schuß. Inzwischen war seine Frau, die sich schon schlafen gelegt hatte, hinzugeeilt, um ihrem Mann zu helfen. Als sie den Mörder festhalten wollte, schoß Reinhardt sie ebenfalls nieder, so daß sie tödlich getroffen auf dem Pflaster liegen blieb.

gion or nationality, and designated capital punishment for the crime. German military regulations were even more strict. The updated, 1943 code spelled out severe punishment for the soldier who carried out orders in violation of the law. "The subordinate ... is punishable as a participant...when he knows that the superior's order would have the aim of leading to a military or other crime or violation." (*New York Review*, Oct. 7, 1993, pp. 51-52.)

During the Nuremberg trial of 1945-1946, evidence was presented to show that German soldiers who had murdered civilians, including Jews, were severely punished. (IMT "blue series," Vol. 42, pp. 238-242.)

"Death Sentence for Murderer of a Jew. The Reich guarantees protection of law for all residents. Terrible crime in a train punished." Under these headlines, this report appeared in December 1937 in numerous German newspapers.

A jury court in Stettin, the paper informed readers, had sentenced Josef Reinhardt to death for killing a Jewish businessman named Abraham and his non-Jewish wife. One accomplice was sentenced to life imprisonment, and a second to six years imprisonment. The newspaper report continued: "That the victim was a Jew made no difference in passing sentence, the presiding Judge stressed. The Third Reich is a state of law, in which Jews enjoy the protection of law every bit as much as other residents. Murder is still murder, and will be punished most severely in each case."

Murder remained a crime during the war years. Paragraph 211 of the revised German penal code (published in October 1943), defined murder without any qualification about the victim's race, reli-

THE BALFOUR DECLARATION

Britain's Great War Promise

Few documents have had as shadowy a past, or as ominous a future, as the British government's 1917 pledge to the House of Rothschild. By it the British Empire broke its promise to the Arabs to court what it believed to be a far mightier power, and in the name of the Jewish people international Zionism won a foothold in Palestine.

Arthur Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild — the culmination of years of intrigue — laid the foundation for the dramatic birth of Israel in 1948, for the dispossession of the Palestinians, for the five Israeli wars which followed, and for the gradual but ever deepening involvement of America in the Middle East morass.

Robert John's *Behind the Balfour Declaration* reveals the shadowy — and shocking — maneuverings which resulted in the British promise to the Zionists, and the secret document which exposes British perfidy. Dr. John, co-author of the monumental *The Palestine Diary*, and a specialist in Palestinian history, traces the moves by which Zionist negotiators like Chaim Weizmann and Louis Brandeis played off one empire against another to extract the guarantee that has changed the face of the Middle East and the world.

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Punishment for Mistreating SS Camp Prisoners

Der Inspekteur der Konz.-Lager Berlin, den 4. Juni 1937
und Führer der W-Totenkopfverbände

B e f e h l s b l a t t W-TV/IKL Nr. 3

Mai 1937

Das Befehlsblatt wird am Schlusse eines Monats verteilt; in ihm soll Rückschau gehalten werden.
Den Einheiten ist der Inhalt beim Befehlsempfang bekannt zu geben.

Nr.29 : Mißhandlung von Häftlingen

Der W-Oberscharführer Zeidler hat im Konzentrationslager Sachsenhausen infolge sadistischer Anwandlungen einen Häftling in gemeinsamer Weise geschlagen. Er wurde zum W-Mann degradiert, für dauernd aus der W ausgesprochen und dem Strafrichter übergeben. Dieser Fall wird als warnendes Beispiel bekanntgegeben. Im Unterricht soll fortgesetzt auf die Folgen einer Gefangenemißhandlung hingewiesen werden. Eine einfache Ohrfeige ist bereits vollendete Mißhandlung. Die Strafen, die ein Lagerkommandant über widerspenstige Häftlinge verhängen kann, sind so scharf und durchgreifend, daß es keiner Selbsthilfe bedarf. Das Ansehen der Schutzstaffel wird in allen Fällen durch die Ausstoßung des Täters rein gehalten.

Nr.30 : Befehlsblatt Nr.3 ist dem Aushängkasten zu entnehmen. Befehlsblätter 4 und 5 sind auszuhängen.

Der Inspekteur der Konz.-Lager
und Führer der W - TV .

gef. E i c k e
W - Gruppenführer,

Für die Richtigkeit :
Der Chef der Zentralkanzlei W-TV/IKL,

Gleibner
W - Stenografenführer
und Stabeführer.

In this June 4, 1937, internal circular notice, Theodor Eicke, SS General and "Inspector of the Concentration Camps," announces that the SS does not tolerate mistreatment of concentration camp inmates.

In a section headed "Mistreatment of Prisoners," Eicke announces that an SS Sergeant named Zeidler was being punished because, "in a sadistic mood," he had struck a prisoner at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp "in a nasty way." After demotion to the lowest SS rank, Zeidler was permanently dismissed from the SS, and then turned over to a criminal judge.

"This case will be made known as a warning example," Eicke continues. "During instruction classes, attention should repeatedly be given to the consequences of mistreating prisoners. Even a simple boxing of the ears is already real mistreatment... In every case, the reputation of the SS is to be kept clean by dismissing the culprit."

Eicke further orders that the various SS units are to be informed of the contents of this circular.

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Why Did a Great Egyptian Civilization Suddenly Collapse?

The Mysterious Demise of the World's First Socialist State

REVILO P. OLIVER

We are so often assured that we live in a "changing world," and we are so pleased by the progress of our technology, that we sometimes imagine that change, or at least the rapidity of it, is a peculiarity of our time — an originality of which we are as proud as an adolescent who has discovered that he is in love.

The most drastic and rapid social change that mankind has ever experienced took place approximately five thousand years ago in Egypt. (I avoid the long discussion that would be necessary to set a more precise date or determine what was happening in Sumeria more or less contemporaneously.)

In terms of history, the change was sudden. A great Egyptologist, Professor John A. Wilson, had compared it to the speed with which a supersaturated solution crystallized in a flask. And it was drastic.

Within a century the Egyptians were hustled from barbarism to civilization. At the beginning of that period, they were roughly comparable to the Indians of our Southwest in their adobe villages before the coming of the white man: a timeless people, without a past to remember or a future to plan; a people for whom tribal mores took the place of formal government or social organization; a people that could live almost entirely by instinct, since the monotonous collection of food was varied only by an occasional raid on a neighboring village. At the end of that century, Egypt was a nation extending from the First Cataract to the Mediterranean, and subject to the absolute rule of a completely centralized and socialist government.

For the first time in man's long existence on this

planet, there was a nation: and that nation's resources were consciously marshalled and used by government which necessarily planned for the future. Writing and written records appeared suddenly to make possible the bureaucracy that managed the nation. And the intelligent direction of human effort soon required or induced technical accomplishment. At the end of the Second Dynasty there was nowhere on the surface of the earth a permanent structure: Nothing had ever been built of stone. Within a hundred years Egypt had erected the most enduring structure that man has ever built — what was, until quite recently, both the tallest and the most massive building in the world. It was also one of the most accurately constructed: the two and a half million blocks of stone in the Great Pyramid were faced with blocks, many of them weighing sixteen tons, which were finished to a tolerance of plus or minus one one-hundredth of an inch.

When civilization had come to Egypt, it must have seemed eternal. It was, of course, designed, like the pyramids, for all time. For reasons made clear by Karl A. Wittfogel in his brilliant *Oriental Despotism* (New Haven, 1957), the earliest and most primitive form of civilized society is always socialism, with an omnipotent central government, a completely managed economy, and with inhabitants reduced to the kind of serfdom that our planners in Washington are now imposing, step by step, on the American people.

The Egyptians defined the good state as one in which "well directed are men, the cattle of God." Men were simply the cattle of Pharaoh, who had all the power that Jack Kennedy craved, and who was, by definition, the son of God and therefore God himself. He owned every acre of ground, every house, every stick of wood in Egypt from the First Cataract to the Mediterranean, and he naturally owned all the livestock on that plantation, both quadrupeds and bipeds.

A total socialism, such as Egypt had from the beginning, necessarily excludes all thought of change. That fact, indeed, may explain its appeal to men. The many hundreds of Utopias imagined by idle dreamers from Iambulos to Sir Thomas More to

Revilo P. Oliver, a scholar of international stature, taught Classics at the University of Illinois for 32 years. Until his recent death, he was a member of this *Journal's* Editorial Advisory Committee. For more about Dr. Oliver, see the memorial tribute to him in the Sept.-Oct. 1994 *Journal*. This essay, originally written in 1963, is reprinted from pages 183–187 of *America's Decline: The Education of a Conservative*, a 375-page softcover anthology of Oliver's political writings that is available through the IHR for \$10, postpaid.

Edward Bellamy differ greatly in all details, but have one thing in common: They imagine a state in which no governmental or social change is possible or even conceivable. And the sincere socialists of our own time, though vociferous in praise of "inevitable change" leading to socialism, promise us the joys of a social order that can never again change and will be immutable forever in saecula saeculorum — or, at the least, "Til the sun grows cold, And the stars are old."

Necessarily, therefore, the basic assumption of Egyptian civilization was that it was a social order as eternal as the granite of its monuments. But four hundred years after Cheops built his pyramid, that order suddenly disintegrated into anarchy and utter chaos.

The one thing the we know with certainty about the causes of the collapse is that they were internal. Egypt was not invaded by a foreign people and was not involved in a major war or even any military action other than routine policing of the few points at which she was not isolated from the rest of the world by natural barriers. There appears to have been a steady trickle of immigration across the isthmus of Suez into Egypt, but there is no reason to suppose that the immigrants were sufficiently numerous and active either to affect the character of the Egyptian population or to attempt an insurrection.

When we look for internal causes, we note that the last king before the collapse, Pepi II, ruled for ninety years, which suggests that if he did not begin his reign as God in diapers, he ended it as God in senile imbecility, possibly inspiring one of his sons, grandsons, or great-grandsons with impatience to start enjoying the blessings of divinity himself. That is merely a guess that the spark which set off the explosion was struck by a civil war for possession of the throne. But whatever the source of the spark, it is clear that the explosive materials lay deep in the structure of the society they destroyed. Since a small body of literature, especially the lamentations of Ipu-wer and Nefer-rohu, who witnessed the collapse, has survived, modern historians can learn a good deal about the causes. You will find them discussed at length in any good history of ancient Egypt.

What happened in Egypt was not a mere political upheaval to change the ruler or form of government; it was the ruin of a whole civilization through the collapse of its moral foundations. "If three men go along a road," says Ipu-wer, "they become two men, for the greater number kills the lesser." "I show thee," says Nefer-rohu, "the brother as an enemy, and the man who kills his own father. Every mouth is full of 'Love me!,' and everything good has disappeared." Order had vanished in anarchy and

universal banditry, and no man knew when he would be struck down from ambush or murdered in his own house.

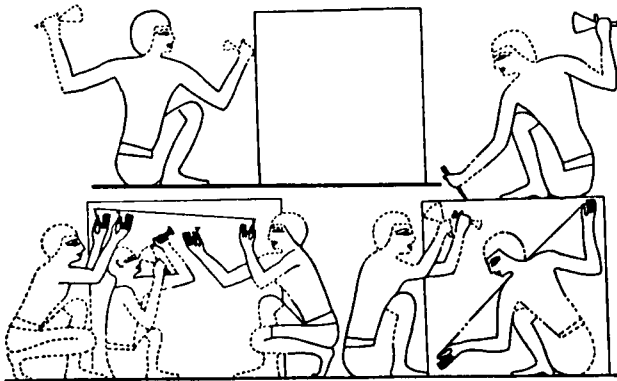


The pyramid of king Khafre (Kha-f-Ra). This is the second-largest of the three great pyramids of Giza, which were built during the IVth dynasty, between 2686 and 2613 B.C. It has a perpendicular height of 447-1/2 feet. At the top a fragment remains of the original coating of limestone and unpolished granite slabs.

Yes, "his own house," for the lamentations incidentally show us that during the centuries preceding the collapse the perfect socialist state under its incarnate God had not been able to maintain its pure form; it had somehow progressed from socialism toward a higher form of social organization in which there was private property in practice and quite possibly even in theory. The writers take it for granted. Nefer-rohu complains that "Men take a man's property away from him, and it is given to him who is from outside. I show thee the owner in need and the outsider satisfied." And Ipu-wer: "The robber is now the possessor of riches ... The children of great men are dashed against the walls ... Great ladies now glean in the fields ... The owners of fine robes are clad in rags, but he who never wove for himself is now the owner of fine linen." It is clear

that Egypt had risen, though perhaps precariously, to a level far above pure socialism. That must have made the collapse the more terrible.

A great nation, which was coterminous with a civilization, had simply caved in. And since it had not been overthrown by an external force, the structure must have been poorly designed or poorly maintained. Or, to vary the metaphor, the culture had contained in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Or, perhaps, the civilization, like a dog, simply grew old and feeble and finally died. But whatever metaphor we use, the Egyptian collapse posed for us the basic problem of history. What were the causes of the collapse? And, since causes imply the existence of natural laws by which they operate, what laws of history can be inferred from them?



Egyptian stonecutters use mallets and chisels to dress down building blocks to true surfaces. These blocks are similar to those used in building the great pyramids. After two edges of the block are determined, a cord is stretched between two pegs to help gauge how much remains to be chiseled away. (From a wall painting at Thebes about 1500 B.C.)

The Egyptians either violated some natural law that applied to civilizations, and could therefore have averted the collapse had they been more prudent, or they underwent a change that was “historically necessary” because imposed by some natural law that human ingenuity cannot circumvent. That alternative simply states the central problem that a philosophy of history must solve. And since we are subject to the same natural laws, the problem is vital and urgent.

Of course, Egypt eventually recovered from the chaos that historians euphemistically call the First Intermediate Period; and she went on to complete with many vicissitudes her three thousand years as a great and independent nation — a record that only China can rival. But the men who witnessed the collapse could not foresee that. The apparent end of human civilization, overthrown by a barbar-

ism made more savage and terrible because it had captured the weapons and resources that civilization had produced, must have been a traumatic shock unsurpassed (thus far) in the experience of mankind. Contemporaries felt utter despair. “The land is completely perished, so that no remainder exists,” concluded Nefer-rohu. And Ipu-wer could only regard mankind as a failure and wish that it would disappear: “Ah, would that it were the end of men! That there were no conception and no birth! Then would the earth cease from turmoil and be at rest.”

But it did not occur to either Nefer-rohu or Ipu-wer — nor, so far as we know, did it occur to any later Egyptian — to ask why the catastrophe had befallen them. That may be a very significant historical datum.

It is not at all astonishing that the two Egyptian writers, with no precedent or record of comparable human experience to guide them, did not see in the cataclysm an intellectual problem. Nefer-rohu was right when he said, “What had never happened had happened.” But it seems that at no time in their long existence as a nation did the Egyptians think in terms of historical cause and effect. They compiled chronologies, but they never wrote history. They kept careful record of the sequence of events, but did not try to explain them. Some years brought national misfortune, just as the Nile in some years did not rise to its normal height and the fields consequently bore but a scanty harvest. Such things happened; if they had a cause, that cause lay in the mysterious and perhaps capricious will of the gods, far beyond human understanding.

PEARL HARBOR The Story of the Secret War

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Pearl Harbor surprise, and, more important, for America's entry through the “back door” into World War II. Attractive new IHR softcover edition with introduction by James J. Martin. 425 pp., index, biblio., maps, \$14.95 + \$2.50 shipping.

Estonia: Emerging From Communism

YURI N. MALTSEV

Post-communist history has been a chronicle of economic failures, ethnic wars, and political upheavals. But in the midst of all this gloom, one success story had been completely overlooked. Its name is Estonia, which could be called "the little country that could."

Estonia has made an incredible transition from Soviet slavery to economic liberty, and it serves as proof that free markets are the only sure way out of Communist serfdom.

During the period while it was ruled by the Soviet Union (1940–91), Estonia's 1.5 million people faced unthinkable economic coercion and political brutality. The central government attempted to suffocate national and religious identity, and independent political thought. In short order, Kremlin planners destroyed one of the most prosperous countries on earth.

And they did not do it without the blessing of the US government, then headed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It was FDR who suggested to Stalin that he solve the "problem" of Baltic political resistance by forcibly moving the populations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to Sweden. This "ethnic cleansing" would have wiped away three nations with rich cultural heritages, solely to please the mass murderer in the Kremlin.

Interestingly, this deal was rejected by Stalin, who did not want to have millions of discontented Balts on the Soviet border. His alternative was to transport tens of thousands of leading Estonians to gruesome death in the Gulag. More than one hundred thousand Balts perished in Siberia.

After all this, Estonia regained its independence on August 20, 1991, after the failure of the hard-line Communist coup in Moscow. Since then, the country has been at the forefront of political and economic reforms in Eastern Europe. It set out to reverse completely the errors of the past.

Estonia moved quickly to rebuild Western principles of the rule of law. It privatized state land and industry at an unprecedented pace. It repealed all price controls. It legalized all forms of market production and exchange which had flourished only in

underground markets. It attracted foreign investments by adopting low taxes and protecting property and other human rights.

It did all this against the advice of international planning agencies. As a result, Estonia has not been a favored recipient of foreign aid. The president of Estonia says that is just fine. No country dependent on foreign aid has become prosperous. And today, this small nation can boast the highest rates of economic growth in Europe (more than five percent) and very low unemployment.

The high Soviet inflation rate was reigned in by a hard currency and sound monetary policies. In June 1992, Estonia replaced the Russian ruble with the Estonian kroon, a hard currency tied to the German mark. The kroon is pegged to the D-mark at an exchange rate of eight to one, as well as to Estonia's gold reserves, which back no less than 25 percent of the money supply.

Today Estonia has the strongest and most stable monetary regime of any of the 15 former Soviet republics. The average level of inflation is down to a monthly rate of less than one percent, compared with 30 percent in Russia. The government is committed to a hard money regime, not only because it provides economic stability but also because it works as a restraint on government growth.

Estonia maintains a liberal trade regime with practically no tariffs. Companies operating in Eastern Europe point to Estonia as being five years ahead of other East European countries, and investment advisers consider it the emerging Hong Kong of Europe. Foreign investment is growing annually by some \$250 million.

The new class of Estonian leaders, in the private sector and the government, is comprised of young people, who are well educated in free-market economics. The present government was formed by the conservative-libertarian *Pro Patria* ("For the Fatherland") Party. Other factions in Parliament are the Royalists, Moderates, and Centrists. (There is no Socialist or Communist Party.) All parties are committed to continuing reforms and to further privatization.

"We don't want to copy welfare monsters like Sweden and our other Northern neighbors," Prime Minister Mart Laar told me. Laar is 33 years old, a University of Tartu professor well acquainted with the works of Ludwig von Mises, F.A. Hayek, and the other Austrian School economists. Recently he was turned away by a security guard in Brussels. "I don't believe you could be a prime minister anywhere," said the guard in reference to his youth.

The unofficial slogan of the governing party is: "Property rights are the key to economic success, cultural revival, and political freedom." The Foreign Office spokeswoman says "It is a privilege to be

Yuri N. Maltsev, a native of Russia, escaped from the Soviet Union a few years before its downfall. He is associate professor of economics at Carthage College (Kenosha, Wisc.), and a senior fellow of the Ludwig von Mises Institute (Auburn, Ala. 36849-5301). This essay is reprinted from the Nov. 1994 issue of *The Free Market*, a monthly newsletter published by the Mises Institute.

working with people who want to be to Estonia what Thomas Jefferson and George Mason were to America." She believes government should be strong enough to protect liberty and property, but not one bit more. She points out that privatization and property rights enforcement have already created a strong middle class.

Estonia

Estonia, a small northern European nation on the Baltic sea, has a population of 1.59 million. Only 17,400 square miles in size, the country is smaller than West Virginia. A non-Slavic and traditionally Lutheran people, Estonians are close ethnic and linguistic relatives of the Finns.

In 1918, at the close of the First World War, Estonia was proclaimed an independent republic. In 1934 President Konstantin Päts instituted an authoritarian regime, abolishing all political parties. The 1918–1940 independence era was marked by rapid economic growth and a dramatic rise in living standards, with large exports of grain and dairy products. Between 1931 and 1938, for example, exports more than doubled. In the industrial field perhaps the most important single achievement was the creation of an oil shale industry, whereby oil and petroleum fuels were extracted from oil-bearing shale.

In August 1939, Hitler's Foreign Minister, von Ribbentrop, and Stalin's Foreign Minister, Molotov, concluded the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, which divided Eastern Europe into German and Soviet spheres of influence. Estonia and the other Baltic countries were assigned to the Soviet sphere. However, contrary to often-repeated characterizations of the Pact, the Hitler government neither anticipated nor approved of Stalin's subsequent outright annexation of the Baltic countries.

Soviet troops brutally ended Estonia's period of national freedom in the summer of 1940, when the country was forcibly incorporated into the USSR. During the 1940–1941 period, many political, business and religious leaders were killed or deported. Civil servants, non-Communist political leaders, army officers, judges, clergymen and businessmen were particular targets. In 1940–1941, some 120,000 Estonians — about one-tenth of the entire population — were rounded up by the Soviet secret police and deported to Gulag camps, where many perished.

In 1941 German troops liberated Estonia — along with the neighboring Baltic countries of Latvia and Lithuania — from Soviet rule. As part of the "Ostland" region — which also included Latvia, Lithuania and Belarus (White Russia) — it remained under German occupation until 1944.



Estonian nationalism was encouraged during this period, and many young men volunteered to fight with the Germans against the Soviets, most notably in the Estonian Waffen SS.

As Soviet troops advanced, many Estonians fled the country. About 33,000 escaped with the retreating German forces to Germany, and another 30,000 went by sea to Sweden.

The restoration of Soviet rule brought further mass arrests and deportations: some 20,000 Estonians were rounded up and sent to camps in 1945–1946, and about 40,000 were deported in March 1949. Still, even under Soviet rule, Estonia was more economically successful and prosperous than other regions of the Soviet Union.

As part of the Soviet "multicultural" policy, people from other parts of the USSR were encouraged to settle in Estonia. As a result, today only about 60 percent of the country's population is ethnically Estonian. Only Estonians are now permitted to vote in elections, which means that about 38 percent of the population — mainly ethnic Russians — play no role in political life.

— M. W.

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'Fuss and Flapdoodle' About Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor: Final Judgement, by Henry C. Clausen and Bruce Lee. New York: Crown, 1992. Hardcover. 485 (+ x) pages. Photos. Notes. Appendices. Index. ISBN: 0 517 58644 4.

Reviewed by James J. Martin

The fourth of the ten (some students combine two and come up with nine) investigations of the Pearl Harbor attack of December 7, 1941, was the result of an authorization by the United States Congress. A Senate Joint Resolution of June 13, 1944, directed the Departments of the Army and Navy to conduct their own investigations, which was promptly followed by the Secretaries of these Departments appointing personnel to conduct such investigations and the beginning of hearings, which were to take awhile.

The Army Pearl Harbor Board (APHB) consisted of three Generals plus a supporting staff of three, an Executive Officer, a Recorder, and an Assistant Recorder, the latter three having no vote in the Board's final disposition. The Assistant Recorder was a 39-year-old San Francisco lawyer, Henry C. Clausen, who had come into the army two years earlier, ostensibly by taking a commission, not as a draftee foot-soldier. How the lightning had managed to strike Clausen for appointment to such a crucial job no one ever explained, but anyone who has gone over the repeated citations in later years of Clausen's heated admiration of War Secretary Henry L. Stimson, which had not abated even 50 years after his entry into the armed services, can probably figure it out for themselves.

The findings of the APHB, which have been exhaustively examined for more than four and a

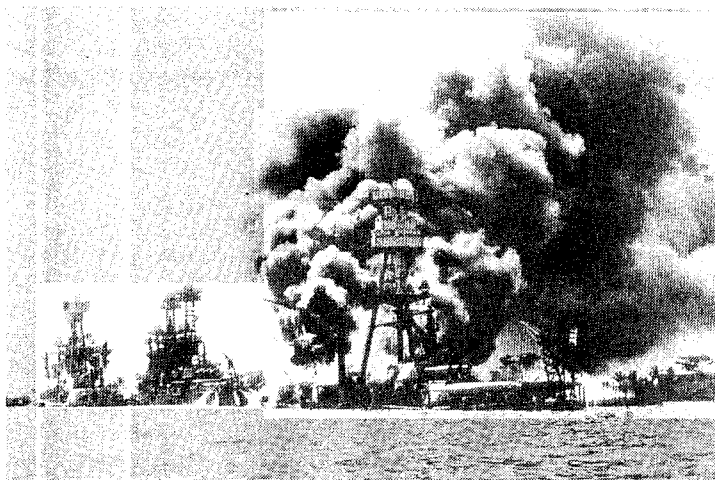
half decades, take months to read. Charles A. Beard alone devoted parts of three chapters of his 1948 book, *President Roosevelt and the Coming of the War 1941*, to such an examination, and there are numerous somewhat shorter analyses and commentaries on it all. For our purposes it is sufficient to observe that the Board came to conclusions which angered the Secretary of War and led to a determination to undermine its findings, even if it required that pressure be placed on some of its witnesses to recant sworn testimony making them, in substance, perjurers.

What the Board did was to reverse the flow of criticism for what had happened, away from the Army and Navy commanders at Pearl — which had been the original desire of the authorities in Washington — and once more to direct it at the superiors of those in Hawaii who took orders. This therefore required the top people in Washington to put into effect a comprehensive program of Pearl Harbor responsibility damage-control; it is here that we find Atty. Clausen as chief of the cast of characters in the book at hand.

When the APHB singled out Secretary Stimson's direct subordinate, Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall, as responsible for the Army not being ready to defend the fleet based at Pearl Harbor on the morning of December 7, 1941, they angered the Secretary. That and other charges convinced Stimson that something had to be done to soften the Board's verdict and once more lay the blame elsewhere. For the first two and a half years the sentiment had been well established by the first big political investigation, conducted under the direction of Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts (Dec. 18, 1941 to Jan. 23, 1942). It found that all in Washington were innocent of any dereliction of duty, and that the Army and Navy chiefs on Oahu, General Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, had failed comprehensively in following orders and repelling the Japanese attack.

Few realized that Justice Roberts (b. 1875), like the War and Navy Secretaries, Stimson and Frank Knox, respectively, was a Republican, appointed to the Supreme Court by Roosevelt's predecessor, Herbert C. Hoover, and had begun his Court service on May 30, 1930. (It was a disgrace for Congress later to conduct an investigation of Pearl on a partisan basis; the pro-war Roosevelt Democrats had as allies a very large contingent of pro-war Republicans, without whom FDR's war effort would have

James J. Martin graduated from the University of New Hampshire in 1942 and received his M.A. (1945) and Ph.D. (1949) degrees in History from the University of Michigan. His teaching career has spanned 25 years and involved residence at educational institutions from coast to coast. Dr. Martin's books have included the two-volume classic, *American Liberalism and World Politics, 1931-1941*, as well as *Beyond Pearl Harbor*, *The Man Who Invented 'Genocide': The Public Career and Consequences of Raphael Lemkin*, and *An American Adventure in Book-burning in the Style of 1918*. He is also author of two collections of essays: *Revisionist Viewpoints* and *The Saga of Hog Island and Other Essays in Inconvenient History*. Dr. Martin has contributed to several editions of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and is a three-time contributor to the *Dictionary of American Biography*.



Major US Navy war ships in "battleship row" at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, settle to the bottom following the Japanese attack on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941.

been impossible. The war homogenized the parties and turned the country temporarily into a one-party state.)

It should be understood, especially by those who were not around at the time, that there was no Defense Department in 1941, and no coordinated military operation as represented by the Pentagon today. The Army and Navy had separate secretaries in the Cabinet, and conducted their affairs separately unless, obviously, operating by agreement or under direction of the President. Each branch also had its own separate air forces. There had been talk for years before 1941 of consolidation into what was to become the Department of Defense after 1945. In congressional debate it had been posed as an economy move ("it will save many millions"), and there had been especially heavy debates on it in the House of Representatives in the spring of 1932. It was thought strange that the Hoover administration opposed it while at that moment creating a thunderous stir in admonishing Congress to balance the budget. (See the major roundup of US press sentiment on it in the lead story in the *Literary Digest*, May 21, 1932, pp. 5-6).

But nothing had been done by war's outbreak, so there is an aspect to the Pearl investigations that many today do not understand or appreciate: the rival views on responsibility with respect to the branches of the armed services, the defensiveness of both, and the partisanship among the politicians in ascribing more of the onus to one or the other, which fills the investigative reports and wearies the readers thereof. (In a caste society every caste becomes morbidly sensitive about its position, and this grows out of the possible change in esteem in which it is held, which may markedly alter that position. The armed forces certainly qualify as castes in this controversy.)

The Army Pearl Harbor Board conducted its investigations in secret, listened to 151 testimonies and filed a secret report, which was made public after the end of the war in the summer of 1945, by which time Mr. Roosevelt was deceased and had been followed in office by Harry S. Truman, who was responsible for making this a public disclosure. At the conclusion of this investigation — carried out from July 20 to October 20, 1944 — its finding became known almost immediately to Secretary of War Stimson, who put into operation the follow-up damage-control counter-investigation by his handpicked agent, Major Clausen, who in turn began his repair work less than five weeks later (Nov. 23, 1944). It is how this incredible operation was conducted which is the main subject of the book at hand, though it is fattened by an immense set of appendices which give it the appearance of greater formidability than it really has.

Attorney Clausen's final product was a masterpiece of self-serving (it constitutes Volume 35 of the subsequent Congressional investigation's published record), while adding a succession of glowing haloes around his adored chief, Secretary Stimson. One flees for balancing relief to Prof. Richard N. Current's *Secretary Stimson: A Study in Statecraft* (Rutgers Univ. Press, 1954, a frightfully neglected book), and a long succession of drastic discounting and appraisals of Stimson for various periods ranging from his performance as President Hoover's Secretary of State, 1929-33, to his central role as point man of the warrior Republicans who made FDR's War Deal such a triumph, 1940-45 *et seq.* (Mr. Stimson also served as Secretary of War in the administration of President William Howard Taft after his failure to become Governor of New York in 1910.)

Attorney Clausen and the historians would make a topic for a hundred thousand word essay. While claiming to have read them all, he considered them all ignorami, though producing no evidence whatever in support of this assertion. They in turn originally appraised attorney Clausen's mission as nearly worthless, and his attempt to derail the Army PH Report a weak and unconvincing diversion. What draws attention in his nearly 50 years-after-the-fact dictum in *Judgement* is his savaging of Navy people on Pearl, which is really none of his business, while dodging entirely the Army responsibility for defending the Navy when it was berthed there. The work of 21 revisionists from John T. Flynn to John Toland (1945 to 1982) is 100 percent missing from Clausen's "final" dictum, and none of the other contemporaries are even worth mentioning. The ugly meanness of shrugging off all responsibility and splattering it all over underlings acting on the orders of these whitewashed superiors makes its mark on a reader with some perception of Amer-

ican traditions of fairness. One hesitates to say much in the presence of this shameful parade.

Before coming to any permanent conclusions a revisionist for sure needs to digest thoroughly five other basic treatments of it all, from contemporaries of Clausen to recent times. These are:

- 1) the pertinent parts of Chapters 9 through 12 of Charles A. Beard's *President Roosevelt* (1948);

- 2) the analysis of the Clausen mission by George Morgenstern in his *Pearl Harbor* (1947) and

- 3) by Percy Greaves in his chapter on the Pearl Investigations in *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* (1953);

- 4) the overall situation succinctly laid out in *The Final Story of Pearl Harbor* (1968) by Harry Elmer Barnes, and

- 5) the assemblage of later-revealed important materials in John Toland's *Infamy* (1983 ed.).

All of Clausen's fuss and flapdoodle in getting people to alter their previous testimony about who saw, and when they saw the 13-part Japanese diplomatic message of the afternoon of December 6, 1941, is today just so much bound waste paper. What difference does it make what Army men did or did not see it after 6 p.m.? President Roosevelt certainly saw it by 10 p.m. that night and commented in the presence of witnesses, "This means war," and in view of American-Pacific strength concentration in Hawaii that moment, FDR surely did not mean that Ottumwa and Kankakee were in danger. Why was nothing done for more than twelve hours after that? Stimson and Marshall were veritably at his elbow. Who besides the President was at the White House that night or most of that night? Does anyone know? Where was the chief executive of the Army, Gen. Marshall, for almost 24 hours after noon of Dec. 6, 1941? Clausen does not investigate these matters, but after all, as he repeatedly observed, he had not been appointed to investigate the investigators. And at no time did he claim to be a historian.

In the "case" of the Army PHB Board *vs.* Stimson, Marshall *et al* it was hard to discern who were the plaintiffs and who the defendants, but Clausen performed mightily in behalf of the Administration figures. As a lawyer devoted to his client he was not interested in history. He was committed to making an *ex parte* collection of "evidence" or any kind of diversion which would redound to the credit of his adored chief Sec. Stimson, and hopefully at the same time discredit the APHB Report that implicated Stimson via Gen. Marshall for responsibility in failing to defend the US Fleet in Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, while at the same time planting the guilt once more, *a la* the Roberts Report, on the operational commanders at the scene, an ignoble and reprehensible stratagem if ever there was one.

This ancient game of saddling underlings for the responsibility when big plans and high strategy collapse and bring about disaster, was a sordid and unappetizing activity utterly lacking in basic

decency. But it was the Army itself that had come down on Stimson and Marshall, after all, not some awful revisionists. (Atty. Clausen calls the latter "isolationists.")



Secretary of War Henry Stimson speaks with Army Chief of Staff General George Marshall.

For someone who has gone over the substance of this work as often as this reviewer, much of this book is truly tedious. Perhaps this estimate of Clausen's book should have been done by someone utterly ignorant of it all, as had been the case with some of the newspaper reviews, in which case they might have been able to approach the assignment with some kind of breathless sense of discovery.

There is no use to pile example upon example, but one might mention the famed "war warning" to Gen. Short of Nov. 27, 1941, about which a veritable library of analysis and comment exists. Beside what is at hand, revisionists should surely examine this set of contradictory advisories in Chapter 8 of Prof. Current's *Secretary Stimson*, "The Old Army Game," and Chapter 16 of Morgenstern's *Pearl Harbor*, "The 'Do-Don't' Warnings."

How Gen. Short could put the base on a semi-attack alert and a sabotage alert simultaneously, conduct long range reconnaissance by air without planes of flying range to do the job, and how he could encompass other precautions without unduly exciting and arousing the civilian population of Honolulu surely tax almost anyone's sense of the rational. For instance, there was the major coastal artillery base, Fort DeRoussy, not at Pearl but six or more miles away, smack up on the fringe of the big resort hotels on Waikiki Beach. How Gen. Short could have sent in a fleet of Army trucks loaded with shells to arm these big guns without creating a mild hysteria among the Honolulu civilians, who could not have missed witnessing all this, escapes all understanding.

And if Clausen had made even the barest effort at keeping abreast of what had been done on the subject other than by himself, he and his co-author could have saved themselves the embarrassment of the final appendix to their book, "The 'Winds Code'" (pp. 447–470). This reprinting of what the politicians had done to Capt. Safford as the lasting line on the "East Wind, Rain" message is almost beyond comment. Those in the congressional hearings who mauled Safford repeatedly for his stubborn insistence such a message had been received at least three days before the attack on Pearl conducted

what was probably the ugliest and most dishonest campaign ever carried out in public against a member of the US armed forces. It is very likely that at least one of them knew such a message had been received, and probably that there had been several other receptions.

The question of whether Capt. Safford had received this message or not is central to the most sacrosanct Establishment tome on Pearl, Roberta Wohlstetter's *Pearl Harbor: Warning and Decision* (1962). However, this matter was blown away more than 15 years ago by the revelations of Navy War-

US and Soviet Intelligence in Pre-Pearl Japan

For a quarter of a century this writer has been aware of a buried theme in Pearl Harbor revisionism that so far has had virtually no written accompaniment. It is a mixture of suspicion and conviction that the United States via one or another of its civilian agencies or armed forces had a formidable intelligence service planted in Japan, perhaps for a decade before December 7, 1941, and knew well in advance of the usual official line on the subject when the Japanese fleets left port to bring their air force to bomb Pearl, and to attack and invade the Philippines two days later.

The Soviet Union had such an operation, as those who have read one or another of the many accounts of Richard Sorge may recall. Japan had a well-disciplined Communist Party founded in part by the legendary Sanzo Nozaka (1892–1993) as far back as 1922. He had spent most of the war years involving Japan and China at the headquarters of Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communists in Western China. In fact, the Stalinist spy ring had even been successful in planting a Japanese Red, Hotsumi Ozaki, in the Japanese Cabinet itself. It is most unlikely that only Stalinist Russia had a spying operation in Japan.

In the lengthy, almost-400 word footnote by Toland on p. 272 of the 1983 Berkley Books edition of his *Infamy* dealing with Major (later Colonel) Warren J. Clear, head of US Army Intelligence in the Far East, there were observations leading one to conclude that US Army Intelligence was anything but ignorant about what was going on in Japan in the fall of 1941. But nothing was said about how information was being gathered, which brings up something more substantial relative to Col. Clear.

In 1968 an amateur cryptologist enthusiast, David Kahn, published a widely-circulated book titled *The Code Breakers*, which included material about Pearl. Editors assumed that he was an expert. In a piece published more than a dozen years later, Kahn made the flat-out statement, "The United States had no spies in Japan." When this article was reprinted in the *San Francisco Chronicle* of Dec. 7, 1981, it prompted a retired US Army Colonel, John

W. Carrothers, to write in denunciation of this as one of the "damn lies" the paper had printed on Pearl that day. In the conclusion of his letter to the editor, published Dec. 11, 1981, Carrothers went on to report on an address he had heard Col. Clear deliver to "900 officers at the Command and General Staff School," which concluded with the following words by Clear:

I had an excellent organization in Japan. It consisted largely of Koreans, who hated the Japanese because Japan was then occupying their country. Regarding the Japanese army which invaded the Philippines, I knew the designations and strengths of the units, the names of the ships on which they were to sail, the dates of departure, the names of the ports of destination in the Philippines. All of this information was on President Roosevelt's desk 48 hours before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

In mulling over this declaration there has been a revisionist assumption that if US Army Intelligence had a full detailed report on the Japanese Navy task force which had departed for the Philippines, was it not logical to conclude that the same Korean dock-worker spies had also furnished the details on the Hawaii-bound fleet that had sailed out a few days earlier? Perhaps this might have been taken up in the book Col. Clear was writing about Pearl Harbor (Toland gives the title as *Pearl Harbor: The Price of Perfidy*), but it was never published and the manuscript disappeared after the demise of the author in 1980). This was the fate of another Pearl Harbor book that never saw print, produced by US Navy (Ret.) Commander Charles C. Hiles. It also vanished after its author's death. From what had been said about them informally, the Clear and Hiles books "contained dynamite," as the expression goes. So the situation remains a conflict between the will to believe, encouraged by books such as that by Atty. Clausen, as against the desire and determination to find out, as reflected by the ongoing search by revisionists.

— J. J. M.

rant Officer Ralph T. Briggs, who was responsible for getting the copy to Capt. Safford. (It was Safford who was responsible for keeping the role of Briggs concealed and thus saving his career from destruction.) This is gone over repeatedly by Toland in his book *Infamy*.

It was amazing how quickly attention to this was jettisoned after the publication of the substance of the Briggs interview by the Establishment *American Committee on the History of the Second World War* in its Newsletter No. 24, which appeared about Christmas of 1980. And one ought to re-read the solid tribute to Capt. Safford by Percy Greaves in *The Journal of Historical Review*, vol. 4, no. 4 (Winter 1983-84).

But it is not just revisionists who have clawed Atty. Clausen. Even the olympian-based Mrs. Wohlsetter, whose 1962 book was the bible on Pearl in Establishment Academe, scorned Clausen, describing his 1945 Report as "notoriously unreliable" (Wohlsetter, p. 35). Clausen's chief supporter among Establishment authors of major works on Pearl was Ladislav Farago in *The Broken Seal* (1967, p. 416) who praised it and him without any reservation.

The title of the book, *Pearl Harbor: Final Judgment*, is both preposterous and insulting if not laughable. It is the last work on the Pearl Harbor drama about like yesterday's sunset was the culmination of the world. It sounds like the similar pontifical titles of the glosses on the work of Gordon Prange by the team of Profs. Goldstein and Dillon; "The Verdict of History," indeed. (On Prange's shortcomings as a historian one should consult the critique by Capt. Roger Pineau, USN (Ret.) which covers more than an entire page in the *Christian Science Monitor* of Dec. 7, 1982). No number of works with absurd and arrogant titles alleging to be the "verdict of history," the "final judgement," and the like will ever stem Pearl Harbor revisionists from coursing the trail to the White House in the fall of 1941, instead of to the armed forces commanders at Hawaii, who were under direct orders of the civilian and armed forces quintet in Washington headed by the President.

It would be the epitome of softness to label Atty. Clausen's operation, a 55,000 mile trip around the world at taxpayers' expense at the direction of, and for the benefit of only one man, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, "one sided." In seeking to vindicate his revered chief's evasion of responsibility while choosing the deplorable ploy of passing on the buck to subordinates, Clausen performed mightily. His sweet and deodorized treatment of Sec. Stimson through this report is, however, in near polar opposition to, for example, the civilized dismantlement of Stimson by Prof. Current in the book mentioned above. (Commenting on Clausen's boast of having interviewed 92 persons in the course of his investigation, and including quotations from 50 of them in

Japanese May Strike Over Weekend!

The Honolulu Advertiser FINAL EDITION

KURUSU BLUNTLY WARNED

NATION READY FOR BATTLE

Mexican Cop Leaders Call Will Suits Fit The Plane? Nazis Clump Foreign Affairs
Troops Back In Singapore Gules Over Montmartre Expert Attacks

"Japanese May Strike Over Weekend!"
announces a front-page headline in a leading Hawaii daily paper, *The Honolulu Advertiser*, Sunday, Nov. 30, 1941, one week before the Pearl Harbor attack.

his report, Greaves remarked in *Perpetual War*, p. 434: "But there was no word as to what he learned from the other forty-two.") One would think from Clausen's skewed myopic view of it all that absolutely nothing happened between 1945 and 1992.

Nevertheless, this effort a near half-century after to capitalize on it all does not clear the contemporary record. Greaves, in *Perpetual War* (pp. 433-39) characterized Clausen's odyssey as probably the greatest whitewash job ever essayed upon in history, while Morgenstern in *Pearl Harbor* (p. 200), written in 1946, concluded that if there was a single person in the USA primarily responsible for there being a thick miasmic cloud of utter irrelevancy making it impossible to sort out the Pearl Harbor story because of his numerous false leads and pointless wild goose chases, it was Henry C. Clausen. (On Sec. Stimson's integral Big Money ties one should consult Ferdinand Lundberg, *America's 60 Families* [New York: Vanguard, 1937]. Though a failed candidate for high office in 1910 and a one-time district attorney, Mr. Stimson was essentially always a Wall Street lawyer, equally at home in the cabinets of Presidents both Republican and Democrat.)

Henry C. Clausen spent well over a generation tending to the legal affairs of the Scottish Rite Masonic order, in which he became a Sovereign Grand Commander and honored by the designation "Illustrious." Turning to the subject of theology in the 1970s he produced a work titled *Clausen's Commentaries on Morals and Dogma*, which before the end of that decade sold almost a quarter of a million copies and surely has pushed toward the half-million mark since. It was first published under the authority of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite in San Diego in 1974. In view of his substantial reputation among his Masonic confreres in this area of endeavor, it is probably unfortunate that Atty. Clausen did not stick to theology instead of participating in a recycling of his role in the Pearl Harbor smokescreen.

Keynes: Revisionist Thinker

John Maynard Keynes: The Economist as Savior — 1920–1937, by Robert Skidelsky. New York: Viking Penguin, 1994. 731 pages. \$37.50. ISBN 0-713-99110-0 (v. 2).

Reviewed by Andrew Gray

This is the second in the three-volume biography that promises to be one of the most intriguing and suggestive of our time. Lord Keynes, of course, deserves no less. Seldom has an intellect challenged accepted beliefs or traditional wisdom with deeper skepticism or vaster results. He was, in other words, a revisionist par excellence.

The first volume carried us through the writing of *The Economic Consequences of the Peace* — that indictment of the Versailles Treaty which reads as freshly today as when first penned, and which made the author world-famous. This book takes us through the writing of *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*, which changed the nature of “the dismal science.” It concludes with the heart attack in 1937 that presaged a relatively early death but left time for the monumental achievement at Bretton Woods in 1944 — the design and eventual establishment of a workable world monetary order.

The author, now Lord Skidelsky, adores his subject. And why not? In what other individual in this century had such a panoply of gifts been united under one brow? And such a civilized man (though not always civil) — so convivial, so witty, so trenchant. The only trouble, from Lord Skidelsky’s standpoint, is that Keynes was also strongly pro-German. For this he had not been easily forgiven — either within the economics profession or outside it — and this aspect of his life and character is resolutely downplayed in this book.

Keynes sympathized with the German cause and predicament in the aftermath of World War I. This was revisionism in the grand manner, and with many parallels to the revisionism of our time. Compare, for example, the war reparations claims of France and England (and the other Allies, too) of the 1920s with the “Holocaust” claims of recent decades. Much of what Keynes had to say about the former applies to the latter just as well. There was a reparations “industry,” as well, with many income streams at stake and an attendant unwillingness to consider the harmful consequences of such continuous extortion. Keynes accused Allied statesmen and bankers of willful self-delusion, self-dealing, and propagandistic excess. It all has a familiar ring.

Actually, economists have widely admitted that

Andrew Gray, a writer and translator, is former office director in the US Department of Commerce. He lives in Washington, DC.



Keynes in the 1930s.

Adolf Hitler was himself an unwitting Keynesian and even anticipated several doctrines of the *The General Theory* (first published in 1936). “Liquidity preference” and “marginal utility” were not concepts for which the Führer had precise German equivalents, but he well understood the “money illusion” and the practical remedies required when “effective demand” produced “equilibrium” at less than full employment. The extent to which Hitler employed actual Keynesian arguments in his attacks upon the Young Plan and the entire reparations system of the 1920s is an open question, as we lack transcripts of most of his speeches from these transitional years. It is more than likely, however, that the two men were saying much the same thing on the subject and at the same time. Lord Skidelsky regrettably does not go into all this.

Keynes himself underscored his sympathy for things German, and his awareness that the economic policies of the early National Socialist years were largely a prefiguration of his own doctrines, by contributing a special preface to a 1930s German edition of *The General Theory*. Skidelsky chooses not to go into this matter in any significant detail, but certainly not from lack of appreciation of its implicit import. He is, after all, the author of workmanlike and not unsympathetic 1975 biography of Sir Oswald Mosley, and has published widely on the subject of British fascism (a questionable but inevi-

table term).

Not that Keynes himself had personal sympathy for National Socialism, though he may have admired its "animal spirits." Nor was he anti-Semitic in any significant sense. The unease he causes today on this subject stems from the fact that he was also not specifically pro-Semitic. (Philosemitism seems to be a requirement in the economics profession these days.)

Much of the charm of this volume is rooted in the wholly improbable marriage of Keynes to a Russian ballerina, Lydia Lopokova. She steals the literary show much of the time with her muscovite English (such as her description of the Sitwell family as suffering from "undeveloped arrestedness"). An accomplished actress as well as dancer, she was up to her husband in a palpable but indefinable way — perhaps even in the manner of Cosima Wagner.

Germany's Place in Post-Postwar Europe

In Europe's Name: Germany and the Divided Continent, by Timothy Garton Ash. New York: Random House, 1993. 680 pages. \$27.50. ISBN 0-394-55711-5.

Reviewed by Andrew Gray

"*Ende gut, alles gut*" ("All's well that end's well"). What more can one say of the tortuous decades that led to German unification. A lot, of course, and Timothy Garton Ash says it well. The British, it is often alleged, are born with a good prose style, best exemplified in this instance by a lightness of tone in just those moments when ponderousness might be expected. Here he is describing the effect of the conciliatory gestures made by Chancellor Kohl toward the Honecker regime during the mid-1980s:

Flattered and reassured, Honecker did not, as intended, relax his grip on his subjects in the GDR. In fact, he tightened it, but he did relax his grip on reality. West German illusions about East Germany reinforced his own, thus contributing to hubris, followed by nemesis. Hence our ultimate paradox of West German policy towards the GDR: they got it right because they got it wrong!

But this is an establishment book, funded by the Ford Foundation, fostered by the Woodrow Wilson International Center, vetted by the likes of Fritz Stern, and sponsored by the author's Oxford Colleague, Ralf Dahrendorf. It thus boils down to a defense of the existing Oder-Neisse line as Germany's eastern border. The difficulty is that this really cannot be done except by resort to enormous and persistent lies. For one thing, Mr. Ash, like most of his cohorts, simply cannot bring himself to con-

sider the expulsion of Germans from East Prussia, Pomerania, Silesia, and the Sudetenland as a crime. No, these territories are to be considered as having been "gambled away." This is the establishment view, and enforced by propaganda of much less subtle nature than this scholarly book provides. That this expulsion of millions represented in historical fact the most massive crime in the annals of the Second World War and its aftermath is what the establishment cannot face, and of course it needs the Holocaust mythology all the more desperately to sustain the self-delusion.

Thus there is a reciprocal relationship between the persecution of revisionists in Germany (and elsewhere) and the insistence that no atonement is owed to the victims (and their assigns) of the expulsion. Can this viewpoint be defended in perpetuity, as Mr. Ash so devoutly wishes? The merest glance at a map of reunified Germany suggests the improbability of such mass historical hypnosis continuing to prevail. After all, Stettin (Szczecin) is virtually next door to Berlin, and the Oder river traffic, if it is to be restored at all, will be largely German or German-controlled. (In 1914 Stettin handled more than four million tons of barge cargo traffic, nearly all of it German.) In 1945 it was evidently thought Stettin would become a significant outlet for the imports and exports of the Upper Silesian industrial complex. Under Polish aegis, this complex today can scarcely produce a bedpan, let alone any merchandise competitive on world markets.

Yet typically, Mr. Ash ends his book with a plea to Germans to be reasonable and to acquire "the new habit of not fully exerting the power they had." Of course he doesn't dream of appealing to the Poles or anyone else to be similarly reasonable.

This is not a good time to be in the business of publishing maps and atlases. Perhaps if this could be done in loose-leaf form it would be less risky. Mr. Ash signifies his awareness of these vagaries by appending a series of six maps to his book, among which the current one already promises to be the most evanescent. But he ventures no predictions. The establishment experts have been taught a lesson.

Political language — and with variations this is true of all political parties, from Conservatives to Anarchists — is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder acceptable, and to give an appearance of solidarity to pure wind.

— George Orwell

A Story of Revenge That Needs Telling

**Just BANNED
in Germany!
Thousands of Copies
of this "Dangerous"
Work Destroyed**

"... Extremely gripping and compelling account of the appalling events which accompanied the end of the war and the expulsion of the Germans from what was to become Western Poland in one go. . . . The topic of Jewish participation in these acts of oppression is controversial. . . but I am satisfied that the author is a serious researcher. . . . The book is in fact a major contribution to our understanding."

—ANTONY POLONSKY,

Professor of East European Jewish History,
Brandeis University

An Eye for an Eye: The Untold Story of Jewish Revenge Against Germans in 1945 is a riveting account of terrible but little-known events that followed the end of World War II.

In 1945 the Soviet Union, which occupied Poland and parts of Germany — a region inhabited by ten million German civilians — established its Office of State Security and deliberately recruited Jews to carry out its own trademark brand of

de-Nazification. The Office's hirelings raided German homes, rounding up men, women, and children — 99 percent of them noncombatant, innocent civilians — and incarcerated them in cellars, prisons, and 1,255 concentration camps, where inmates subsisted on starvation rations, and where typhus ran rampant and torture was commonplace. In this brief period, between 60,000 and 80,000 Germans died while in the hands of the Office.

This book tells the story of how the Jewish victims of the Third Reich's policies turned around and inflicted equally terrible suffering on innocent Germans. Author John Sack focuses on people like Lola, a young woman who became commandant of a prison, determined to avenge the death of her family, and Shlomo, a commandant who bragged that "What the Germans couldn't do in five years at Auschwitz, I've done in five months at Schwientochlowitz."

This is the first book to tell the story of Jewish atrocities against German civilians. To unearth it, the author, a veteran journalist and war correspondent, spent seven years conducting research and interviews in Poland, Germany, Israel, and the United States.

**AN
EYE**

FOR AN

EYE

*The Untold Story of
Jewish Revenge Against
Germans in 1945*

JOHN SACK

AN EYE FOR AN EYE

The Untold Story of Jewish Revenge Against the Germans in 1945

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Letters

Emotions Recalled

After finishing your book *Innocent at Dachau* [by Joseph Halow], which I found on the "new book shelf" of the downtown Beaumont Public Library, I wanted to write to you to show my appreciation for your effort. What you have done in this book is important.

I, too, was in the armed forces during World War II (US Naval Reserve, April 1943-July 1946) at a relatively young age, and I have vivid recollections of the precedent-setting trials from 1946 onward. I recall, too, the emotions of the time. But even then, my emotional reactions were to the deaths of civilians through aerial bombardment, the loss of so many lives among the troops on both sides of the conflict, and the poverty and hopelessness of the Europeans who survived.

Unfortunately, the mass of mankind seems to require myths, and the myths surrounding the coming of that war and its conduct are persistent. You have done all of us, "true believers" and skeptics (like me) alike, a service.

W. R. T.
Beaumont, Texas

Nothing Learned

As a Marine Corps veteran of the Korean war, I protest the claim that our World War II dead gave their lives in a great crusade for "freedom" and "liberty." Those young Americans did not die fighting to defend their country, but rather to further an alien, anti-Western and anti-Christian ideology. We do no honor to their memory by claiming otherwise.

"Freedom" and "liberty" were propaganda slogans for a world revolution in which the United States, the Soviet Union and the international liberal left were united as allies. The Allied victory was the beginning of America's end. Today, fifty years after the

end of that terrible conflict, having lost our national sovereignty and morals, we remain as ignorant as ever. Immersed in historical lies, we have learned nothing.

Philip J. Fogarty
Santa Ana, Calif.

Eye-Opening

Please renew my *Journal* subscription for another year. I was skeptical about revisionism when I received my first issue, but the six issues that arrived during the past year have been very eye-opening, to say the least. Please keep up the excellent work.

J. P.
Duquesne, Penn.

Professional

Today I called your office to inquire about a book I had ordered. I just want to tell you that I've seldom been treated so courteously and professionally. It's no wonder the IHR attracts the supporters it does.

M. R.
Wells, Minn.

Theological Inerrancy

Holocaust historians and publicists always seem to presume that everyone must adopt an unquestioning and even reverential attitude toward the Holocaust extermination story. Their attitude is one of theological inerrancy.

M. D.
Seattle, Wash.

Qualified Support

I'd like you to know that I do not support IHR in all questions. I support IHR in its fight to show to all the world the truth regarding the Holocaust. But I do not support the IHR opinion concerning Israel, Palestinians and Arabs.

The Palestinian terrorists are indeed terrorists, and not freedom fighters. The Arabs do not want to

reach peace with Israel, but are using the peace process to weaken Israel, and after this, to destroy it.

I am sending you \$50 in support. More I am not able to donate. I am living on my wage, and am not a rich man.

B. H.
Jerusalem, Israel

Degrelle's Departure

I was very saddened to learn of the death of Leon Degrelle [as reported in the May-June 1994 *Journal*.] He distinguished himself in the fight against Communism, sacrificed a lot, and earned the respect of many. Another one of the world's greatest has departed.

M. H.
Hamilton, Ont.
Canada

Greetings from Poland

I am sending you the most recent issue of our magazine *Stanczyk*, in which we introduce *The Journal of Historical Review*, and discuss at length on page 82 your article [from the Winter 1989-90 *Journal*] "Simon Wiesenthal: Bogus 'Nazi Hunter'."

We are interested in contemporary historical revisionism, and plan to inform our readers about this in the future.

Tomasz Gabis, Editor
Stanczyk
Wroclaw, Poland

Be Patient

I look forward to each issue of the *Journal* with true love of history. Your extensively researched articles provide a solid foundation for the advancement of our cause — to renew truth, reestablish facts, and thus end insidious lies so that future generations will not have to suffer under imposed "politically correct" ignorance.

You deserve far more than

mere gratitude for presenting such edifying and inspirational material. Only the psychologically handicapped or overt fool could read the *Journal* and still hold on to his illusions.

It is no secret that extremely powerful institutions exist that continue to uphold lies, and which have no desire to see repressed information come to light. I therefore understand the immense burden you endure because you set forth historical truths.

Be patient. The spirit of the age is with you, and it will not be long before positive revolutionary changes take place in the United States and around the world. As the terrible Berlin wall was finally torn down, so also shall those hideous museums, and the institutions behind them, someday fall. As they have risen high with no foundation, the weight of their crash shall be great indeed.

Remember the words of probably the most controversial revisionist who ever lived, and who was subjected to such terrible persecution: "You shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." (John 8:32).

J.M.
Florence, Col.

Suppressed Hungarian History

I am an enthusiastic reader of your informative *Journal*, to which I have subscribed for more than a year. When I first received it, I did not have much time to devote to it, but now, after reading several issues, I realize the importance of the information you offer, which is unknown to most people, even to educated Americans.

I applaud the courage of your contributors, and your courage in publishing their articles and books. Hopefully the time will come when people will recognize the great danger that threatens their future.

Among the historical issues that deserve consideration and revision is the Treaty of Trianon (1920), which was imposed on vanquished Hungary by the Allied powers in the aftermath of the

First World War, just as they imposed the punitive Treaty of Versailles on defeated Germany, and the Treaty of St. Germain on Austria. Although honest historians are well aware that the Treaty of Trianon was based on exaggerated facts, distorted half-truths and blatant lies, few people know anything about it.

At the time of the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, Hungary was not an independent nation, but rather part of the multi-ethnic Habsburg Austro-Hungarian Empire. Because its foreign policy was determined in Vienna, Hungary was forced into the war. When it ended in 1918, the victorious Allied powers sought to punish and weaken Austria by mutilating Hungary. With the Treaty of Trianon, a natural geographical unit and a well-established Hungarian ethnic community was carved up.

The dictated Treaty reduced Hungary to about a third of its prewar size, and put three million Hungarians (Magyars) under foreign rule. The Hungarian army was limited to 35,000 men, and reparations were imposed.

Under the pretext that Hungary had subdued and mistreated them, various ethnic minorities claimed for themselves parts of ancient Hungarian lands. They portrayed Hungarians as cruel, ruthless subjugators, who did not belong to the European community of nations.

Unfortunately for Hungary, in 1920, the Allied peacemakers did not consider the Carpathian Basin as a geographical unit, but rather looked only at certain isolated areas.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the Hungarian government refused permission for German troops to cross Hungary. When Poland capitulated, nearly 200,000 Polish soldiers and civilians were given refuge in Hungary.

In August 1940, the "Second Vienna Award," backed by Germany and Italy, restored to Hungary 43,104 sq.km. of territory in

northern Transylvania that had been turned over to Romania in 1920.

This compromise solution satisfied neither Hungary or Rumania. Hungarians wanted the return of all of its prewar territory, including the whole of Transylvania. Romania supported the Award, and bound itself to the Third Reich, because it feared losing even more of Transylvania to Hungary if it did not.

During this period, Hungary did everything possible to avoid involvement in the Second World War, even giving up claims to her prewar territories in Yugoslavia. All the same, Hungary signed the Tripartite Pact with Germany in November 1940.

Yugoslavia's pro-German government was overthrown in a military coup in March 1941, and the new leaders prepared for war against Germany. As Hitler got ready to attack Yugoslavia, in part with Hungarian support, Hungary's Prime Minister, Pal Teleki, opposed a military alliance with Germany and sought to keep out of the conflict. He protested by committing suicide.

Not wishing to be left out of the seemingly invincible Axis alliance that struck against Soviet Russia in June 1941, Hungary wasted little time joining the German-led military campaign.

Winston Churchill, wishing to honor Teleki, promised that, at the negotiations at the end of the Second World War, an empty chair would symbolically be left for him. Reneging on this pledge, though, Britain and the other Allied powers once again punished Hungary at the end of the war.

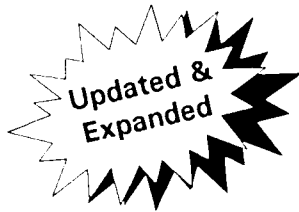
Your readers deserve to know more about the suppressed history of Hungary during this century.

B. L.
Rochester, New York

We welcome letters from readers. We reserve the right to edit for style and space.

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The Zionist Terror Network



Background & Operations of the Jewish Defense League and Other Criminal Zionist Groups

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THE ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK

Background and Operation
of the Jewish Defense League
and other Criminal Zionist Groups

A Special Report

This booklet documents the background and criminal activities of Jewish Zionist terrorist groups, and especially the Jewish Defense League. Particular emphasis is given here to terror — including murder — against “thought criminals” who question the Holocaust extermination story.

Zionist terrorists openly proclaim an arrogant Jewish-supremacist ideology and acknowledge their readiness to use violence against those who disagree with them. With a well-documented record of bigotry and crime, they pose a serious danger to our society, and to men and women everywhere who treasure freedom.

Institute for Historical Review

Racism, Bigotry, Hate Crimes, Incitement to Violence, Terrorism — You *Can't* Be Talking About *Jewish* Agendas?!

If you want to believe the media, most of the “hate crimes” committed in the U.S. and elsewhere are the product of “right-wing extremism,” with the victims often Jews.

But what are the facts?

Now the Institute for Historical Review has issued — as a public service — a completely revised and updated edition of the first, and still only, comprehensive dossier on Zionist-style racism, bigotry and terrorism.

This special report constitutes a high-level intelligence briefing on the best available information. What it reveals will shock and anger you, but it will supply you with the hard facts and documentation you need to fight back against this spiraling cycle of unparalleled violence whose network of bloodshed extends from Tel Aviv to California.

This is a vital briefing for Revisionists and for anyone interested in the face of Zionist terror in today's world. An enormous amount of quality research went into the making of this fully-referenced document, which includes a 1971-onward chronicle of terrorist acts — bombing, maiming, and even murder — carried out by the JDL, its offshoots, and other Zionist hate groups.

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**The Most Ambitious Book-length
Debunking to Date of the
Works of Jean-Claude Pressac**

AUSCHWITZ

The End of a Legend

by Carlo Mattogno

Mattogno is a learned man in the mold of his ancestors of the Renaissance. He is meticulous and prolific . . . in the first rank of Revisionists.

—Prof. Robert Faurisson

Jean-Claude Pressac's *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* was published in 1989 to resounding worldwide media hosannas. It was followed in 1993 by his second opus, *The Crematoria of Auschwitz: The Machinery of Mass Killing*.

Pressac's principal volume, more than 500 pages with hundreds of illustrations, promised conclusive evidence of the existence and use of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Headlines proclaimed that the revisionists were finally vanquished, that Pressac had proven what the immense resources of the Holocaust industry had failed to prove in more than 40 years.

But in the mad rush to herald the news, the pundits hadn't bothered to *read* the book, presuming that the French pharmacist had accomplished what his publisher—the Klarsfeld Foundation—claimed he had. He hadn't.

So Pressac's second volume was published, promising, in his own words, "*the definitive rebuttal of revisionist theories*." This dog wouldn't hunt, either.

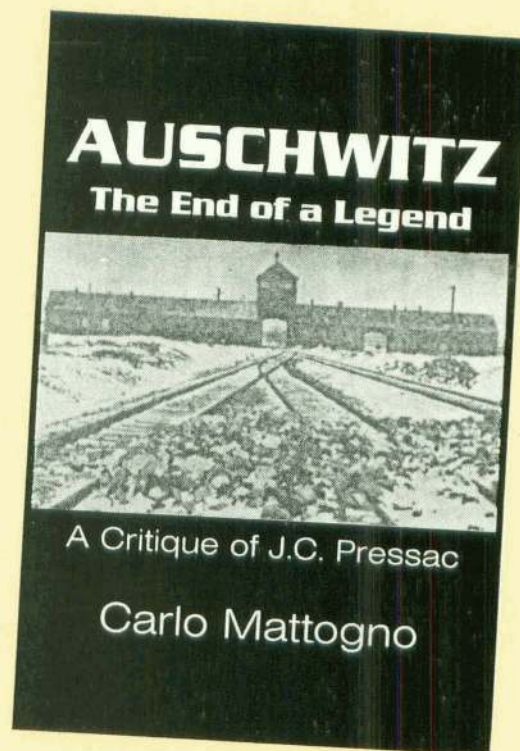
As you read *Auschwitz: The End of a Legend* you'll find out why. Here, Italian documents specialist Carlo Mattogno demolishes the boldest attempt to date—Pressac's back to back volumes—to answer the revisionist critique of the Auschwitz extermination story.

Mattogno shows how Pressac misinterpreted his own data in such a way as to assist not his fellow exterminationists, but the very revisionists he had set out defeat.

Mattogno demonstrates that Pressac's confused arguments confirm his ignorance of the structure and functioning of crematory ovens and gas chambers, and of the nature and use of the disinfectant Zyklon B; that Pressac's use of available statistics

was arbitrary and largely fanciful, resulting in a *down-sizing* of the number of alleged victims; and that where information did not exist, Pressac simply invented it, often with mutually contradictory arguments in different parts of his thesis.

Mattogno's relentless deconstruction of Pressac's assertions and interpretations not only reveals the Holocaust Lobby hero's incompetence, it's a case study of the pathetic sloppiness the media can be counted on to overlook in the crusade against Holocaust Revisionism.



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The Journal of Historical Review

Volume 15, Number 2

March / April 1995



*'No Gas Chambers' Says Japan's
Marco Polo Magazine:*

Boycott Campaign Kills Major Monthly

*The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum:
A Costly and Dangerous Mistake*

Theodore J. O'Keefe

The Dachau Gas Chamber Myth

John Cobden

*Pearl Harbor and the America First
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— Reviews —

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THE CASE AGAINST THE PRESUMED EXTERMINATION OF EUROPEAN JEWRY

THE Hoax OF THE Twentieth Century

THE CASE AGAINST
THE PRESUMED EXTERMINATION
OF EUROPEAN JEWRY

Arthur R. Butz

9th U.S.
Printing!

Yehuda Bauer and Prof. Moshe Davis agreed that there is a "recession in guilt feeling" over the Holocaust, encouraged by fresh arguments that the reported extermination of six million Jews during World War II never took place... "You know, it's not difficult to fabricate history," Davis added. —Chicago Sun-Times, Oct. 25, 1977

You can't discuss the truth of the Holocaust. That's a distortion of freedom of speech. The U.S. should emulate West Germany, which outlaws such public exercises. —Franklin Littell, Temple University. Quoted in: Jerusalem Post, weekly edition, Oct. 19-25, 1980

IN SPITE OF THE MANY IMPORTANT BREAKTHROUGHS in Revisionist scholarship since it was first published in 1976, Dr. Butz' pathbreaking study remains unsurpassed as the standard scholarly refutation of the Holocaust extermination story.

In more than 400 pages of penetrating analysis and lucid commentary, he gives the reader a graduate course on the fate of Europe's Jews during the Second World War. He scrupulously separates the cold facts from the tonnage of stereotyped myth and propaganda that has served as a formidable barrier to the truth for half a century.

Chapter by solidly referenced chapter, he applies the scholar's rigorous technique to every major aspect of the Six Million legend, carefully explaining his startling conclusion that "the Jews of Europe were not exterminated and there was no German attempt to exterminate them."

Focusing on the postwar "war crimes trials," where the prosecution's evidence was falsified and secured by coercion and even torture, Dr. Butz re-examines the very German records so long misrepresented. Reviewing the demographic statistics which

do not allow for the loss of the "Six Million," he concludes that perhaps a million Jews may have perished in the turmoil of deportation, internment and war. He re-evaluates the concept and technical feasibility of the legendary extermination "gas chambers."

Maligned by people who have made no effort to read it, denounced by those unable to refute its thesis, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* has sent shock waves through the academic and political world. So threatening has it been to the international Holocaust lobby that its open sale has been banned in several countries, including Israel, Germany and Canada.

In four important supplements contained in this edition (including his lecture presented to the Eleventh International Revisionist Conference, October, 1992) the author reports on key aspects of the continuing international Holocaust controversy.

Now in its ninth US printing, this semi-underground best seller remains the most widely read Revisionist work on the subject — must reading for anyone who wants a clear picture of the scope and magnitude of the historical cover-up of the age.



Dr. Arthur R. Butz was born and raised in New York City. He received his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in Electrical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1965 he received his doctorate in Control Sciences from the University of Minnesota. In 1966 he joined the faculty of Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois), where he is now Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences. Dr. Butz is the author of numerous technical papers. Since 1980 he has been a member of the Editorial Advisory Committee of *The Journal of Historical Review*, published by the Institute for Historical Review.

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On the Cover:

Visitors line up to enter the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

The Journal of Historical Review (ISSN: 0195-6752) began publication in 1980. It upholds and continues the tradition of Historical Revisionism of scholars such as Harry Elmer Barnes, A.J.P. Taylor, William H. Chamberlin, Paul Rassinier and Charles Tansill. *The Journal of Historical Review* is published six times yearly by the Institute for Historical Review, P.O. Box 4296, Torrance, CA 90510, USA. Subscription price: \$40 per year, \$65 for two years, and \$90 for three years. For foreign subscriptions, add \$10 per year. For overseas airmail delivery, add \$30 per year. Remittances for subscriptions must be payable in US dollars drawable on a US bank.

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Appropriate manuscripts are welcomed by the Editor. They should be double-spaced and accompanied by return postage. Especially welcome are submissions on IBM-compatible or Macintosh computer diskette. Address all correspondence to P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659. E-mail to: greg.ihr@kaiwan.com.

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'No Gas Chambers' Says Influential Japanese Magazine

Jewish-Zionist Boycott Campaign Shuts Down Prominent Monthly

Under the provocative headline, "The Greatest Taboo of Postwar World History: There were no Nazi 'Gas Chambers'," a ten-page revisionist article appeared in the February 1995 issue of *Marco Polo*, an influential and reputable Japanese magazine.

Packed with advertising for luxury goods by major international firms, and sprinkled with photographs of pretty young women, *Marco Polo* is a slick, 250,000-circulation monthly aimed at men in their 20s and 30s. Founded in 1991, the current affairs feature magazine is issued by the Bungei Shunju company, one of Japan's most prestigious publishing firms.

Besides *Marco Polo*, the company publishes nine weekly and monthly magazines, which are among the most influential in Japan. It is also the Japanese publisher of the Anne Frank *Diary*, which has sold nearly five million copies in that country.

But this is a "good news, bad news" story. It wasn't long before the publisher capitulated to an international Jewish-Zionist boycott and pressure campaign, and shut down the magazine for good.

The article, written by 38-year-old neurology physician Dr. Masanori Nishioka, was published only after *Marco Polo* staff members spent five months checking the author's sources, conducting additional research, and carefully editing the text.

It appeared with an introductory endorsement by *Marco Polo*:

On January 27th, the Auschwitz concentration camp celebrates the 50th anniversary of its 'liberation.' However, here the greatest taboo of postwar history is hiding. In fact the 'Holocaust' — the idea that Jews were slaughtered by the Nazis — has begun to be the subject of serious doubt. There is no doubt that many Jews died tragically. Since the war, it has been shown that none of the concentration camps in the west had gas chambers. Only those in the East are now said to have had them. However, these gas chambers are not sealed properly. From a scientific point of view, the gas used could hardly have been adequate for large-scale killing. In fact, in Europe and the United States questions of this kind have generated considerable journalistic activ-

ity. Even a number of Jewish scholars themselves have doubts. Why is it that only Japan's mass media does not write about this problem? Astonishing history investigated single-handedly by a young physician!

Calling the Holocaust a "fabrication," Nishioka wrote that "the story of 'gas chambers' was used as propaganda for the purposes of psychological warfare," and is "nothing more than a transformation, without verification, of wartime 'gas chamber' stories into 'history'." He also wrote:

The "gas chambers" currently open to the public at the remains of the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland are a postwar fabrication built either by the Polish Communist regime or by the Soviet Union, which controlled the country. Neither at Auschwitz nor anywhere else in the territory controlled by the Germans during the Second World War was there even one "mass extermination of Jews" in "gas chambers."

Hundreds of thousands of Jews, affirms Nishioka, perished in the camps as a result of disease due to unhygienic conditions, but not as a consequence of an extermination policy. "Neither Hitler nor the Nazi leadership ever planned the 'extermination' of the Jews," he wrote.

Nishioka points out that a chamber at the Dachau concentration camp, which American propagandists portrayed as a "gas chamber" used to kill prisoners, was actually a non-homicidal delousing chamber. He also presents considerable evidence to show that the "gas chamber" shown to tourists at Auschwitz was built by Communists after the war.

In support of his arguments, Nishioka cites a number of historians and various scholarly books and articles. Among them are several published by the IHR, including Dr. Arthur Butz' classic, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, and Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich's *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*.

Nishioka also mentions American revisionist writers Mark Weber and Ted O'Keefe.

In addition, last August Nishioka visited Poland to inspect the former concentration camps of

Auschwitz (including Birkenau) and Majdanek. Among the photographs accompanying the article are five taken by him during that visit. Two show the "crematory chimney" at the Auschwitz I camp. As these photos make clear, the free-standing chimney is an obvious dummy, not connected to a crematory or even a building.

Comparing the wartime fate of Europe's Jews with that of Chinese killed by Japanese troops, and the victims of American atomic bombings of Japanese cities, Nishioka concludes his article with an expression of sympathy for the "tragic deaths" of many European Jews.

Initial Resistance

Jewish-Zionist groups responded to the article with characteristic speed and ruthlessness. Through its embassy in Tokyo, the Israeli government formally protested to the Japanese government, while the Simon Wiesenthal Center of Los Angeles mounted a boycott campaign against the Bungei Shunju company.

The magazine's initial response was a statement defending the provocative article. In explaining his decision to publish it, *Marco Polo* editor Kazuyoshi Hanada — one of Japan's most prominent journalists — said that Dr. Nishioka had found evidence to show that standard views about gassings of Jews are not accurate. "We would not run an article we thought was wrong," Hanada said on Jan. 24.

"It's not good for everything about a certain subject to be taboo," he added. "Maybe Israelis and Japanese have different ways of thinking about that." Hanada even asked Nishioka to contribute additional articles to future issues of his magazine.

Hanada became editor of *Marco Polo* in April 1994, after having served as editor of *Shukan Bunshun*, another Bungei Shunju magazine. Under his editorship, *Shukan Bunshun* attained the highest circulation of any weekly magazine in Japan. In recent months, Hanada has appeared on television as a commentator.

Marco Polo also generously announced that it would welcome a rebuttal of Nishioka's article, offering both the Wiesenthal Center and the Israeli embassy an opportunity to respond with a ten-page article of its own. The offer was promptly and predictably rejected.

Rabbi Abraham Cooper, deputy chief of the Wiesenthal Center, said: "Their [revisionists'] goal is to get debate going. They're seeking to give legitimacy to their view." In a Jan. 25 letter, the Israeli embassy wrote to the publisher: "If your magazine is going to take a neutral observer position, that of a courtroom trial, in which both sides' arguments and claims are to be introduced, we must decline."

The Wiesenthal Center mounted an interna-



Front cover of the February 1995 issue of *Marco Polo* magazine that featured Dr. Nishioka's ten-page article, "The Greatest Taboo of Postwar World History: There were no Nazi 'Gas Chambers'." As a result of an international Jewish pressure and boycott campaign, the slick 250,000-circulation monthly was killed.

tional boycott campaign against *Marco Polo* advertisers, and quickly succeeded in persuading major firms — including Volkswagen, Cartier, Philip Morris, Mitsubishi Motors and Mitsubishi Electric — to cancel their advertising.

Accompanying the economic arm-twisting was a propaganda barrage with the usual smears. The Wiesenthal Center put out the falsehood that Dr. Nishioka never visited the site of any wartime German concentration camp. This lie was widely repeated, such as in a *Chicago Tribune* report (Jan. 25) from its Tokyo-based staff writer Merrill Gozner.

As a result of the campaign, the Japanese government on Jan. 30 issued a statement calling the *Marco Polo* article "extremely improper." A Foreign Ministry official added that Japanese embassies and consulates around the world would be

instructed about the government's "position on the Holocaust."

Capitulation

Under such pressure, it didn't take long for the publishing company to capitulate. On Jan. 30 Bungei Shunju issued a statement of apology: "We ran an article that was not fair to the Nazi massacre of Jewish people, and by running the article, we caused deep sorrow and hardship for Jewish society and related people."

Marco Polo magazine didn't just surrender. It committed *Hara Kiri*.

At a packed news conference on Feb. 2 with Wiesenthal Center deputy director Rabbi Abraham Cooper, Bungei company president Kengo Tanaka formally apologized for causing Jews "immeasurable pain" by publishing Nishioka's article. To atone for its grievous sin, Tanaka said he had closed down the offending magazine for good, and had relieved the responsible staff members of their duties. All remaining copies of the February issue were being recalled and destroyed.

'Hit By a Steel Bat'

"We came to know of the very deep pain and agony inflicted by the *Marco Polo* article," said Tanaka, who acknowledged that the decision to shut down the magazine was made in response to protests from the Israeli government and Jewish organizations.

"I have realized how much anger and sorrow this article has caused within Jewish society. I feel like I've been woken up after being hit by a steel bat. I truly regret that we ran the article," said Tanaka. "As a country that hopes to become more international, Japan must recognize the plight of Jews."

Rabbi Cooper of the Wiesenthal Center praised Tanaka's action as "serious and unprecedented," and announced that the Center was calling off its economic boycott against Bungei.

Tanaka's craven repentance apparently was not enough, however. On Feb. 14, he resigned as president of Bungei Shunju.

A dissenting voice broke the tranquility of the canned news conference. Journalist, author and revisionist researcher Aiji Kimura loudly harangued Cooper and demanded that the company president explain specifically what was inaccurate about Nishioka's article. Kimura also defended historical revisionism, speaking of its peaceful, truth-seeking motivation. Hundreds of fellow journalists responded to his remarks with spontaneous applause and expressions of agreement.

Kimura is a leftist journalist who worked for years at the NTV television station in Tokyo. He has written several books, including a highly critical

treatment of the US-Japanese role in the Gulf War. Last November Kimura visited the IHR office in southern California, where he conducted a videotape interview with *Journal* editor Weber.

Controversy Continues

At a news conference on Feb. 1, Dr. Nishioka sharply condemned the unfair suppression of one side of an important debate. "*Marco Polo* was crushed by Jewish organizations using advertising [pressure], and Bungei obliged," he said.

Nishioka said he welcomes criticism of his work, but feels "deep anger" over the publisher's decision to kill the magazine. "The publisher announced that the story lacked fairness without consulting me. I oppose such a move as it imposes control on freedom of speech."

"Listen," he said, "I had no intention of defending the Nazis in the article. I was just going to introduce the fact that there are still such arguments and unsolved questions on the Holocaust."

Operating much as it does in the United States, the "smearbund" has been hard at work in Japan. An opinion piece, "Rewriting History," by Michael Hoffman in the English-language *Mainichi Daily News*, Feb. 5, attempted to refute Nishioka's article. As a key piece of evidence "proving" the Holocaust story, it cited the familiar postwar "confession" of Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss. (As revisionists have repeatedly pointed out, and as Holocaust historians quietly acknowledge, this "confession" is packed with major falsehoods, and was obtained by torture.)

Also writing in the *Mainichi Daily News*, columnist David Benjamin (Feb. 15) smeared Dr. Nishioka as "a notorious pest" and "anti-Semitic crackpot" who writes "drivel" and furthers a "neo-Nazi thesis."

In an article about the *Marco Polo* controversy, the Japanese magazine *Aera* told readers that IHR *Journal* editor Weber had remarked that "Hitler is a philosophical leader of the 20th century." This falsehood is based on a mangled paraphrase of a quotation by American writer George Will, who had misrepresented remarks made by Weber during a luncheon meeting. This spurious quote appeared in an August 1993 syndicated column by Will. (For more about this, see the Nov.-Dec. 1993 *Journal*.)

More thoughtful voices are also being heard in Japan.

A reputable but aggressively leftist monthly magazine, *Uwasa No Sinsoh*, has been notably sympathetic to the revisionist view. A revisionist article by Aiji Kimura was published in the Sept. 1994 issue, and a short, pro-Nishioka article appeared in the March 1995 issue. Moreover, the editor has permitted readers to debate specific revisionist points

in the magazine's letters section.

A rather sympathetic interview with Nishioka appeared in the March 8 issue of the weekly Japanese magazine *Spa*.

A professor at Doshisha University, Ken'ichi Asano, wrote about the "*Marco Polo* problem" in the April 1995 issue of the Japanese monthly magazine *Ushio*. While avoiding any concrete discussion of revisionist views, Asano criticized Bungei Shunju's handling of the "problem."

Another monthly magazine, *Tsukuru*, ran four articles on the *Marco Polo* furor, including one by Nishioka based on an interview. In a lengthy article in the April issue, journalist Shoko Egawa criticized the Wiesenthal Center and the Bungei Shunju company for curtailing free speech, even though she does not support Nishioka's views. "This [*Marco Polo*] incident will make issues involving Jews completely taboo," she wrote. "Even if the issue was not Holocaust denial, criticisms of Jews will disappear for a while from the media. There is a great danger that this will create new prejudice or discrimination against Jews."

Several articles on the *Marco Polo* incident, most of them quite critical, appeared in the biweekly magazine *Sapio*. In one, though, prominent journalist Hajime Takano wrote that the incident "revealed the shallow depth of free speech in Japan," and cautioned: "The media, which should defend freedom of speech, should not make any issue taboo."

Japan's most prestigious daily paper, *Asahi Shimbun*, published a very detailed feature article about the "*Marco Polo* problem" in its Feb. 23 issue. While generally critical, it accurately quoted comments by Nishioka, Kimura and Prof. Keiichi Tsuneishi of Kanagawa University. Tsuneishi is a respected scholar of Japan's secret wartime "731 Unit" in China, and an acknowledged expert of chemical warfare. He is regarded as a leftist. While believing that an extermination was carried out by the Nazis, Tsuneishi cast doubt on the claim that Zyklon B was used to kill Jews, as alleged, pointing out that the Nazis had more effective poison gases at their disposal.

Japanese television coverage of the *Marco Polo* "problem" has generally been timid and reserved, especially by NHK and TBS. However, Fuji-TV, which is regarded as rather conservative, broadcast a half-hour report, Feb. 3, during which a German journalist strongly criticized Nishioka's article, saying that it would not be permitted in Germany because it is equivalent to "encouraging murder." In the same broadcast, though, a renowned journalist affirmed the right of Nishioka and other revisionists to publicize their views, and a prominent non-fiction writer, Naoki Inose, expressed the view that Japanese periodicals should report on controversial



At the Feb. 18 news conference in Tokyo. From left to right: Aji Kimura; Dr. Masanori Nishioka; Prof. Keiichi Tsuneishi; the translator; David Cole.

aspects of the Holocaust issue in an open and responsible manner.

Cole in Japan

At the invitation of Japanese revisionists, American Jewish researcher David Cole flew to Japan to explain that the Wiesenthal Center does not speak for most Americans, or even all Jews. (Cole, a young filmmaker who addressed the 1992 and 1994 IHR Conferences, made the video "David Cole Interviews Dr. Franciszek Piper." See the review in the March-April 1993 *Journal*.)

Cole spoke at two Tokyo news conferences, Feb. 15 and Feb. 18. About 70 journalists attended each meeting (paying \$20 each). At the second news conference, he was joined by Dr. Nishioka and Prof. Tsuneishi.

With the exception of two reporters from the *Asahi Shimbun* (a major rival of Bungei Shunju), the journalists were friendly and receptive. "What a contrast to the mud-slinging and name-calling of journalists in the United States," Cole later commented.

The conferences were ably organized by the energetic Kimura, who had arranged for interpreters and dubbed television showings of both Cole's video and the March 1994 "Donahue" show on which Cole had appeared. Each journalist was also provided with information packets that included IHR leaflets and other revisionist materials.

As a result of these news conferences, articles mentioning Cole appeared in several Japanese-language daily papers. In addition, he conducted about ten interviews with individual journalists of weekly and monthly periodicals. (An IHR statement on the

Marco Polo incident generated additional interest among Japanese journalists.)

In Japan, Cole reports, Holocaust revisionists tend to be leftist. Because Anne Frank and her *Diary* are very well known there, Bergen-Belsen seems to be as familiar as Auschwitz.

A Learning Experience

Japan's English-language and Japanese-language press has given extensive and detailed coverage to the *Marco Polo* incident, informing citizens of the world's second most important economic power of the existence of the revisionist view of the Holocaust story, and reporting in detail on the bigoted campaign waged by a powerful alien lobby. One result of all this is that the English-language term "revisionism" has now entered the general Japanese vocabulary as a loan word, joining such words as "businessman" and "weekend."



Dr. Masanori Nishioka, author of the headline-making *Marco Polo* article, answers a reporter's question at the Feb. 18 news conference while Prof. Keiichi Tsuneishi of Kanagawa University listens.

"Holocaust Pressure Groups Shut Down Japan's *Marco Polo* Magazine," a 30-page IHR **Special Report** is now available. It includes a translation of a lengthy portion of Dr. Nishioka's headline-making *Marco Polo* article, facsimile copies of numerous reports on the *Marco Polo* furor from American and Japanese English-language newspapers, and other material. This report is available from the IHR for a minimum donation of \$20.

American newspapers and magazines repeatedly assert that the Japanese hold "stereotyped" views about "the Jews," and frequently disparage them for thinking that Jews wield enormous power around the world, severely punishing anyone who defies their interests. The murder/suicide of *Marco Polo* magazine is unlikely to disabuse many Japanese of such "stereotyped" views.

As in the United States, Japanese are expected to engage in a kind of Orwellian "doublethink," simultaneously taking to heart the harsh lesson of *Marco Polo*'s demise, while regarding those who forced the execution as feeble victims.

In fact, the *Marco Polo* incident once again dramatically shows how a well-financed and highly effective international Jewish-Zionist network strives ruthlessly to punish those who threaten its interests.

Many Japanese journalists, editors and intellectuals are privately offended by the arrogant strong-arm methods used by the Zionist-Jewish lobby to suppress free speech and open debate. The Wiesenthal Center campaign ironically may actually increase anti-Jewish sentiment in Japan. Because of fear and intimidation, though, for the time being anyway, this widespread indignation finds little public expression.

In Japan, a long struggle for historical truth and open inquiry about a key chapter of twentieth century world history has begun in dramatic fashion.

What One Man Can Accomplish

Dr. Nishioka's Activism

Dr. Nishioka is no stranger to controversy.

For several years prior to the recent publication of his controversial *Marco Polo* article, his thoughtful letters in one of Japan's leading English-language daily papers generated thoughtful, spirited debate about key chapters of twentieth century history.

Armed with a few books from the IHR catalog and some back issues of the *Journal*, in 1989 he began contesting the prevailing view of Second World War history, and especially the background to the US-Japan East Asia conflict. (At the same time, Nishioka has been very critical of Japanese wartime treatment of American and other Allied prisoners of war. With a keen concern for environmental issues, he has also been critical of Japanese environmental policies, including nuclear power plant construction.)

'Drastic Revision Needed'

In a letter of some 15 column inches published in the "Reader's Forum" section of the *Mainichi Daily News*, Aug. 23, 1989, Nishioka cited Hitler's Dec. 11, 1941, speech as an example of suppressed history. As Nishioka pointed out, the German leader on that occasion spoke at length about the origins of the global conflict, and gave a detailed justification for his decision to declare war against the United States. "Reading this complete text must convince you that the history of WWII needs drastic revision," wrote Nishioka.

He went on to point out that the first publication anywhere of a complete and accurate text in English of this critically important historic document was in the Winter 1988-89 *Journal of Historical Review*. He urged MDN readers to write to the IHR for the text, and he provided the IHR's address.

Reaction was swift and predictable. In a letter published four days later, Michael Les Benedict, identified as a professor of history at the Kobe branch of Ohio State University, attacked the "Institute for Historical Studies" as a "neo-Nazi organization which has been formally condemned by the American Historical Association, for falsifying history and violating the ethics of the profession."

In a lengthy letter of response (August 31), Nishioka calmly restated his earlier position and cited further evidence for his views. For example, he mentioned the work of American Pulitzer-prize winning historian John Toland (who addressed the 1990 IHR Conference), as well as David Hoggan's book, *The Forced War*, noting that it is published by the IHR.

Nishioka also quoted extensively from the IHR leaflet, "The Holocaust: Let's Hear Both Sides," and once again gave the IHR's address. Comparing professional historians such as Benedict to the "Ministry of Truth" of George Orwell's 1984, Nishioka explained "this is why I listen to the voices of revisionists such as the IHR."

In a shorter letter that appeared Oct. 8, 1989, and citing information obtained in the meantime from the IHR, Nishioka informed MDN readers that the IHR is "most certainly not a 'neo-Nazi' organization," and that the claim that the IHR has been "formally condemned by the American Historical Association is a fabrication."

Chris Lock of Osaka joined the discussion with a pro-revisionist letter published Sept. 12, 1989, in which he wrote: "The IHR is not anti-Semitic. It is a peaceful, non-militant organization that merely tries to get to the truth in historical matters." Following another attack on the IHR by Robert Pon of Hong Kong, Lock responded on Oct. 13, 1989.

"Reading the literature of the IHR," wrote Lock, "one soon sees there is nothing pro-Nazi, pro-Hitler

or anti-Semitic about it. Their aim is to try to find the causes of war so that having found the causes, war can be eliminated."

Further letters denouncing or defending the IHR followed. Although Nishioka's main interest is in contemporary Japanese history, letters by Nishioka have dealt with topics as diverse as the origins of the Second World War, censorship and control of the media, the role of the US Central Intelligence Agency, and the Holocaust story. Including those written by Nishioka himself, well over 60 letters have been published on these and other historical topics.

'Neo-Nazi Materials'

More than three years later, Anthony Schaeffer reminded MDN readers, in a letter about an entirely different subject that appeared December 18, 1992, of Nishioka's "past use of neo-Nazi materials," a reference to IHR *Journal* articles and books. This false charge was echoed by Doug Blumbren in a letter published March 23, 1993, in which he parenthetically referred to Nishioka's "use of neo-Nazi material from the Institute of Historical Research."

Chris Lock joined in again (MDN, April 2, 1993). While expressing disagreement with some books published by the IHR, he forthrightly defended the Institute against the tired "neo-Nazi" charge. He mentioned the IHR's stunning September 1991 courtroom victory over Mel Mermelstein, who "was soundly defeated in a long-standing case against the IHR." Concluding his letter, Lock wrote: "I just don't like nasty neo-Nazi libel hurled around, especially in this Forum by professors and academics who should know better." A week later (MDN, April 9), Lock wrote in another letter: "Anyone can prove the IHR is not neo-Nazi by contacting them and checking out their literature." He also once again provided the IHR address.

Another lengthy letter by Nishioka (MDN, April 10, 1993), was based on the presentation by former CIA officer Victor Marchetti at the 1989 IHR Conference, as published (Nishioka specifically noted) in the Fall 1989 *IHR Journal*. O. J. Cohen of Osaka joined the discussion with a letter (April 15) denouncing the views of IHR editor Weber on the Holocaust issue. Other MDN readers, such as Tokyo's Rudolf Voll (MDN, May 4), supported Nishioka. While refraining from completely endorsing the IHR, Voll affirmed the importance of keeping an open mind on historical questions, and of revising the record in accord with the facts. Alex Shishin of Kobe (MDN, May 14) took an ignorant slap at "new age racists like the Institute for Historical Review, a major David Duke connection."

Closely following this entire exchange, IHR associate editor Greg Raven added his voice in a cogent



Jewish-American revisionist David Cole makes a point at the Feb. 18 news conference while his translator reviews a text.

letter published April 18, 1993. The MDN subsequently published three further letters from Raven replying to responses to this first letter (May 19, June 2, June 11). With Nishioka's help, a letter from Raven appeared in *The Daily Yomiuri* (June 18) in response to a column about anti-Semitism in Japan. A measure of the Japanese English-language press' openness to "politically incorrect" opinions can be seen in the fact that 20 letters about the Holocaust appeared in print between mid-April and the end of June 1993.

More Than a Match

Throughout this sometimes heated flurry of correspondence, Nishioka and Lock proved more than a match for their adversaries, capably fending off attacks against revisionism, their personal integrity, and the IHR. In each unhurried and methodical expression of his opinion, Nishioka carefully avoided stooping to the attacks against character and motive that characterized several of the anti-revisionist letters. Such lively, open-minded and protracted exchange in a major daily paper would be all but unthinkable in America.

While any balanced discussion of important historical issues, and every favorable mention of the revisionist viewpoint, is certainly welcome, the numerous specific mentions of the Institute in the pages of this influential daily paper, often with the IHR address, have been especially gratifying. As a result, several MDN readers in Japan have written to the IHR requesting further information.

It seems that *Marco Polo's* grim fate has had a sobering, "Americanizing" effect on the Japanese press. Along with other papers, the *Mainichi Daily*

News has refused to publish any of the letters by Dr. Robert Faurisson, Mark Weber, Greg Raven and others responding to recent MDN items about the *Marco Polo* affair, Holocaust revisionism and the IHR.

Cole Comments on the *Marco Polo* Affair

David Cole, a researcher and filmmaker who lives in Los Angeles and who spoke at news conferences in Japan on the Marco Polo affair, states:

I am a Jewish "Holocaust revisionist." I believe that the Nazi persecution of the Jews during World War II should be studied freely and openly, like any other historical subject.

The Wiesenthal Center "punished" *Marco Polo* magazine for publishing a revisionist article that presents evidence casting doubt on claims that gas chambers were used to kill prisoners in German wartime concentration camps. Rather than respond with credible evidence for the existence of gas chambers, the Wiesenthal Center instead did what it does best: it used threats and intimidation to silence critics of the gas chamber theory.

There are those who say that Holocaust revisionism should be censored because it is distressing for Jews. As a Jew, I find that view condescending. If we censor things that are distressing for Jews, should we also censor things that are distressing for Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, and so forth? Where do we stop?

The truth must stand on its own. We call things "facts" only when they can be explained and proven. My own research has convinced me that there is a legitimate reason to doubt the gas chamber story. I have traveled to concentration camp sites, and have interviewed Holocaust historians and survivors. No one has been able to answer my critical questions about the alleged gas chambers.

When preparing your will or trust, please consider a bequest to the Institute for Historical Review.

For information, write:
Director, IHR
P.O. Box 2739
Newport Beach, CA 92659

IHR statement on the Marco Polo Incident

American History Institute Denounces Campaign Against Japanese Publishing Company

The Institute for Historical Review strongly condemns the arrogant campaign of pressure and intimidation against Japan's Bungei Shunju publishing company, which has capitulated by shutting down its *Marco Polo* magazine.

Jewish groups including the Simon Wiesenthal Center of Los Angeles, as well as the Israeli government, have denounced a ten-page article about the Holocaust story and Auschwitz in the February 1995 issue of the 200,000-circulation monthly. In this article, Dr. Masanori Nishioka presents credible evidence to show that there were no execution gas chambers in wartime German concentration camps.

Misrepresenting the content of Dr. Nishioka's article, the Wiesenthal Center lashed out at the magazine and its publisher, Bungei Shunju company, by pressuring advertisers to withhold advertising.

We regret that Bungei Shunju company has given in to this outrageous campaign by taking the astonishing step of shutting down *Marco Polo* magazine altogether. This is a great defeat for the cause of free speech and free inquiry.

The Wiesenthal Center campaign is an arrogant expression of bigotry and intolerance. A comparable campaign in other countries would rightly be regarded as intolerable interference.

What has happened with *Marco Polo* magazine shows that groups such as the Wiesenthal Center regard the Holocaust story as a sacred religious dogma. It also shows that open discussion of the Holocaust issue is more needed than ever.

It is a serious mistake to regard the Wiesenthal Center as an impartial source of unbiased information. This wealthy and highly partisan special interest group has a long record of greatly exaggerating anti-Jewish sentiment for its own fund-raising purposes. Even the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a major American Jewish organization, attacked the Wiesenthal Center in December 1984 for its "inaccurate" and "exaggerated claims" about the supposed danger of anti-Semitism in the USA and Europe. (*Los Angeles Times*, Dec. 12, 1984)

While seeking to deny its adversaries any voice, the Wiesenthal Center embraces murderers who support its agenda. At a major meeting in Los Angeles in 1989, the Center honored Yitzhak Shamir, the former Israeli prime minister who has a well docu-

mented record as a terrorist leader during the 1940s of the underground Zionist "Stern Gang." At that meeting, Shamir delivered the keynote speech. (*Los Angeles Times*, Nov. 21, 1989)

This unprecedented effort to silence a foreign publisher shows the lengths to which groups such as the Wiesenthal Center will go to protect their flawed viewpoint from honest inquiry. In fact, a considerable and mounting body of evidence discredits wartime propaganda claims of mass killings by poison gas in German wartime camps.

Opposing such groups is the Institute for Historical Review, the world's foremost revisionist history research, education and publishing center. Since its founding in 1978, the IHR has steadfastly opposed bigotry of all kinds in its efforts to promote greater public understanding of key chapters of history. Contributors to the IHR's *Journal of Historical Review* have included respected scholars from around the world.

In stark contrast, this Wiesenthal Center campaign promotes intolerance and bigotry, and underscores the need for even greater openness and freedom, particularly on this taboo issue. The cause of international understanding and world peace is best served by free discussion and open debate of significant historical issues, including the emotion-laden Holocaust story. What is needed is greater objectivity, not more suppression and intimidation.

The campaign against Bungei Shunju company suggests the intrinsic weakness of the gas chamber story. Historical truth does not need intimidation, boycott campaigns or special laws to defend itself.

The IHR is proud of the backing we have earned from people of the most diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds, including Jewish. In spite of smear attacks from the Wiesenthal Center and similar groups, the IHR and the cause it represents continue to gain greater support and acceptance in the United States and many other countries.

"One thinks that an error exposed is dead, but exposure amounts to nothing when people want to believe."

— Sir Frederick Pollock, English jurist,
in a letter to Oliver Wendell Holmes

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum: A Costly and Dangerous Mistake

THEODORE J. O'KEEFE

Hard by the Washington Monument, within clear view of the Jefferson Memorial, an easy stroll down the Mall to the majestic Lincoln Memorial, has arisen, on some of the most hallowed territory of the United States of America, a costly and dangerous mistake. On ground where no monument yet marks countless sacrifices and unheralded achievements of Americans of all races and creeds in the building and defense of this nation, sits today a massive and costly edifice, devoted above all to a contentious and false version of the ordeal in Europe, during World War II, of non-American members of a minority, sectarian group.

In the deceptive guise of tolerance, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum promotes a propaganda campaign, financed through the unwitting largesse of the American taxpayer, in the interests of Israel and its adherents in America.

How did the federal government allow the creation of such a monstrosity? What is its meaning for American policy and for American values? And what must the American people do to regain control of the land their servants in Washington handed over to a foreign interest, and to establish an enterprise thereon, whether a museum or otherwise, informed by and conducted according to American principles and interests?

Origins

In the late 1970s, during the presidency of James Earl "Jimmy" Carter, a propaganda campaign to promote the "Holocaust," the alleged systematic slaughter of some six million Jews by the Germans during the Second World War, was organized and carried out from Hollywood and New York. As Benjamin Meed, an important functionary of the Council that controls the Holocaust Museum,

wrote in 1990:¹

Almost a dozen years ago, a new phenomena [sic] developed. The Holocaust was introduced into schools, colleges, and universities. Television broadcast programs on the Holocaust and millions of Americans watched them. Soon, Americans took great interest in the lessons of the Holocaust, its uniqueness and its universal message.

Why the urgency of this campaign? Two factors were paramount: first, the beginnings, more than three decades after the end of the Second World War, of an objective, scholarly assessment of the facts of the alleged German policy to exterminate European Jewry.²

Second, the need to justify Zionist theory and practice in the face of unprecedented international resistance to Israeli intransigence (including the famous UN General Assembly Resolution that equated Zionism with racism), and to defend Israel's aggressive policy under the leadership of the former terrorist, Prime Minister Menachem Begin.³

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council

In 1978 President Carter, his administration beleaguered at home and abroad, succumbed to pressure from the new "Holocaust" lobby (and thus America's influential Israel-first minority) by creating, through executive order, the President's Commission on the Holocaust. Two years later, on October 7, 1987, Congress passed — unanimously — a law establishing the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, charged principally with constructing and overseeing the operation of "a permanent living memorial to the victims of the holocaust" and with providing "for appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance, as an annual, national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust ..."⁴

A priceless tract of public land was turned over to the Council, and, after years of costly delay (during which the Council's budget swelled from \$2.5 million to over \$18 million a year), the US Holocaust Memorial Museum was finally completed and

Theodore J. O'Keefe, educated at Harvard University, is the author of numerous published articles, essays and reviews on historical and political subjects. For some years he served as editor of this *Journal*.

This essay is available, in convenient leaflet form, from the IHR at the following prices: Ten copies for \$2; Fifty copies for \$5; 100 copies or more, 8 cents each.

opened, to great media fanfare, in April 1993.

A Sectarian, Alien Agenda

Besides soliciting tens of millions of dollars in tax-deductible donations to finance the Holocaust Museum, the US Holocaust Memorial Council has busied itself with promoting an agenda of unalloyed support for minority, Zionist ends.

The membership of the Council, a US federal agency, has been overwhelmingly Jewish since its founding in 1980. The Council's two different chairmen — Elie Wiesel and Harvey Meyerhoff — have both been committed to the support of the State of Israel, and the chairs of the Council's most important committees have been likewise Jewish and Zionist.

The chief fund-raiser for the Holocaust Museum [and later Council Chairman], Miles Lerman, was formerly American vice chairman for the State of Israel Bonds Organization, promoting tax-free investment in a country which receives by far the largest amount of US foreign aid per year. Working the same wealthy Jewish-Americans he has long dealt with in his fund-raising for Israel, Lerman has helped raise nearly \$160 million in tax-deductible contributions. The biggest donors have been rewarded by having various components of the museum named for them (e.g. the Wexner Learning Center).

Nor is erecting and operating the Museum the only function with which the Holocaust Memorial Council has been charged. Another of its duties is to commemorate the "Days of Remembrance for Victims of the Holocaust," which Congress has raised to "an annual, national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust." Like the Israeli *Yom ha-Shoah* ("Day of the Holocaust"), on which they are based, the Days of Remembrance are dated according to the lunar Hebrew calendar, and thus, like Passover or Chanukah, fluctuate from year to year. These foreign days of lamentation are currently celebrated, under the flag of the Republic, to prayers and chants in Hebrew, across the land in governmental settings from the Capital Rotunda to city halls.

Need it be stated that no group of American victims of persecution, let alone another foreign group, enjoys any such federally mandated and tax-supported day, or days, of recognition?

Museum's One-Sided 'History'

Although the Council during its early years made noises about recognizing the ordeals of non-Jews during the Second World War, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum is relentlessly Judeocentric. While here and there are nods to non-Jewish groups oppressed by the German National Socialists (although never to groups victimized by Ger-



The five-story, \$150 million US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, was built and is operated by a taxpayer-funded federal agency, the US Holocaust Memorial Council. In the foreground is the Museum's six-sided "Hall of Remembrance."

many's enemies, above all by Stalin's USSR), the larger holocaust of the Second World War, which claimed an estimated 75 to 80 million lives around the world, is ignored in preference to the Jewish ordeal. Thus, to cite just one telling example, the Museum's "Life before the Holocaust" exhibit refers strictly to *Jewish* life before the Holocaust.⁵

Where, in fact, non-Jews figure in the Museum, they figure largely as villains: the Germans and their allies and collaborators; the Western allies, including America, who refused to accept a large immigration before the war; the American political and military leaders who refused to authorize costly bombing raids on the Auschwitz "gas chambers."

Soviet Liberators?

The Museum's message that support for Jews is the sole measure of decency during the Second World War leads to anomalies which, in an American museum raised on ground hallowed to the principles of liberty on which this republic is based, can only be called shocking. That the victims of World War II atrocities by the Allies — massacres such as the firebombing of Tokyo and Dresden, the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Soviet slaughter of Polish prisoners at Katyn, the mass rapes carried out by the Red Army at the war's end — receive no mention is deplorable. But the Museum's treatment of the armed forces which defended Stalin's savage Soviet tyranny is nothing short of grotesque.

Communists appear in this Museum only in the guise of "resistance fighters" and "liberators." For example, the submachine gun and false papers of Samuel Weissberg, a Communist Party member who rose to high rank in a Communist guerrilla group in North France, are on honored display, no less precious a relic in the Museum's permanent

exhibit than the standard heaps of shoes and hair.⁶

Even more unsettling is the honor given to Stalin's notorious Red Army, which compiled a bloody and shameful record of atrocities across Europe during, and after, the war. As the US Holocaust Memorial Council's newsletter fulsomely puts it, "Flags will hang in the museum to honor the millions of Soviet soldiers who drove Nazi forces westward and who were the first allied forces to liberate and publicize the existence of the camps." In the words of Council chairman Meyerhoff, these martial banners of the Red tyranny have a single association: "Much more than simply wartime memorabilia, these military artifacts are a significant contribution to memory, one that will remind future generations of the pivotal role Soviet forces played in defeating Nazism..."⁷

What must the millions of Americans originating or descending from the European nations — Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia — for which the Red "military artifacts" symbolize invasion, tyranny, oppression, and persecution of religion, think as they see the fierce armies of *their* persecutors hailed as "liberators"?

Israel in the Museum

Just as one might guess from the circumstance that the Museum's director, Jeshajahu Weinberg, and the head of its "Learning Center," Yechiam Halevy, were brought in from Israel, the Museum's treatment of the state of Israel is adulatory. An emotive tribute to the founding of Israel is an integral part of the exhibition. That the establishment of Israel, and its expansion in subsequent wars, has meant colonial occupation and oppression for millions of the land's native Palestinians, and dispossession and exile for millions more, goes unmentioned — another grotesquery in an American museum supposed to instruct in the dangers of intolerance and disregard of human rights.

As for the momentous collaboration between Hitler's German state and the Zionist Jewish Agency in the 1930s, which through the *Ha'avara* Agreement enabled the transfer of vital capital and the influx of tens of thousands of highly skilled Jewish immigrants to Palestine — that is passed over in utter silence.⁸

'Historical Correctness'

The Museum's skewed history is not simply a matter of one-sidedness and omission. It has further committed itself to a fixed and final interpretation of the surprisingly scanty and sometimes suspect evidence for a German policy of annihilating European Jewry, largely in gas chambers, in numbers

approaching six million. This despite a considerable body of research and scholarship that has arisen over past two decades in many lands, and which contests, by academic means, the substance of the Holocaust "extermination thesis."⁹

That the US Holocaust Memorial Council is aware of the work of revisionist scholars is clear: the Council's literature is replete, not with substantive refutations of revisionist scholarship, but with slander and polemic. To cite one characteristic example, the *U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Newsletter* of May 1992 featured a front-page attack on Holocaust revisionism by Professor Deborah Lipstadt. In this article, Lipstadt decried the revisionists for producing material that looked scholarly, then lauded the US Holocaust Memorial Museum as "among the most efficacious ways" of "combatting this pernicious trend," while neglecting to specify a single error of revisionist scholarship.¹⁰



Theodore J. O'Keefe

While the US Holocaust Memorial Council recognizes that there is a historical debate on the Holocaust, it takes official notice of the dissenting position only to attack it. That an American institution, supported by the taxes of all Americans, should commit itself to inflex-

ible historical orthodoxy — in the service of a single American minority — is an intolerable imposition on our First Amendment rights, as well as a mockery of the Western, and American, ideal of objective scholarship.

A Center for Education?

Council Chairman Meyerhoff has stated: "The Museum is primarily an educational institution."¹¹ From the Council's own literature, however, it is clear what Meyerhoff means by education. The "role-playing" for children as well as adults who visit the Museum (visitors issued "identity cards" bearing the name and alleged fate of various Holocaust victims); the high-tech computer and video effects, and the recordings of speech and music that augment the Museum's tendentiously described artifacts; and the Museum's goal, as proclaimed by its Zionist fund-raising chairman, Miles Lerman, of insuring that "Children in Dubuque, families in Tucson, and schoolteachers in Atlanta will learn the history and the lessons of Auschwitz as thoroughly as they learn the history of their own communities": all these show that the US Holocaust Memorial Museum is a *propaganda* enterprise that seeks to

indoctrinate all Americans in a uniquely and partisanly Jewish (and Zionist) version of not merely the past, but the present and the future.¹²

The American Response

What is the American response to a partisan museum constructed in a place solemnly consecrated to the heroes and the values of our Republic, to be lavishly operated with taxpayer dollars at a time when, even in our country's capital, thousands sleep homeless in the shadow of our national monuments? What is the American response to an ambitious propaganda agenda that aims to impose a sectarian "Holocaust remembrance" in schools where our children cannot pray, in town halls and federal buildings from which the religious symbols of the majority are banned in the name of freedom of worship?

Over two centuries ago, Thomas Jefferson wrote: "To compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical."¹³

Nearly 150 years ago, Abraham Lincoln said: "I insist, that if there is *anything* which it is the duty of the *whole people* to never entrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions."¹⁴

The US Holocaust Memorial Museum, and the Council that runs it, as agencies of the government in which the American people is sovereign, must be removed from the special interest that now controls it.

The scope and purpose of the Museum must be expanded, from its present one-sided emphasis on foreign Jewish sufferings, real and imagined, in Europe during the 1930s and 1940s to a compassionate yet realistic concern for *all* victims, but above all for *American* victims, of historic injustice.

The Museum must be made a place where Americans of every heritage, and scholars of every viewpoint, may gather, educate, and be educated, without accusation and in the absence of propaganda. Until it is, the men and women who founded and built and suffered and fought and died for America, of every race, nationality and creed, will rest uneasy.

Notes

1. *The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Newsletter* (Washington, DC), August, 1990, "Survivors Play Major Role in Establishing the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum," p. 1. Meed is president of the American Gathering of Holocaust Survivors, and chairman of the Council's Content and Days of Remembrance committees.
2. In 1976, Professor Arthur Butz's book *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry* was first published in England; in November 1978 Professor Robert Faurisson's article, "The Problem of the Gas Chambers," was published in the Paris

daily *Le Monde*. Professor Butz has commented on the simultaneous and independent appearance of a variety of earlier academic criticisms of the wartime propaganda version of Jewry's ordeal in "The International Holocaust Controversy," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Spring 1980, pp. 5-22.

3. By resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on Nov. 10, 1975, Zionism was condemned as "a form of racism and racial discrimination."
4. Public Law 96-388, 1, Oct. 7, 1980, 94 Stat. 1547.
5. Statements regarding the Museum's permanent exhibit, except where otherwise noted, are derived from the floor plan and photographs in *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, a brochure published in 1991 by the USHMC.
6. *U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Newsletter*, "French Resistance Fighter's Weapon Will Help Tell Story of Underground Movement," Sept. 1991, p. 4.
7. *U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Newsletter*, "Russian Embassy Presents Flags of Liberating Units to Museum," Fall 1992, p. 6.
8. For the most complete account of relations between the Nazis and the Zionists, see Francis Nicosia, *The Third Reich and the Palestine Question*, (Austin: Univ. of Texas, 1985). See also: M. Weber, "Zionism and the Third Reich," *The Journal of Historical Review*, July-August 1993, pp. 29-37.
9. The most complete survey of Holocaust revisionist writings to date is Carlo Mattogno's "The Myth of the Extermination of the Jews — Part II," in *The Journal of Historical Review*, Fall 1988, pp. 261-302.
10. *U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Newsletter*, May 1992, "Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth," p. 6.
11. *U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Newsletter*, Nov. 1991, "Wexner Family Donates \$5 Million to Fund Interactive Learning Center," p. 1.
12. The "identity cards" and other features of the Museum are described in the brochure cited in note 5, above. Lerman's statement is in a fund-raising letter mailed out by the Museum to potential Jewish contributors in 1991.
13. From "A Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom," 1779, in *Jefferson: Magnificent Populist*, edited by Martin Larson, (Greenwich, Conn.: Devin-Adair, 1981), p. 319.
14. "Speech at Peoria, Ill.," Oct. 16, 1854, in *The American Intellectual Tradition*, Vol. 1, edited by David Hollinger and Charles Capper (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1989), p. 382.

"Much of the social history of the Western world, over the past three decades, has been a history of replacing what worked with what sounded good."

— Thomas Sowell

The Dachau Gas Chamber Myth

Suppressed History on Fiftieth Anniversary of Camp's Liberation

JOHN COBDEN

One of the most prominent camps featured in the early years of the Holocaust extermination campaign was Dachau. Stories abounded about the many thousands who were exterminated there in gas chambers. Members of a US congressional committee stood inside the alleged gas chamber where so many had died, and had their picture taken for the "folks" back home. Even though it has been "officially" admitted since the early 1960s that no one was ever "gassed" at Dachau, the belief that the camp was a center for the gassing of concentration camp prisoners has persisted.

This year, as the world recalls the fiftieth anniversary of Dachau's liberation, little note is taken of the historical myths and suppressed history of the camp — such as the unpunished mass killing of the camp's German prisoners.

Many once widely accepted "facts" about the Dachau camp are now discredited. It wasn't long ago, however, when it was seriously and authoritatively claimed that people were killed in a gas chamber there. Eyewitness testimony was cited to "prove" that as many as 250,000 people were put to death in this gas chamber.

The Dachau gas chamber story appears to have begun as soon as American troops liberated the camp on April 29, 1945. One of the first sights witnessed by the liberators were piles of corpses of victims of disease. A room near the crematory was filled with waiting corpses. Nearby was the room that would be immortalized in photographs as the

Dachau gas chamber. Soldiers who liberated the camp were told that these were the bodies of gas chamber victims. To this day many elderly former American GIs still swear that they personally saw the camp "gas chamber" and victims of gassings there.

For instance, during an appearance by two revisionists on a Boston television station, a former American soldier called in to testify that he personally saw the "gas chamber" at Dachau. With emotion dripping from his voice, he described this "gas chamber" as huge. Similarly, during an December 17, 1990, appearance by two other revisionists (Mark Weber and Theodore J. O'Keefe) on Los Angeles radio station KFI, a Second World War veteran who phoned in castigated the revisionists as liars because, he told the audience, he had personally seen the bodies of prisoners put to death in the Dachau gas chamber.

This caller's story was not, however, in line with either the current or the once-held "official" version of the Dachau "gas chamber" story. He claimed to have seen a jeep up on blocks, with a tube running from the exhaust pipe into the Dachau gas chamber. According to the older (and now universally discredited) version of the Dachau gas chamber story, gassings were supposedly carried out there by dropping cyanide gas pellets into the lethal room, or by pumping in cyanide gas through pipes.

Possibly he did see a jeep up on blocks, perhaps for repairs, and very likely he did see bodies. But this is the only account I've come across that claims that people were killed at Dachau with exhaust from a jeep. All the same, this man was on the verge of weeping as he told his "eyewitness" account. For more than 40 years he has believed that what he thought he saw is the truth, and no evidence exists that will convince him otherwise.

Former Dachau inmates have provided similarly striking "eyewitness testimony" of gassings in the camp. One such person is Nerin Gun. In a memoir of his internment there, *The Day of the Americans*, this Turkish journalist tells us that 3,166 inmates were gassed in a phony shower room near the camp crematory, and that altogether 100,000 people died

John Cobden is the pen name of an American writer whose essays on political issues have appeared in nationally-circulated magazines and major daily newspapers, including the *Hartford Courant* and the *Orange County Register*. His writings on aspects of the Holocaust issue have appeared in *The Journal of Historical Review* and, in translation, in the French journal *Revue d'Histoire Revisionniste*.

This essay is adapted from "The Dachau 'Gas Chamber'," Part Two of the booklet *Dachau: Reality and Myth* (pp. 25-46). This 50-page illustrated booklet is available from the IHR for \$6, postpaid.

in Dachau.¹ Gun even provides a vivid and rather detailed description of the alleged gassing process, which most readers would presumably accept as credible:²

I belonged to the team of prisoners in charge of sorting the pitiful herds of Hungarian Jewesses which were being directed to the gas chambers ...

Sometimes the internees tried to persuade those women who were carrying infants in their arms to let them take the children from them, for it was sometimes possible to stow babies away in the camp where devoted women would take care of them ... But our arguments were of no avail. It was impossible to tell the victims what was going to happen inside, for they would not have believed it, or else, seized with panic, they would have started to scream. So the mothers refused to give up their children, and the babies were asphyxiated and burned with their mothers.

Gun goes on to describe

the horror of what went on in the "shower room." The naked women, their sweating bodies pressed closely one against the other, the babies suffocating in their arms. Maybe one mother would have put her baby down on the floor to spare it the first shock of the expected spray of scalding water...then her face contorted with the horror of seeing her baby start coughing first, as the fumes of the gas issued from the floor, start to vomit blood, turn blue, violet, black, crushed under the weight of the bodies of the other victims slipping to the floor, like melted wax.

But now suddenly, stealthily, the same horrible surprise as for the women who expected a spray of hot water and instead inhaled a deadly gas ...

In his memoir, Gun reproduces the familiar US Army photograph of a GI standing in front of the alleged Dachau gas chamber. In Gun's memoir, this photo is captioned:

The gas chamber. At the moment of liberation, the hour of the last operation was still written on the door. Since then, Germans have tried to deny that there was a gas chamber in the camp. This photograph is proof: it was taken the day of the liberation.

Comparing this photograph with the description he provides of the "gassing process," the reader will notice that the door shown in this photo looks nothing like the door to a shower room. Furthermore, this door is marked with a skull and crossbones, the

internationally recognized symbol for poison, as well as a warning: "Caution! Gas! Life danger! Do not open!"

And yet, Gun wants his readers to believe that 3,166 people walked through this door believing they were entering a shower room. As a matter of fact he tells us that he and the others who helped "sort" these alleged victims didn't warn them because they would not have believed any warnings (even, apparently, the graphic warning on the door itself).

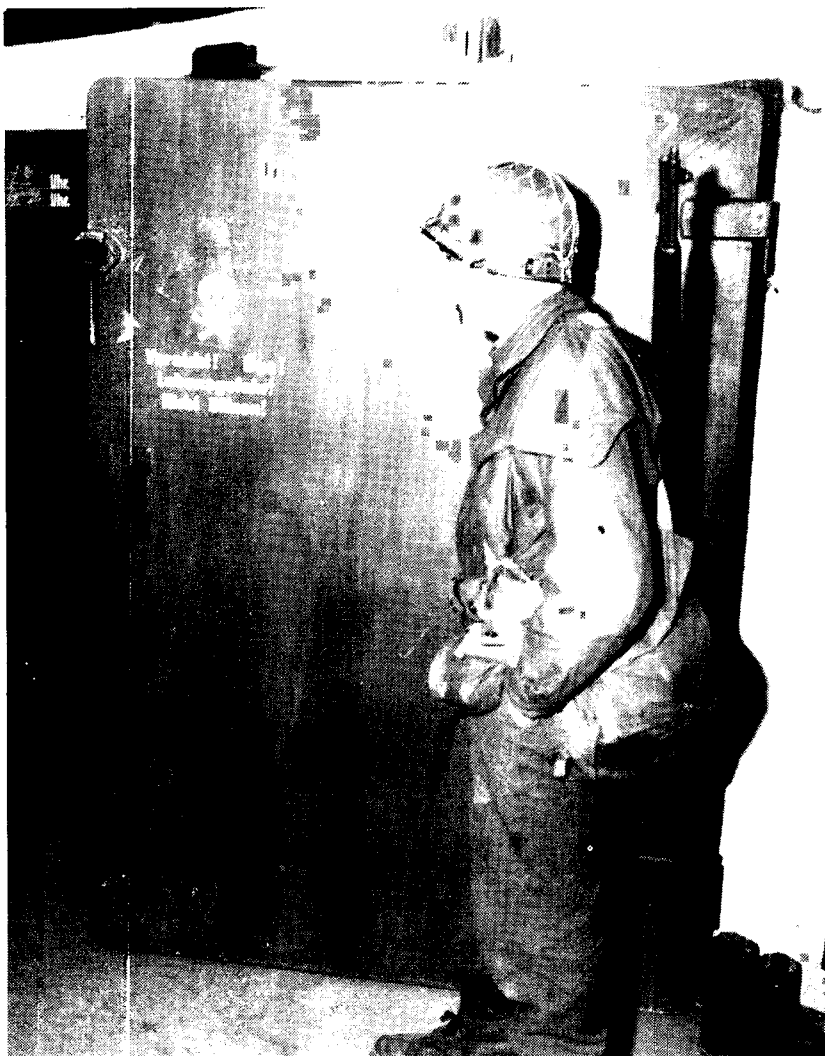
Gun isn't the only writer who didn't know that Dachau had been dropped from the "official" list of death camps. In his book *Deliverance Day: The Last Hours at Dachau*, Michael Selzer tells us that "A small gas chamber was constructed late in 1942; and although it certainly was put to use (despite some reports), its full capacity seems never to have been utilized."³



Joyful Dachau camp inmates cheer their American liberators, April 29, 1945.

Also in his book Selzer reproduces the familiar Dachau "gas chamber" photo, and comments on it: "A sign in the gas chamber identifies it as such and explains that it was never used. Your guide repeats this. But you have done your research, and remember photographs of the doors before they got their new coat of grey. On them — the outer side — were once stenciled a skull and crossbones and the words *Vorsicht! Gas! Lebensgefahr! Nicht öffnen!* 'Caution! Gas! Mortal Danger! Do not open!'"⁴

What I find hard to believe is that more than 3,000 people (in Gun's account, but up to 250,000 according to other eyewitnesses) would actually walk through this massive air-tight door, and think they were entering a shower. I find it impossible to believe that they would read the writing on the outside of the door, which clearly identifies the room as a lethal gas chamber, and still believe it was really



This US Army photo was taken at Dachau on April 30, 1945, one day after the camp's liberation. It shows a GI standing in front of a door marked with a skull and crossbones and the words "Caution! Gas! Life danger! Do not open!" According to the official caption, "these chambers were used by the Nazi guards for killing prisoners of the infamous Dachau concentration camp." In fact, this is a small disinfection gas chamber used for delousing clothes as part of the routine to curtail the spread of typhus. This chamber was never used to kill people. For several decades, this photo has been widely reproduced to help keep alive the notorious Dachau "gas chamber" myth. (US Army photo SC 206194.)

a shower. Gun would have us also believe that the victims would still think this was a shower even if they were explicitly told it was a gas chamber: "It was impossible to tell the victims what was going to happen inside, for they would not have believed it..." Gun's account, like the accounts of other "eyewitnesses," is an insult to the intelligence of the people allegedly exterminated.

The US Army's Dachau "gas chamber" photo is one of the most familiar photographs cited as evi-

dence of homicidal gassings in German wartime camps. During the period immediately following the end of the war, it was official Allied policy that Dachau was an extermination camp. At the famous Nuremberg "war crimes" trial of 1945-46, German defendants were charged (and found guilty) of gassing thousands of victims there. In volume 19 of the Nuremberg transcripts, you can read the words of Sir Hartley Shawcross, Britain's chief prosecutor in the proceeding, who rather dramatically stated:⁵

Twelve million murders! Two-thirds of the Jews in Europe exterminated, more than six million of them on the killers' own figures. Murder conducted like some mass production industry in the gas chambers and the ovens of Auschwitz, Dachau, Treblinka, Buchenwald, Mauthausen, Majdanek, and Oranienburg.

(Notice that Shawcross included Dachau, Mauthausen and Oranienburg, camps that no historian today believes were "extermination" camps.)

Moreover, the American prosecutor presented to the Nuremberg Tribunal a US Congressional report, labeled document L-159, that purported to explain how gassings were conducted at Dachau. According to this report:⁶

A distinguishing feature of the Dachau Camp was the gas chamber for the execution of prisoners and the somewhat elaborate facilities for execution by shooting.

The gas chamber was located in the center of a large room in the crematory building. It was built of concrete. Its dimensions were about 20 feet by 20 feet, and the ceiling was some 10 feet in height! In two opposite walls of the chamber were air tight doors through which condemned prisoners could be taken into the chamber for execution and removed after execution. The supply of gas into the chamber was controlled by means of two valves on one of the outer walls, and beneath the valves was a small

glass-covered peephole through which the operator could watch the victims die. The gas was let into the chamber through pipes terminating in perforated brass fixtures set into the ceiling. The chamber was of size sufficient to execute probably a hundred men at one time.

The room in which the gas chamber stood was flanked on both ends by warerooms in which the bodies were placed after execution to await cremation. The size of each room was approximately 30 by 50 feet. At the time we visited the camp these warerooms were piled high with dead bodies. In one of the rooms the bodies were thrown in an irregular heap. In the other room they were neatly stacked like cordwood. The irregular pile of bodies was perhaps 10 feet high, covering most of the floor space. All of them were naked.

The description provided here does not correspond with the testimony of either of the American veterans who challenged the revisionists. The first, it will be recalled, claimed that the "gas chamber" room was "huge"; according to the Congressional report it is only 20 by 20 feet. When you review the veteran's call to the Boston television station it seems that he is describing a room much larger than this. The other veteran claimed the apparatus was an automobile with a tube running from the exhaust pipe. The document filed with the Military Tribunal by the US government doesn't even come close to this description.

Allied officials also presented to the Nuremberg Tribunal an "eyewitness," Dr. Franz Blaha, who allegedly helped with the gassing executions. Blaha testified:⁷

Many executions by gas or shooting or injections took place right in the [Dachau] camp. The gas chamber was completed in 1944, and I was called by Dr. Rascher to examine the first victims. Of the eight or nine persons in the chamber there were three still alive, and the remainder appeared to be dead. Their eyes were red, and their faces were swollen. Many prisoners were later killed in this way.

(Notice that whereas Blaha claims the gas chamber wasn't built until 1944, Michael Selzer, quoted earlier, claims the lethal chamber was built in 1942.)

An US Army Investigator Reports

In his testimony to the Nuremberg trial, Blaha also claimed that, in addition to gassings, Dachau prisoners were also killed with injections of poison. But forensic evidence collected at the scene by American medical authorities actually proves this did not happen. Dr. Charles P. Larson was assigned



An American GI opens the door of the bogus "gas chamber" at the Dachau camp. This portion of a 1945 US propaganda film was shown in March 1994 to millions of "60 Minutes" and "Donahue" television viewers as "proof" that the Germans killed Jews in gas chambers.

by US military authorities to carry out thousands of autopsies at Dachau. He later recalled:⁸

I was the only forensic pathologist on duty in the entire European Theater — which is why I was detailed ultimately to conduct the autopsies at Dachau. So whether the authorities liked what I did or not, they were stuck with the only top-qualified man in my field and they had to take me!

Dr. Larson filed a report on the accusations of poisoning by injection. He wrote:⁹

... According to reliable testimony, these individuals were murdered by the hypodermic injection of an unknown poison a matter of hours before the Americans liberated the camp. The German doctor for the camp — a "Dr. Blanke" — was seen to have used a large syringe with a needle and to have injected this unknown poison into these individuals. The result of the injection was death in from five to 20 minutes. Death was preceded by generalized convulsions. In a search of the camp and of "Dr. Blanke's" home and office, no clue was found as to the type of poison used. From some autopsies performed, the brain, portions of the liver, the spleen, the heart and one kidney were retained for transmission to the First Medical Laboratory in Paris for toxicological examination to determine the type of poison administered.

According to Larson's biographer, "Major Larson later received reports from the FML in Paris that the organs he had sent in for toxicological examination on three autopsied cases were negative for all poisons." On this issue, Dr. Larson's report noted:

"The testimony suggested that some of those poisoned received the injection into the chest over the heart. No needle wounds were observed on the heart in the cases autopsied." Larson's biographer goes on to tell us that the only forensic pathologist investigating the alleged exterminations in the European concentration camps never did find one single case of death by poison or by poison gas. He writes:¹⁰

In one grave the bulldozers uncovered an estimated 2,000 bodies, many of which were subjected to autopsy examination by Major Larson. All of those autopsied had died of various conditions such as emaciation with starvation, tuberculosis, typhus or other infectious diseases.

For the next ten days, many nights with only an hour or two of restless sleep, Col. Larson worked among the dead. He performed about 25 autopsies a day and superficially examined another 300 to 1,000 bodies. He autopsied only those bodies that appeared to have died questionably. "Many of them died of typhus," Dr. Larson told me recently.

At Dachau Col. Larson's work — the profile of the prisoner population that his autopsies projected — indicated that only a small percentage of the deaths were due to medical experimentation on humans. It indicated that most of the victims died from so-called "natural causes" at the time; that is, of disease brought on by malnutrition and filth which are the handmaidens of war.

In spite of the fact that thousands of autopsies were performed under the auspices of the US military proving that no one was exterminated by any type of poison, "eyewitness" accounts of such killings continue to flourish. For years after the war ended, Dr. Larson himself remained silent on this issue, and only rarely spoken about his forensic investigations.

In 1980, while he was being honored by the University of Kansas, he explained why in a newspaper interview. "Larson has talked little publicly about the war experience," a journalist noted in his article about the physician's work at Dachau. "One reason for his silence has been that his autopsy findings conflicted with the widely held belief that most Jews in Nazi camps were exterminated by gassing, shooting or poisoning." Larson himself explained: "What we've heard is that six million Jews were exterminated. Part of that is a hoax." The article went on to tell readers:¹¹

Larson said in an interview Monday that certainly hundreds of thousands, even millions, of Jews died at the hands of the Nazis. But most

died as a result of the conditions to which they were subjected rather than mass exterminations.

"They worked these people to death," he [Larson] said. Fed on potato peelings, inadequately clothed and packed into shacks, they died of every known disease, he said. "In one camp, 90 per cent died of tuberculosis. It went from shack to shack."

Other eyewitness reports also exaggerate deaths at Dachau and invent stories of gas chambers. Pastor Martin Niemöller, the well-known anti-Nazi German Protestant church leader, claimed in 1946 that 238,756 persons had been exterminated in the mythical gas chambers of Dachau.¹²

Priests in Dachau

Father Alexis Lechanski, one of the many Polish priests who had been held in Dachau during the war, made similar claims about the camp in an article published in 1989 in *The Wanderer*, a conservative Catholic weekly:¹³

During the ten [actually twelve] years of its existence, Dachau was a veritable factory of death and became an immense tomb for 278,000 men, women and children. In this number more than 50,000 Poles and about 800 Polish priests were included ...

Above a heavy door there was an inscription in the German language, *Brausebad* (shower bath). A sense of stupefaction filled your mind as you grasped the significance of that inscription. The victims to be gassed were previously told they were going to take a bath. Each would be given a towel and a small piece of soap. They would be ushered undressed into the gas chamber that really produced the impression of a bathroom. The condemned prisoners were deceived particularly by small false sieves or gratings fixed up in the ceilings. The cement floor had large holes covered with an iron grate. It could easily have been taken as the means of draining off the water. In the wall on the left side a small glass peephole was set up for watching the effects of the gas and the reactions of dying victims. It was such a tiny and harmless-looking thing.

When the room was filled with prisoners, the door was shut and the faucet at the end of the pipe for conducting gas from the outside was opened to bring a violent and dreadful end to all those unfortunate people. The gas came up from underneath the cement floor through the hole in the middle. Death followed almost in a flash, in three to five minutes' time. Then a special squad of prisoners had to clear away

the warm, sometimes not quite dead, bodies of their camp fellows. The corpses afforded a horrible sight. Their faces would be distorted. Their eyes dim, glassy, wide open, and full of dread and would be stubbornly looking at some far-off distance as though sending their last thoughts to their children and all they loved; as though entreating Heaven above for revenge for their lives so cruelly tramped out.

Here is yet another "eyewitness" who has embellished his story, this time to appeal to a Catholic readership. In this account, the victims die "entreating Heaven above," and "sending their last thoughts to their children." Incredibly, Father Lechanski suggests that the Dachau gas chamber death toll was 278,000. Eyewitness Nerin Gun would only hazard a claim of 100,000 Dachau deaths, of whom, he wrote, about 3,000 died in the gas chamber. By contrast, the official organization of Dachau survivors now puts the total Dachau death toll at less than 30,000, and acknowledges that no one died in a gas chamber.

Another Polish Priest who was interned in Dachau during the war has provided a similarly imaginative account of life in the camp. As Father Bonislaw Szymanski related in a 1985 article: "His captors taught him and many of his fellow priests how to lay bricks, and forced them to construct buildings that would be useful to the camp: a crematorium, a gas chamber."¹⁴

Although Fr. Szymanski claimed to have worked on constructing the camp "gas chamber" building, Paul Berben's *Dachau: 1933-45, The Official History*, shows that this is not possible: all priests had been withdrawn from work details by the time this building was built. The earliest that any "eyewitness" claims that the "gas chamber" building was constructed is 1942. (Others claim 1944.) However, the priests were "free from work" as of March 15, 1941.

According to Berben's *Dachau: 1933-45*:¹⁵

On March 15, 1941, the clergy were withdrawn from work Kommandos on orders from Berlin, and their conditions improved. They were supplied with bedding of the kind issued to the SS, and Russian and Polish prisoners were assigned to look after their quarters. They could get up an hour later than the other prisoners and rest on their beds for two hours in the morning and afternoon. Free from work, they could give themselves to study and to meditation. They were given newspapers and allowed to use the library. Their food was adequate; they sometimes received up to a third of a loaf of bread a day; there was even a period when they were given half a litre of cocoa in the

morning and a third of bottle of wine daily ... Sometimes two or three days' rations were issued together and the priests had to drink it at one sitting, which caused some of them to feel rather cheerful.

Szymanski also exaggerated in claiming that: "Eventually, some prisoners were allowed to receive packages from their families. Some of the Polish priests found altar breads and small containers of wine tucked into their parcels. 'We celebrated Mass there, secretly, in Dachau,' said Father Szymanski. It was like the early Christians in the catacombs."¹⁶

Such fanciful tales of secret masses similar to early Christians do not correspond with the current official history of Dachau. As Berben relates, the Catholic priests there not only enjoyed preferential treatment (with Polish and Russian servants), but were permitted to openly celebrate Mass in a chapel that had been built for their use. According to Berben, this chapel could "hold about 800 people, but often more than a thousand crowded in." Berben describes in detail the decor of the chapel, which had eight windows and a floor that was "carefully polished" with a "good-quality floor polish." Berben's account continues.¹⁷

The high altar was on a platform six feet square; the tabernacle, decorated at first with metal from food-tins, had been replaced at Easter 1944 by another one, made of artistically carved pear-wood, behind which a crucifix four feet high, presented by a Münster congregation and flanked on all sides by three candelabra. On the right the credence table served as an extra altar, and on the left there was a harmonium provided by the Dean of Dachau. A fine statue of the Virgin had been sent by the head of the Salvatorians in Freudenthal in the diocese of Branitz, at Easter 1943.

While Berben's description continues in this vein, this is sufficient to make the point here about Fr. Szymanski's "eyewitness testimony."

In an undated document entitled "Father Bruno's World War II Recollections," which appears to be the basis for the 1985 article about Fr. Szymanski's experiences, a priest recounts: "Whoever was unable to work, for whatever reason, had to die, and die they did ... in gas chambers. In 1942 alone about 300 Polish priests were gassed."

These priests seem to have been rather inventive in their old age. Contradicting accepted facts about Dachau, their stories predictably have nothing to back them up.

Interestingly, the same Catholic weekly that published Fr. Szymanski's fanciful account was also one of the first periodicals anywhere to expose the Dachau gas chamber story as a myth. In a 1959

issue of *Our Sunday Visitor*, a letter by reader Stephen Pinter appeared in which he responded to a previous article about Dachau.¹⁸

In addition, false statements appear in the Pritchett article, such as the reference to gas chambers at camp Dachau. I was in Dachau for 17 months after the war, as a U.S. War Department Attorney, and can state that there was no gas chamber at Dachau. What was shown to visitors and sightseers there and erroneously described as a gas chamber, was a crematory. Nor was there a gas chamber in any of the other concentration camps in Germany. We were told that there was a gas chamber at Auschwitz, but since that was in the Russian zone of occupation, we were not permitted to investigate, since the Russians would not permit it.

According to a special issue of the British military history periodical, *After the Battle* (which was largely devoted to Dachau), the US Army mislabeled the famous photo of the camp's "gas chamber".¹⁹

Although this picture, taken on April 30 by T/4 Sidney Blau, is captioned as the gas chambers being examined by the Seventh Army soldier, they are in fact the decontamination rooms for the clothing removed from the dead located at the extreme western end of the cremation building.

According to *After the Battle*, these "oven-like chambers were used to disinfect the clothing, which had been removed from the corpses, so that it could be safely returned to the clothing depot in the administrative block for re-issue." What this means is that one of the two rooms claimed by eyewitness to have been the gas chamber where prisoners were executed was actually a facility that used cyanide gas to kill typhus-spreading lice in the clothing of dead prisoners. That is, this gas chamber was used to save lives.

After the Battle does suggest that a homicidal gas chamber was built in Dachau: "The official literature on sale in the museum shop states that the gas chamber was never used for its intended role but only as a shower room." This claim is almost amusing. Eyewitness after eyewitness repeats gripping, mournful tales of innocent prisoners stepping in to take a shower, only to find poison gas pouring out of the showerheads. Now the "official literature" tells us that the opposite was really true. Instead of stepping into a shower room to be gassed, we are now told they stepped into a gas chamber only to be showered!

In spite of the eyewitness accounts we have

recounted here, Dachau has been officially exorcised of the gas chamber demon. Simon Wiesenthal, the famed hunter of alleged ex-Nazis, wrote in a letter published in 1975: "Because there were no extermination camps on German soil the neo-Nazis are using this as proof that these crimes did not happen and furthermore exhibit witnesses from German Labour-Camps who have never seen mass-extermination."²⁰

One of the most prominent Holocaust historians, Dr. Martin Broszat of Germany's prestigious Institute of Contemporary History (in Munich), stated in a letter published in 1960 in the German weekly *Die Zeit*:²¹

Neither in Dachau nor in Bergen-Belsen nor in Buchenwald were Jews or other prisoners gassed. The gas chamber in Dachau was never entirely finished or put "into operation." Hundreds of thousands of prisoners who perished in Dachau and other concentration camps in the Old Reich [that is, Germany in its borders of 1937] were victims, above all, of catastrophic hygienic and provisioning conditions: according to official SS statistics, during the twelve months from July 1942 through June 1943 alone, 110,812 persons died of disease and hunger in all of the concentration camps of the Reich.

No reputable historian still contends that anyone was ever killed in a Dachau "gas chamber." Today the only remaining dispute on this issue is between those who contend that no homicidal gas chamber ever existed in the camp, and those who argue that there was a homicidal gas chamber in Dachau, but it was never actually used to kill anyone.

One would think that all of this evidence would induce the "exterminationists" to admit that the revisionists were right all along. But that doesn't seem to be the case. Most of them simply ignore the revisionists, and refuse to discuss the issue with them or to publicly debate them. This in spite of the fact that the revisionist case keeps getting stronger with each new bit of evidence, and the exterminationist case gets ever weaker. When a person named Shihadeh pointed out in a letter to the Penn State College student paper that the exterminationist case keeps changing, a dean of the school, Brian Winston, responded (April 17, 1989) with a blistering attack:

I'm afraid that the only thing that had been changed is the nature of Shihadeh's ignorance. The distinction between the concentration camps, such as Dachau, and the death camps, such as Sobibor, is now understood even by the dimmest among us, it would seem. However,

nowhere in the Holocaust literature that I know is there any claim that there were gas chambers at Dachau. In my research I have never encountered any eyewitness to it.

This, in the end, is the position to which orthodox believers in the Holocaust story are having to resort. In spite of many "eyewitness" accounts describing Dachau "gas chambers," they now assert that no such accounts ever existed! In effect, they now concede that the revisionists were absolutely right all along, but they adamantly refuse to give Revisionists any credit for this. Instead they prefer to pretend that the revisionist position, which has been proven, was really their position all along.

Mass Killing of German Prisoners

This is not to say, of course, that atrocities were not committed at Dachau. Some such atrocities have already been covered in the first section of my booklet, *Dachau: Reality and Myth*. However, other Dachau atrocities have generally been ignored by historians, and are totally unknown to the general public. The first time one specific atrocity came to my attention was while reading a newspaper article by a friend who had helped liberate Dachau. In that account he briefly mentioned how the American troops had lined up and illegally executed the German troops who had surrendered the camp. I was shocked to learn this, and it was this shock that helped stimulate my interest in the truth about Dachau. Having never known that this friend had been in Dachau, I called him and asked him to recount the story. When he was finished I had one question: Did he see any evidence of a gas chamber in Dachau? His answer was a firm No. Since then, and as I further investigated the history of the Dachau camp, I have come across other accounts verifying what my friend told me.

One Dachau prisoner recounted the same story:²²

I ascertain that the Americans are now master of the situation. I go toward the officer who has come down from the tank, introduce myself and he embraces me. He is a major. His uniform is dusty, his shirt, open almost to the navel, is filthy, soaked with sweat, his helmet is on crooked, he is unshaven and his cigarette dangles from the left corner of his lip.

At this point, the young Teutonic lieutenant, Heinrich Skodzensky, emerges from the guard post and comes to attention before the American officer. The German is blond, handsome, perfumed, his boots glistening, his uniform well-tailored. He reports, as if he were on the military parade grounds near the Unter den Linden during an exercise, then very properly

raising his arm he salutes with a very respectful "Heil Hitler!" and clicks his heels.

"I hereby turn over to you the concentration camp of Dachau, 30,000 residents, 2,340 sick, 27,000 on the outside, 560 garrison troops."

Am I dreaming? It seems that I can see before me the striking contrast of a beast and a god. Only that the Boche is the one who looks divine.

The American major does not return the salute. He hesitates for a moment, as if he were trying to make sure that his is remembering the adequate words. Then, he spits into the face of the German.

"Du Schweinhund!"

And then, "Sit down there!" — pointing to the rear seat of one of the jeeps which in the meantime have driven in.

The major turns to me and hands me an automatic rifle.

"Come with me."

But I no longer had the strength to move.

"No, I stay here —"

The major gave an order, the jeep with the young German officer in it went outside the camp again. A few minutes went by, my comrades had not yet dared to come out of their barracks, for at that distance they could not tell the outcome of the negotiations between the American officer and the SS men. Then I hear several shots.

"The bastard is dead" the American major says to me.

Berben's official history gives short shrift to the fate of German troops. He does mention that on the morning of the camp's liberation "white flags had replaced the swastika on all the flagpoles in the camp, though the guard towers were still occupied and machine-guns were still trained on the blocks."²³ Other accounts also make it clear that the German troops had surrendered; they were not killed in battle but were executed while prisoners of war. Germans were put on trial and executed for similar acts, but, then, the victors were the prosecutors, judges and executioners, and they write the official history.

After the Battle recounts another Allied massacre at Dachau. In this case the German guards in the camp towers were coming down, hands raised in the international symbol of surrender:²⁴

The SS men promptly came down the ladder, their hands reaching high. But now the American GI saw red. He shot the Germans down with a telling blast and to make doubly sure sent a final shot into their fallen bodies. Then the hunt started for any other Germans in SS



American soldiers who liberated Dachau summarily killed 520 of the 560 German camp personnel who had surrendered. Here, soldiers of the 157th Regiment, 45th Division, have just machine-gunned a group of about a hundred German prisoners. Four who were missed are still standing; they were killed moments after this photo was taken. No one was ever punished for this atrocity. (US Army photo SC 208765.)

uniform. "Within a quarter of an hour," wrote [Nerin] Gun, "there was not a single one of the Hitler henchmen alive within the camp."

Selzer also confirms this atrocity: "... Surrender or no, the Nazis were pulverized by fire from a score of rifles as they stepped out. Climbing over their corpses, the GIs rushed into the towers. More shots were heard."²⁵

Selzer recounts a third incident of murder of surrendered German troops:²⁶

"Kill 'em!" someone echoed. "Kill 'em! Kill 'em!" Others took up the cry until it seemed that the whole squad was chanting the same refrain: "Kill 'em!"

Screaming the words now, his body convulsed with sobs, Smitty let off a burst of fire from his machine gun. Noiselessly, ten or twelve Nazis slipped to the ground, dead. The spectacle did not propitiate any of the men. Without even pausing, they continued to scream. "More, more! Kill 'em all!" they yelled. Again Smitty pulled the trigger, and again Nazis fell to the ground — this time about thirty of them. Skodzensky was in this batch. But his death did not appease the GIs, either. Smitty took his time. The seconds ticked by until the suspense became unbearable. Again

he opened fire, in a long raking action that felled thirty, forty, fifty, and finally nearly eighty Nazis. Now only three remained standing, miraculously unscathed by the spray of lead. Two had their hands dutifully in the air, as they had been ordered, while a third, whether out of defiance or despair, crossed his arms in front of him and awaited his fate. Smitty, however, noticing that some of the men on the ground were wounded rather than dead, temporarily ignored the three still on their feet and directed the gun at the pile of bodies on the ground. They soon stopped twitching. Now he turned his attention to the three survivors.

... But there were no more to kill. One-hundred

and twenty-two Nazis lay dead in a neat row along the base of the wall.

I should, in fairness, mention here my suspicions about the validity of these first person accounts. While I do think that these incidents did happen, I am skeptical of these "first person" descriptions. It has always amazed me that those individuals who provide first person Holocaust accounts always happen to be right where the action is. Selzer does not write as if he actually witnessed anything himself; his accounts are actually based on stories he was told. He even admits that his account of Dachau is somewhat fictionalized:²⁷

I have conflated a number of accounts given to me. That is to say, while much of an individual's story, as told in this book, belongs to the (pseudonymous) person in connection with whom it is told, there are in almost every instance additional episodes, experiences, and insights that do not belong to that individual but to another, who makes no independent appearance in this book ... even where his friend [of various characters in the book] may know the real identity of [any character] ... they should not assume that every aspect depicted pertains to the real-life person.

In particular, Selzer's description of the Dachau



Dachau camp personnel surrender to American troops. A few minutes after this photo was taken, these German prisoners were lined up against a wall and machine-gunned to death. (US Army photo.)

massacre of German prisoners seems to be nothing more than a fictionalized account based on the photograph reproduced in this booklet. However, if you look closely at the photo you will see, at the far right, a fourth man who appears to be standing against the wall, and maybe another German guard who survived the initial executions. It appears Mr. Selzer didn't notice him.

Berben does not actually mention this massacre, perhaps because he does not wish to acknowledge any Allied war crimes. Instead, he manufactures an incident to justify the killings: "... Gunshots were heard near the camp and the violence of the explosions made the hut walls shake. Soon, however, the noise abated. It was later learned that it was an attack on the camp by the SS Viking Division, which had fortunately been repulsed by the Americans."²⁸ By coincidence it was troops of the SS Viking Division who were killed in this massacre.

There are some important qualitative differences between the eyewitness testimony of the Dachau massacre of German prisoners, and the "eyewitness testimony" of execution gassings at the camp. In the case of the massacre, testimony is provided by individuals who have no motive to exaggerate or invent what really happened. By contrast, nearly all Holocaust "gassing" testimony comes not from the alleged perpetrators, but from the alleged victims, who certainly did have a motive to exaggerate and invent. In the case of the Dachau massacre, we have testimony from American soldiers as well as from prisoners who hated the Germans.

Another difference is that whereas in the case of the massacre, we know that the American troops as a matter of course had in their possession the weapons employed in the killings, while there is no documentary or forensic evidence that the Germans had or used homicidal "gas chambers." In the case of the

massacre, all the eyewitnesses agree on the fundamentals. There is no disagreement about who was killed and who carried out the killings, or when and where the killings took place. This is not true in the case of "testimony" about "gas chamber" killings.

And there is another critical difference: in the case of the massacre, photographic evidence exists proving beyond any doubt that the killings actually took place. In the photo reproduced in this booklet, the victims can be seen lying on the ground in front of the wall. Also visible are four prisoners who are still standing, awaiting the next lethal volley. The photo also shows the American troops, and a GI kneeling in front of the machine gun that was used to kill the prisoners.

Together in this single photograph, we see the victims, the instrument of killing, and the perpetrators. In the case of the alleged "gas chambers," no comparable photo exists.

Another important fact about this massacre should be noted. Of all the atrocities committed at Dachau (by either the Germans or the Allies) the liberation day massacre of German prisoners was probably the worst. According to Selzer, 122 Germans were summarily killed at Dachau on liberation day (although it is not clear if he includes in this figure the guards murdered at the towers). The greatest single atrocity death toll at Dachau prior to this, according to Berben, was the execution of 90 Soviet military officers on September 4, 1944.

After the war Dachau was the site of the American-run war crimes trials at which German soldiers were tried for murdering American prisoners of war in what is known as the Malmedy incident.²⁹ The defendants in the Dachau "Malmedy" trial were found guilty, and 43 were sentenced to death. But unlike the murders committed by the American troops at Dachau, the Malmedy incident was not a clear-cut atrocity. As American historian Alfred de Zayas has noted, "the killings were so closely related to the fighting that the case for deliberate murder was rendered somewhat tenuous."³⁰ (As it happens, this incident had already been investigated by German authorities during the war.)

The case against the Germans in the Malmedy case was so weak that General Thomas T. Handy, Commander-in-Chief of the American armed forces in Germany, commuted the death sentences to life imprisonment. As de Zayas notes:³¹ "... General Handy explained his decision on January 31, 1951, by conceding mitigating circumstances, since the killings had 'occurred in connection' with confused, volatile and desperate fighting." By contrast, the Dachau massacre of German prisoners had not occurred "in connection with confused, volatile and desperate fighting"; it was simply a clear cut, illegal atrocity. It has also been admitted that during the



Newly liberated prisoners jeer a prostrate German prison guard. Moments after this US Army photo was taken, the guard was beaten to death. In the background are the bodies of other German prisoners who have just been machine-gunned by American GIs.

trial the “Malmedy” defendants were mistreated “at the hands of the American guards.”³² German defendants in other postwar trials were similarly mistreated to “persuade” them to confess to various crimes.³³

American ‘Gassing’ of Prisoners

Another Dachau “incident” that is almost entirely unknown to the general public (and which Berben in his official history fails to mention) occurred on January 19, 1946. Historian Nikolai Tolstoy writes about this atrocity in his book, *The Secret Betrayal*, which tells the story of a secret deal worked out between Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin and US and British leaders at the February 1945 Yalta conference.

Under this arrangement, three million men, women and children who had been, at one time or other, citizens of the Soviet Union, were forcibly rounded up and deported to the Soviet Union, where they faced execution or imprisonment. This program, known as “Operation Keelhaul,” included women and children as well as many individuals who had left Russia before the Communist takeover of the country in 1917. Dachau comes into play because it served as a prison camp for nearly 400 Russians who had fought against the Soviets on the Axis side. Tolstoy describes what happened:³⁴

It was from amongst these [Russians who were imprisoned after the war at Dachau] that the Americans decided to select the first batch for repatriation under the new McNarney-Clark

directive. Rumours of what was impending spread amongst the Russians, and when they were paraded for entrainment on January 17 [1946] they adamantly refused to enter the trucks. American troops threatened them with firearms, upon which they begged to be shot on the spot — anything rather than deliverance into the hands of the NKVD [Soviet secret police]. Baffled, the guards returned them to their barracks.

It was realised that the only way to effect the operation would be by means of a massive deployment of force. Two days later a shock force of 500 American and Polish guards arrived outside the camp. What followed was vividly described in a report submitted to Robert Murphy:

“Conforming to agreements with the Soviets, an attempt was made to entrain 399 former Russian soldiers who had been captured in German uniform, for the assembly center at Dachau on Saturday, January 19.

“All of these men refused to entrain. They begged to be shot. They resisted entrainment by taking off their clothing and refusing to leave their quarters. It was necessary to use tear-gas and some force to drive them out. Tear-gas forced them out of the building into the snow where those who had cut and stabbed themselves fell exhausted and bleeding into the snow. Nine men hanged themselves and one had stabbed himself to death and one other who had stabbed himself subsequently died; while 20 others are still in the hospital from self-inflicted wounds. The entrainment was finally effected of 368 men who were sent off accompanied by a [Soviet] Russian liaison officer on a train carrying American guards. Six men escaped en route. A number of men in the group claimed they were not Russians. This, after preliminary investigations by the local military authorities, was brought to the attention of the Russian liaison officer, as a result of which eleven men were returned by the Russians as not of Soviet nationality.”

The irony of this tear-gassing incident should not be ignored because it is the only “gassing” of any kind ever to take place in Dachau — and it was done by Americans.

Tolstoy goes on to note:

Protests from distinguished non-Americans were also aroused by press accounts of the Dachau incident. The man whose armies had very nearly destroyed Bolshevism at birth, General Denikin, addressed a moving appeal to his fellow-soldier, Eisenhower. Three weeks

later, Pope Pius XII issued a strong condemnation of the (still) secret agreement made at Yalta, protesting against the "repatriation of men against their will and the refusal of the right of asylum."

In all likelihood, every one of these 351 men taken by force from Dachau was later put to death by the Soviets. That is, this American action most likely contributed directly to their deaths.

While these executions did not actually take place at Dachau, the circumstances of this incident rightfully makes it part of the Dachau story. The death toll of this atrocity supersedes that of the liberation day killings of German prisoners. Thus, the single worst Dachau atrocity was carried out by the Soviets with American complicity, and the second worst was carried out by American troops on liberation day. Apparently the third worst atrocity was the illegal killings of Soviet military officers by the Germans on September 4, 1944. A distant fourth, was the alleged execution of 31 Soviet officers by the Germans on February 22, 1944. I am not counting here the deaths of 223 Dachau prisoners in a March 1944 Allied bombing raid because there is no indication that this was done intentionally.

The story of Dachau is a fascinating one. The truth about this camp has been illusive and distorted. Some have fictionalized it for profits to be made through books and movies. Others have distorted the truth for certain political ends. Some have simply believed propaganda that was fed to them by the victors. Few have bothered to actually carry out any investigation on their own. But Dachau does teach us something important. In war there isn't simply a "good" side and an "evil" side.

While I firmly believe that there was no valid excuse for the establishment of Dachau, or any of the other German camps, I cannot find evidence that Dachau was established systematically to murder people. I have found evidence of German efforts to make life bearable. Indeed, because the death rate for Dachau prisoners was considerably lower than it was for others in Europe during the war years, these German measures must have been successful to some degree. Nor can I find Allied actions at Dachau totally blameless; the two worst atrocities at the camp were committed by the Allies. The lesson we must learn is that there is no good war.

In *The Wehrmacht War Crimes Bureau*, Alfred de Zayas expresses a view I heartily endorse:³⁵

For there are not only heroes in war but also criminals — and as Vietnam has shown us, war crimes have not been committed exclusively by one people in history, nor just by one or the other party to a struggle. In every armed conflict heinous war crimes have been committed;

most of them have gone unpunished. Today, after countless fratricidal wars, Western thinking recognizes that dying for one's country may be necessary but that death on the battlefield is not sweet, nor is it a positive value in itself. War is neither glory nor honor. It is horror upon horror, injustice, agony, and waste.

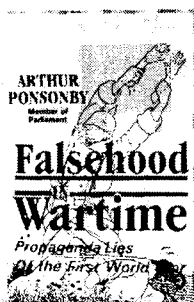
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No. 27, p. 13; Probably the most thoughtful and detailed account of the liberation day massacre of German camp personnel is *Dachau: The Hour of the Avenger*, a memoir and investigation by Howard Buechner. This well illustrated 175-page softcover book is available from Thunderbird Press, 300 Cuddihy Dr., Metairie, LA 70005, USA. See also: *The Journal of Historical Review*, May–June 1993, pp. 7, 8, and, *The Journal of Historical Review*, Nov.–Dec. 1993, p. 47.

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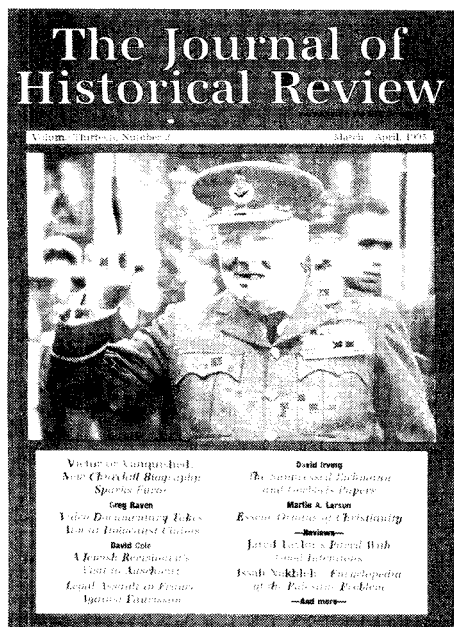
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Irving Protests German Persecution of Holocaust Skeptics

Historian Still Banned From Germany

As reported in the Jan.–Feb. 1995 *Journal*, one of France's most prestigious magazines, *L'Express*, now acknowledges that "everything is false" about the Auschwitz "gas chamber" that for decades has been shown to tens of thousands of tourists yearly.

British historian David Irving has been fined 30,000 marks (about \$21,000) by German courts for saying the same thing at a 1990 public meeting in Munich. He has been notified that unless he pays the fine, he will be arrested and jailed for six months if he visits Germany, even for research purposes.

Germany's Constitutional Court refused to hear Irving's appeal of the verdict, or to permit any further appeal of its decision. Irving's attorney has lodged a protest with the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

In November 1993 authorities in Munich issued a directive permanently banning Irving from Germany. If he enters the country, it orders, he will be immediately deported.

The ban is necessary, the directive goes on, because "revisionist, right-extremist and neo-Nazi groups" continue to show an interest in having Irving as a speaker at their meetings. Authorities have no desire to attend all of his numerous meetings, the directive continues, to check to see if what Irving says at each appearance is actually a violation of law. Therefore, the authorities have decided to ban him altogether.

According to the directive, Irving's public appearances have helped to endanger public security and order, and have seriously harmed the reputation of the German Federal Republic. "Public appearances in Munich by people such as Irving cannot be tolerated," declared Hans-Peter Uhl, a district government official. (*Süddeutsche Zeitung*, Munich, Nov. 11, 1993, p. 35.)

German officials issued this ban, at least in large part, in response to pressure from foreign organizations that seek to suppress dissident revisionist views of the official Holocaust extermination story.

Irving, author of numerous best-selling works of history and a contributor to this *Journal*, is now circulating postcards with a pre-printed message protesting Germany's legal persecution of those who reject the official (and ever-changing) Holocaust extermination story.

He is asking supporters of truth and openness in history to mail the bilingual (English-German) postcards to German embassies and consulates, to German federal authorities in Bonn, and to major German newspapers and magazines.

The postcard text reads as follows:

Dear Sir,

France's most respected weekly magazine *L'Express*, a liberal publication, has just printed on Jan. [19–25] 26 a long article by noted French historian Eric Conan entitled "Auschwitz: La Mémoire du Mal." In this, M. Conan reveals that the gas chamber shown to tourists at Auschwitz is a forgery, constructed by the Polish communists in 1948. "*Tout y est faux*," states Conan: everything there is a fraud.

The Auschwitz state archive and museum officials have confirmed this to him, adding that they have however no plans to change it or draw visitors' attention to the deception. May we ask if your government now accepts this to be true? And if so, what can be done about the fines inflicted on German citizens and the British historian David Irving (fined DM 30,000, banned from Germany and banned from the German Federal Archives where he has worked for thirty years!) for saying precisely the same thing in 1990?

Yours faithfully,

German Ban Lifted, then Reimposed, on Revisionist Work About German War Guilt

Book by IHR Advisor Walendy Back On Censorship List

A German government ban on a revisionist book about the origins of the Second World War was lifted by the country's highest court, and then reimposed a few months later by a government censorship agency.

In a legal struggle that's been going on for 18 years, the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe ruled on April 26, 1994, that Germany's constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech applies to a book that disputes the Third Reich's responsibility for the outbreak of the Second World War.

At issue is *Truth For Germany: The Question of Guilt in the Second World War*, a book by veteran revisionist historian, author and publisher Udo Walendy. He addressed the First IHR Conference in 1979, and has been a member of this *Journal's* Editorial Advisory Committee since 1980. In 1988 Walendy testified in the second Zündel "Holocaust trial" in Toronto.

The Constitutional Court ordered Walendy's book removed from Germany's censorship list, the "Index of Literature Dangerous to Youth," where it



Udo Walendy in his office.

had languished since June 1979. While critical of the work, the Court found nothing in it to warrant a ban under the German constitution. Because Walendy's book deals with questions that are inherently open to interpretation, the Court declared, and does not openly advocate anti-constitutional positions, it must enjoy the protection of the freedom of opinion.

The Constitutional Court found that the censorship agency — the "Federal Examination Office of Literature Dangerous to Youth" or *Bundesprüfstelle* — as well as the Federal Court that had earlier (in 1987) confirmed the ban, should have recognized that it is not beneficial for youth in a democratic state to suppress opposing viewpoints in a controversy on contemporary history.

At the same time, though, the Constitutional Court declared that the *Bundesprüfstelle* is free to impose a new ban on Walendy's book. Accordingly, in November 1994, the work was once again placed on the "Index of Literature Dangerous to Youth."

Truth for Germany is an unabashed defense of Hitler's foreign policy toward Czecho-Slovakia and Poland in 1938–39. While the translation prose from the original German is rough, the book contains much valuable information and many insights. Walendy cites abundant documentation from primary and secondary sources, supplemented with numerous good-quality maps. (The 536-page English-language edition of *Truth For Germany* is available from the IHR for \$18, softcover, and \$23, hardcover, plus \$2.50 for shipping.)

In addition to books, Walendy publishes the *Historische Tatsachen* ("Historical Facts") booklet series. More than 60 in this series of informative, illustrated, magazine-format booklets have appeared. (For further information, write: Postfach 1643, 32590 Vlotho, Germany.)

Ingrid Weckert's **FLASHPOINT**

The Book that Dares to Ask: *Cui bono* (Who Benefitted?) from Reichskristallnacht

Kristallnacht—the attacks on Jewish property throughout Germany in response to the assassination of a German diplomat by a



young Jew in Paris — signalled an ominous turning point in relations between the Third Reich and international Jewry.

But what was the *real* story of the shooting in Paris? Was Herschel Grynszpan a "lone gunman"? Or

was he commanded by shadowy backers? And what was the role of Vladimir Jabotinsky, mentor to Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir?

Who bears the responsibility for the riots? Was it Hitler? Goebbels? The German people? Or a shadowy cabal of provocateurs?

Historian Ingrid Weckert asks — and answers—these bold questions in *Flashpoint*, her gripping investigation of the instigators, victims, and beneficiaries of *Kristallnacht*.

Meticulously researched, *Flashpoint* places the momentous events of early November, 1938 firmly within the much-neglected context of German-Jewish relations (above all the surprising collaboration between Hitler's Germany and the Zionists). Yet it reads like an international thriller!

No one with an interest in the Third Reich, Zionism and the Jews can afford to ignore *Flashpoint*.

FLASHPOINT by Ingrid Weckert
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Pearl Harbor and the America First Committee

DAVID HOGGAN

During the more than 27 months that Great Britain and Germany were at war prior to the Japanese attack on the American naval base at Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt never ventured to advocate publicly that the United States actually ought to enter that conflict on the British side. Historians of the future will no doubt regard this as one of the most significant facts of the Second World War period.

The fact that Roosevelt did not dare to tell the people of his own country what he really wanted should be a source of inspiration and understandable pride for American patriots during the present period of unprecedented maladjustment in international relations.

'America First' for Peace

There is no paradox at all in the fact that Americans prominent in every phase of national affairs joined together in the Spring of 1941 to organize the America First movement on behalf of the preservation of American neutrality. They distrusted Roosevelt's endless public assurances that he did not desire active American participation in the war. They were aware that the inconsistent neutrality policies of President Wilson during the First World War — those double standard policies which held Germany to "strict accountability" and condoned

the most flagrant violations of international law on the part of the British — had produced the entirely unnecessary American involvement in that earlier conflict. They were confronted by President Roosevelt's more than dubious neutrality policies — aid to Great Britain short of war, and, after June 22, 1941, similar aid to the Soviet Union.

America First knew that the American people were not seeking direct involvement in the European conflict. The flood of petitions to the United States Congress from individual citizens and private organizations were overwhelmingly in favor of American neutrality. The Gallup and Roper public opinion polls of Roosevelt's own partisans conceded as late as November 1941 that eighty percent of the American people were opposed to involvement in the war.

Wayne S. Cole in *Senator Gerald P. Nye and American Foreign Relations* (1962) points out (p. 227) that "Americans persuaded themselves that the Monroe Doctrine, unilateralism, and nonintervention in European affairs — that is isolationism — were responsible for the security they enjoyed." This meant that a prominent America First leader, such as Nye, was sustained in his work by the conviction that, whatever the content of Roosevelt's private thoughts, success in the effort to preserve American neutrality meant the realization of the cherished aspiration of the overwhelming majority of American citizens. Nye knew that American Isolationism — like the "Splendid Isolation" foreign policy of Great Britain in the days of Lord Salisbury prior to the Anglo-French *entente cordiale* of 1904 — was a policy of independence and strength rather than one of weakness.

Japan's Attack

The America First movement was enjoying immense popularity during the Autumn of 1941, and its leaders were hopeful that an adequate instrument could be created to defend American neutrality. It was well known that the illegal and discriminatory policies of the Roosevelt administration against Japan had produced serious tension in Japanese-American relations. On the other hand,

David Hoggan received his Ph.D. in history from Harvard University in 1948. His academic career included teaching posts at the University of California at Berkeley, San Francisco State College, and the Amerika Institut of the University of Munich. Hoggan was born in Portland, Oregon, in 1923, and died in Menlo Park, California, in 1988. He addressed the Sixth IHR Conference in 1985.

Doubtless the most important of his numerous books is *The Forced War: When Peaceful Revision Failed*, a detailed study of the origins of the Second World War based on his doctoral dissertation on German-Polish relations in 1938–1939. *The Forced War* was first published in German in 1961, and in the US in 1989 by the IHR. (This 715-page hardcover book is available from the IHR for \$35, plus \$3.50 shipping.)

This essay first appeared in *American Mercury* magazine, Winter 1966, pp. 38–41.

Germany, a more powerful country than Japan, had been subjected to similar discrimination from Roosevelt over a much longer period without having retaliated. The America First leaders, despite the alarmist propaganda emanating from the Roosevelt camp, did not consider that Japan was a serious military threat to the United States.

The Communist-inspired ultimatum note which American Secretary of State Hull presented to the Japanese negotiators at Washington, DC, on November 26, 1941 — the event which produced the final Japanese decision to launch a military attack against the United States — received some publicity in the American press, but there was no realization on the part of America First leaders that the note would produce war between the United States and Japan. It seemed too obvious from the American perspective that such a conflict would not be in the interest of Japan.

The Germans were likewise surprised by the Pearl Harbor attack. The official note to Germany announcing the Japanese decision, although dated December 3, 1941, was not presented at Berlin until the day of the attack.

Stalin's Interest Served by Japan

History reveals that the Pearl Harbor attack was in fact in the special interest of Stalin. The Japanese decision not to support Germany against the Soviet Union received further confirmation. The attack was a fearful blunder on the part of Japan in answer to Roosevelt's deliberate provocation. The entire Japanese strategy was predicated on the gratuitous assumption that the Soviet Union would soon crumble in defeat without Japan having raised a finger to contribute to that result. Japanese military and diplomatic opinion at the time was divided on the advisability of attacking the United States. Needless to stress, the Pearl Harbor attack would never have taken place at all had the Japanese leaders anticipated the many difficulties subsequently encountered in the Soviet Union by the German armed forces.

'America First' Stunned by Pearl Harbor

Although the implications of Japan's decision in terms of Japanese interests has been the subject of some study, the nature of the impact of the Pearl Harbor attack on the America First movement has been entirely ignored. No doubt the principal reason for this neglect is the fact that the German and Italian declarations of war against the United States took place only three days after official circles in Berlin and Rome learned of the Pearl Harbor tragedy. The fact remains that the impact of the Pearl Harbor attack as such on America First raises a dramatic problem of cause and effect.

Hitler's fatalistic decision to support the Japanese request for a German declaration of war against the United States to declare war, as they had done in April 1917, or as the British had done in August 1914 and in September 1939. The fundamental reactions of Hitler and of the America First movement to the Pearl Harbor attack seem to be identical, but this ignores the factor of timing. On Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop's advice, Hitler was still seeking a way out from war with the United States after the Pearl Harbor attack, and his decision to support Japan was not made until after he had studied the seemingly unanimous reaction in America that war between the United States and Germany had become inevitable. This point is missed by Saul Friedlaender in *Hitler et les Etats-Unis, 1939-1941* (1963; American edition, 1966.)

The America First leaders and Hitler, together with the overwhelming majorities of the American and German populations, had shared the same desire to keep the United States out of the European conflict. Why did the Pearl Harbor attack, which involved the United States in an Asiatic conflict, suddenly produce the fatalistic assumption on the part of America First that American participation in the European conflict was inevitable?

Catastrophe Produced Paralysis

The news of the Pearl Harbor attack did nothing to divert the Roosevelt camp from their primary interest in the European conflict. Senator Tom Connally of Texas, a consistent supporter of Roosevelt on questions of foreign policy, told American newsmen after he had participated in a White House conference on the day of the attack that "a declaration of war between Germany and the United States is in the offing, either by America or by Germany, in accord with the axis pact." The assumption that Roosevelt after all had managed to push the United States into the European conflict by means of the back door in Asia received official public emphasis from the earliest moment.

America First leaders hastened to go on record in favor of supporting the conflict with Japan, which was only natural under the circumstances. What is surprising is the fact that careful surveys of the December 1941 *Congressional Record* and newspaper press confirm that not even one of them came out in favor of drawing a distinction between the separate conflicts raging in Asia and Europe.

The following dubious statement by Senator Wiley on December 8, 1941, was never questioned by America First: "America has been attacked in a dastardly manner and war declared on her by Japan. This is undoubtedly pursuant to the tripartite agreement between the Axis powers, Germany, Japan, and Italy." On the same day, the *New York*

Times, a newspaper which had constantly opposed America First, declared it to be unlikely that Hitler welcomed the Japanese move and the prospect of open war with the United States.

Here was both the cue and the challenge to recall America First to its purpose of preventing an American war in Europe on behalf of Communism despite the Pearl Harbor disaster, but there was no response. Psychological unpreparedness destroyed a great patriotic movement at the very moment when it was confronted with its supreme challenge. No further effort was made to prevent the formal alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union which has proved to be disastrous for the world.

Had any America First leader managed to surmount the stunning impact of the Pearl Harbor attack, he might have sounded a clarion call in America on behalf of the prosecution of the limited war in Asia without additional involvement in the European conflict. One clear voice might have broken the spell which held millions of Americans in its grasp. A vocal response of this kind in America might have convinced the leaders in Berlin and Rome that all was not lost so far as the efforts to keep the United States out of the European conflict were concerned. Admiral Raeder told Hitler after the Pearl Harbor attack that the Japanese blow against the American fleet at Hawaii could not be regarded as a decisive victory. The United States were in a position to build new fleets in a manner which was not possible for Japan. Local war in Asia need not have produced an alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe.

Despite its ultimate failure, the America First movement of 1941 has left an indelible record of truth so far as the real American attitude toward involvement in the late European conflict is concerned. The will to enter that war prior to the Pearl Harbor attack was the will of minority groups only and not the will of the American people as a whole. The failure to challenge Roosevelt's European aspirations during those crucial few days after the Japanese attack was the product of shock produced by circumstances in which no Europeans had participated. The recognitions of these historical facts is of great importance today for the establishment of normal relations between the United States and the various European countries.

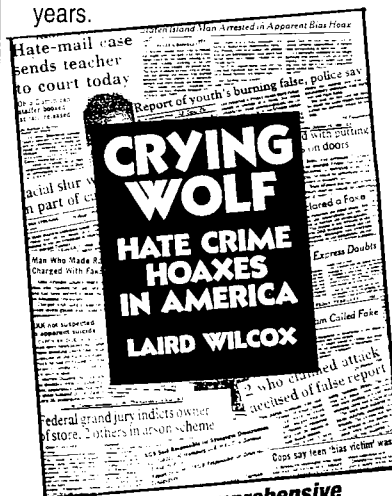
**"Only aim to do your duty,
and mankind will give you
credit where you fail."**

— Thomas Jefferson

Crying Wolf

HATE CRIME HOAXES IN AMERICA

Racial, sexual, and religious conflict have long been bread and butter to the media, but today's obsession with "hate crimes" adds a dangerous Orwellian dimension to the phenomenon. Crimes motivated by hatred do occur—they always have. But because of big payoffs to victims and victims' right groups in the form of free publicity for political agendas and even financial gain, "hate crime" fabrication has soared in recent years.



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but no less worrisome incidents. As Wilcox demonstrates, "hate crime" hoaxes encourage violent reprisals, copycat "crimes," and the clamor for ever more hate crime legislation and enforcement.

CRYING WOLF analyzes this new legislation along with the problem of bias in collecting statistics to justify it. More than that, **CRYING WOLF** profiles some of the organizations, such as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, that promote the concept of "hate crimes" and pressure public officials to spend your tax dollars to do something about them.

If you're interested in the anatomy of hoaxes, in the law, or in the contemporary social-political scene, you shouldn't be without this important study.

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Three Jewish Views

'Disease' of 'Holocaust Teaching'

... I find something obscene and irrelevant about the widespread concern in Jewish and friendly Christian educational circles with "Teaching the Holocaust." There is no need to teach the Holocaust; humanity already knows only too well how to do it.

One of the most ghoulish "Teaching the Holocaust" devices I have seen is a booklet called *The Holocaust Wall Hangings* just published by Yad Vashem [the Israel government Holocaust center]. I mention the publisher because Yad Vashem ought to be stopped from spending our money on such obscenities.

The artist writes that the hangings are intended to "move (the observer) to look into his/her heart and resolve to become human." Here are the titles and descriptions of some of them:

Kristallnacht — a map showing the places in Germany and Austria where synagogues were destroyed on that night of November 9, 1938

Einsatzgruppen — ...

Plan of Auschwitz-Birkenau

Europe 1945 — a map of death camps, decorated with many clusters of naked corpses.

How does looking at these make one "human"?

Holocaust wall hangings is not a freak phenomenon. In New York, a community-wide service was held "in anticipation of Yom Hashoah (Holocaust Day), April 30, the newest holiday on the Jewish calendar" (*Long Island Jewish World*, May 1-7).

... The aptest comment I have seen on the disease reflected in those wall hangings, [and] in the "Yom Hashoah holiday" ... is the comment of one of our staunch enemies, the Egyptian journalist Anis Mansour. The Jewish-German-Israeli journalist Henryk Broder quotes Mansour as writing "... if one gave the Jews Paradise, they would still hang pictures of Hell on their walls" (*Los Angeles Jewish Journal*, May 15-21).

— Moshe Kohn, Israeli writer, in his regular column in the English-language daily *Jerusalem Post* (international edition), week ending July 18, 1992.

'Swindler's List'

For the life of me, I can't understand what possessed Steven Spielberg to make 'Schindler's List,' to glorify a latter-day Robin Hood who profited at the expense of Polish Jewry ... I would call it "Swindler's List." ...

I understand that for many Jews this film is a sacred cow and nothing bad should be said about it, just as the museums of the Holocaust are consid-

ered beyond criticism. However, truly speaking, for young Jewish Americans, these films and museums add nothing but fear. The message is that the world is never a safe place for Jews...

I am sick and tired of this generation identifying Judaism with suffering. Why is it imperative for our children and young people to visit Holocaust museums? Why do we need to hear lectures about skin-heads and neo-Nazis and growing anti-Semitism? Why should they see every film about the Holocaust, always portraying Jews as victims running for their lives?...

It is preposterous to think an American filmmaker can help preserve Judaism by showing a most horrific and pitiful scene of naked Jewish women huddled in the gas chamber. This doesn't make for better Jews, just better-selling movies. If for a moment you think that there is a moral lesson to be learned from "Schindler's List," tell it to E.T.

— Rabbi Eli Hecht, past president of the Rabbinical Council of California, in "When Will Jews Let It Rest?," *Los Angeles Times*, Jan. 2, 1994.

A Fatal Obsession

There is almost nothing more sacred or more sensitive for Jews living in the generation after the Holocaust than the memory of the six million martyrs of the Nazi genocide ... Now that "revisionists," who seek to deny the Holocaust, have become even more brazen, sensitive Jews are reacting with even greater passion.

But obsession with the Holocaust is exacting a great price. It is killing America's Jews ... Jews as a group are drifting away from their religion ... Unless there will be, within the very near future, a dramatic turnaround in the patterns of Jewish assimilation and intermarriage, we are probably witnessing the last generation of Jewish life in America as now know it.

... Right now the priority seems to be building Holocaust memorials. More than \$500 million has already been pledged or spent to build 19 Holocaust memorials and 36 research centers or libraries in America. Some cities, like Los Angeles, have two or three competing Holocaust memorials...

There is a Holocaust taking place in America right now. We can't hear it, because there are no barking dogs... We can't smell it because there are no gas chambers. But the net result is exactly the same.

— Rabbi Ephraim Buchwald, "The Holocaust is Killing America's Jews," *Los Angeles Times*, April 28, 1992.

A Defense of the Confederate Cause

THOMAS DiLORENZO

The NAACP is threatening to boycott South Carolina businesses unless the state permanently furls the Confederate battle flag in the state capital of Columbia. The threat has rallied passionate supporters of the flag who see it not as a salute to slavery, but as a symbol of other aspects of the Southern heritage that all Americans should be proud of.

The average Confederate infantry soldier was not a slave owner and did not fight and die to preserve this institution. As Charles Adams points out in his book *For Good and Evil*, slavery is a most unlikely reason for the start of the War Between the States. In his first inaugural address Abraham Lincoln promised that he would not disturb slavery; abolition never appeared in the platform of any major political party; the Supreme Court upheld slavery in the 1857 Dred Scott decision.

In his famous response to Daniel Webster's defense of the union, John C. Calhoun offered three rationales for secession: fear that the new territories would side with the North and out-vote the South on economic issues, fear of the unconstrained and unconstitutional growth of the federal government, and oppressive taxation that disproportionately harmed the South. Slavery was not one of the rationales. "The institution of slavery," historians Charles and Mary Beard wrote in the 1929 classic, *The Rise of American Civilization*, "was not a fundamental issue during the epoch preceding the bombardment of Fort Sumter."

Evidence of what the average Southerner *did* fight for is found in historian James McPherson's new book, *What They Fought For, 1861-1865*. McPherson read more than 25,000 letters and 100 diaries of soldiers from both sides in the War Between the States to try to understand what, in their own words, these young men thought they were fighting for.

"These were the most literate armies in history to that time," McPherson writes. Their median age was 24; most of them had voted in the 1860 election,

"the most heated and momentous election in American history." And they were voracious readers of newspapers who frequently engaged in ideological debates and expressed strong political opinions in their letters and diaries.

McPherson concludes that most Confederates "fought for liberty and independence from what they regarded as a tyrannical government." A young Virginia officer wrote his mother that the North's "war of subjugation against the South" was comparable to "England's war upon the colonies" and that he thought of the war as a "second War for American Independence."

An enlisted man in a Texas cavalry regiment wrote his sister that just as their forefathers had rebelled against King George III to "establish liberty and freedom in this western world... so we dissolved our alliance with this oppressive foe and are now enlisted in 'The Holy Cause of Liberty and Independence' again."

An Alabama corporal who was taken prisoner at Gettysburg proclaimed he was fighting for "the same principles which fired the hearts of our ancestors in the revolutionary struggle." A soldier who was killed at Chancellorsville viewed the war as "a struggle between Liberty on one side, and Tyranny on the other." The letters of many Confederate soldiers "bristled with rhetoric of liberty and self government," McPherson found, coupled with "a willingness to die for the cause."

Confederate soldiers also believed they were defending their country against foreign invaders. In the words of a Union army officer from Illinois, "We are fighting for the Union ... a high and noble sentiment, but ... they are fighting for independence and are animated by passion and hatred against invaders."

And for good reason: although there were many atrocities committed by both sides in the war, it was the South whose civilians were pillaged and plundered by an invading army. During Sherman's march through South Carolina, "Columbia was ... burning fiercely, in more than a dozen places simultaneously," writes Shelby Foote in his trilogy, *The Civil War*. "Cotton Town, a section of poorer homes" was "put to the torch" along with "stores and houses along the river front."

"One object of special wrath was the Baptist church where the South Carolina secession convention had first assembled," writes Foote, "but the burners were foiled by a Negro they asked for directions." He was "the sexton of the church they sought and he pointed out a rival Methodist establishment ... which soon was gushing flames from all its windows." Also gushing with flames was "the nearby Ursuline convent, whose Mother Superior was known to be the sister of ... an outspoken secession-

Thomas DiLorenzo is professor of economics at Loyola College in Baltimore, and an adjunct scholar of the Ludwig von Mises Institute (Auburn, Ala. 36849-5301). This essay is reprinted from the October 1994 issue of *The Free Market*, a monthly newsletter published by the Mises Institute.

ist."

Rampaging Union soldiers "hurried from block to block, carrying wads of turpentine-soaked cotton for setting fire to houses ... while others used their rifles to bayonet hoses and cripple pumpers brought into play by the civilian fire department." When the sun finally rose on the morning of February 18, 1865, "two-thirds of Columbia lay in ashes."

"Agonized mothers, seeking their children," were "rushing on all sides from the raging flames and falling houses" as "invalids had to be dragged from their beds, and lay exposed to the flames and smoke," wrote E.A. Pollard in *The Lost Cause*.

In *Sherman's March*, Burke Davis writes that "black women of the city suffered terribly," many of them being "left in a condition little short of death" after regiments of Union troops subjected these women to "the tortures of their embraces." Southerners understood that the Confederate army — and its battle flag — was all that stood between them and debauchery and destruction.

Since the battle flag represents a fight against high taxes and centralized government, every freedom-loving American should honor it. South Carolina, don't tear it down!

"If all mankind minus one were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind ...

"The peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is, that it is robbing the human race; posterity as well as the existing generation; those who dissent from the opinion, still more than those who hold it.

"If the opinion is right, they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth; if wrong, they lose, what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth, produced by its collision with error."

— John Stuart Mill, *Essay On Liberty*

***The Most Ambitious Book-length
Debunking to Date of the Works of
Jean-Claude Pressac***

AUSCHWITZ The End of a Legend

by Carlo Mattogno

Mattogno is a learned man in the mold of his ancestors of the Renaissance. He is meticulous and prolific; in the future he will be in the first rank of Revisionists. —Prof. Robert Faurisson

Jean-Claude Pressac's *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* was published in 1989 to resounding worldwide media hosannas. It was followed in 1993 by his second opus, *The Crematoria of Auschwitz: The Machinery of Mass Killing*.

Pressac's principal volume, more than 500 pages with hundreds of illustrations, promised conclusive evidence of the existence and use of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Headlines proclaimed that the revisionists were finally vanquished, that Pressac had proven what the immense resources of the Holocaust industry had failed to prove in more than 40 years.

But in the mad rush to herald the news, the pundits hadn't bothered to read the book, presuming that the French pharmacist had accomplished what his publisher—the Klarsfeld Foundation—claimed he had. He hadn't.

So Pressac's second volume was published, promising, in his own words, "the definitive rebuttal of revisionist theories." This dog wouldn't hunt, either.

As you read ***Auschwitz: The End of a Legend*** you'll find out why. Here, Italian documents specialist Carlo Mattogno demolishes the boldest attempt to date—Pressac's back to back volumes—to answer the revisionist critique of the Auschwitz extermination story.

Mattogno shows how Pressac misinterpreted his own data in such a way as to assist not his fellow exterminationists, but the very revisionists he had set out defeat.

Mattogno demonstrates that Pressac's confused arguments confirm his ignorance of the structure and functioning of crematory ovens and gas chambers, and of the nature and use of the disinfectant Zyklon B; that Pressac's use of available statistics was arbitrary and largely fanciful, resulting in a *down-sizing* of the number of alleged victims; and that where information did not exist, Pressac simply invented it, often with mutually contradictory arguments in different parts of his thesis.

Mattogno's relentless deconstruction of Pressac's assertions and interpretations not only reveals the Holocaust Lobby hero's incompetence, it's a case study of the pathetic sloppiness the media can be counted on to overlook in the crusade against Holocaust Revisionism.

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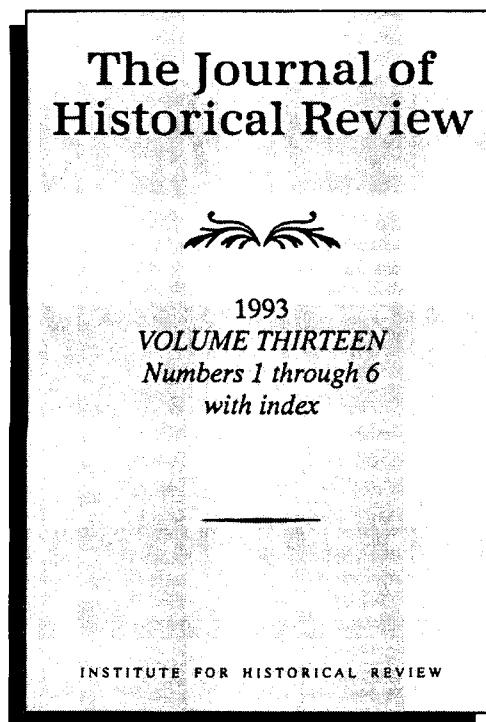
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Encyclopedic Work on Zündel 'Holocaust Trial' an 'Absolute Necessity'

Did Six Million Really Die?: Report of the Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel, 1988. Compiled and edited by Barbara Kulaszka. Foreword by Dr. Robert Faurisson. Toronto: Samisdat, 1992. Softcover. Large format. 572 pages. Illustrations. Index. (Available from the IHR for \$50.00, plus \$2.75 shipping.)

Reviewed by Charles E. Weber

As a result of re-publishing *Did Six Million Really Die?*, a booklet that originally appeared in 1974 in England, Canadian authorities charged Ernst Zündel, a German-born commercial artist residing in Toronto, with violating section 177 of the country's Criminal Code. This section provides:

Everyone who willfully publishes a statement, tale or news that he knows is false and that causes or is likely to cause injury of mischief to a public interest is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Although this law had seldom been invoked, in 1985 and 1988 Zündel was a defendant in two long jury trials for allegedly violating this statute. These two trials are among the most significant in North American legal history, and provide a valuable source for historians.

As one of the defense witnesses in the first trial I had an opportunity to observe members of the jury, which consisted mostly of rather old men, some of whom must have been veterans of the Second World War (as am I). For me, the trials of Ernst Zündel had a bearing on my own experiences in life, for I had been involved in the Allied postwar "denazification" process in Germany.

I know from my own experiences and observations that most veterans of the Second World War have a tendency to want to believe that their sacri-

fices and those of their contemporaries were for a good cause, and that they were involved in a "good war" in spite of our alliance with and strong support of one of the most evil regimes in the history of mankind, the government of Stalin. Believing "Holocaust" tales is thus a psychological compulsion for the typical Canadian, American and British veteran of the Second World War.

More broadly, the desire to believe in the ethical inferiority of our adversary in that war, National Socialist Germany, in a conflict that required great national sacrifices, is no doubt a factor that favors the ready, seldom-questioned acceptance of "Holocaust" accounts and tales, fantastic and improbable though they might seem to an unprejudiced examiner. The sentences imposed on Zündel (later revoked by higher courts) were dependent on opinions of members of a jury consisting of Canadian citizens selected more or less at random. In assessing the verdicts in the Zündel trials we must bear in mind the atmosphere in which they were conducted.

These trials provide a unique opportunity for historians who wish to be objective to examine "Holocaust" arguments, because they involve a juxtaposition of opinions of advocates of what might be called the "Extermination Thesis" and the opinions of the "revisionists" who do not accept that thesis. Because the "Holocaust" today has an important impact on American thought, policy and even legislation, the "Holocaust" question is certainly one of the most important with which an historian can concern himself.

The first, 1985 trial — much more than the second — received a great deal of attention in the Canadian press and television. In the United States, the media paid virtually no attention to either trial.

This massive book is an admirable and valuable summary of evidence presented by historians with opposing views on the "Holocaust" in a major trial in which the usual rules of evidence generally prevailed (quite in contrast to the Nuremberg trials of 1945–1946). Furthermore, this book supplements the copious evidence with developments on the "Holocaust" question between 1988 and 1992, such as the 1990 report of Poland's Institute of Forensic Research commissioned by the Auschwitz State Museum. (The complete text of this report is published in the Summer 1991 IHR *Journal*.)

This book summarizes rather closely, with

Charles E. Weber received a doctorate in German literature from the University of Cincinnati in 1954, and has taught at the University of Cincinnati, the University of Missouri, Louisiana State University, and the University of Tulsa (Oklahoma). He has served as Head of the Department of Modern Languages at the University of Tulsa. Dr. Weber (no relation to this *Journal's* editor) publishes the *Bulletin* of the "Committee for the Reexamination of the History of the Second World War." He is a member of this *Journal's* Editorial Advisory Committee.

many direct quotations, the testimony presented by the various witnesses. The summary of the testimony for the Crown (prosecution) takes up 157 pages, that for the defense, 276. The summaries of the testimonies of the two major prosecution witnesses, Raul Hilberg and Christopher Browning, take up 148-1/2 pages, while the summaries of the testimonies of six major defense witnesses occupy 224 pages: Ditlieb Felderer 13, Mark Weber 63, Udo Walendy 13, Robert Faurisson 65, Fred Leuchter 8, David Irving 62. I give these figures to provide an idea of the book's dimensions and contents, because it is difficult to indicate much more than the general nature of the testimonies within the usual limits of a book review.



At "Zündelhaus" during the 1988 "Holocaust trial." From left to right: Ernst Zündel (holding girl), attorney Barbara Kulaszka, legal assistant Keltie Zubko, and defense attorney Douglas Christie.

Summaries of the testimonies are preceded by a publisher's note, an editor's introduction, and a foreword by Dr. Robert Faurisson. In addition, editor-compiler Barbara Kulaszka provides a significant essay on implications of the legal campaign against Holocaust revisionism, pointing out that even statements by Jewish historians plausibly constitute "Holocaust denial."

In his foreword, Faurisson stresses the importance of the physical-forensic investigations of Auschwitz by Fred Leuchter and subsequent investigators, as well as the courageous role played by Ernst Zündel. At the same time, he admonishes us that court proceedings are not the ideal setting for the examination of complicated historical questions.

Browning

Christopher R. Browning, a 43-year-old professor at Pacific Lutheran College in Tacoma, was the only major witness to testify in person for the Crown. His testimony is summarized on 73-1/2 pages. Browning obtained his Ph.D. degree in 1975, and has carried out research on the National Social-

ist government's treatment of Jews at archives in Jerusalem, Bonn, Koblenz, and elsewhere. He is the author of *Fateful Months: Essays on the Emergence of the Final Solution* (1985).

Seeking to discredit the booklet written by an Englishman under the pen name of Richard Harwood, *Did Six Million Really Die?* (the full text of which is reproduced in the work under review here), Browning read from a number of documents, many of which had been presented at the Nuremberg trials. One of these was the *Stahlecker Report*, written by the commander of an *Einsatzgruppe* operating in the Baltic region. This *Report* mentions executions by Latvian and Lithuanian auxiliaries who were selected because they had relatives who had been murdered or deported by the Communists during the 1940-1941 Soviet occupation of the Baltic lands.

During cross-examination by Zündel's attorney, Douglas Christie, Browning admitted that he was being paid \$30,000 by Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust center to write a book.

Browning acknowledged that — in contrast to such defense witnesses as Felderer and Leuchter — he had never visited the sites of any of the former German concentration camps for purposes of research. Browning's naiveté about the origins of the Second World War also became apparent. The often-quoted phrase "*bei Freilassung*" ("upon release") in the "Wannsee Protocol" is discussed. In a striking example of the biased, one-sided nature of his research, Browning admitted that, in 17 years studying the treatment of Jews by the wartime German government, he had never read the works of Wilhelm Stäglich. (Stäglich's principal book, which is published in English by the IHR under the title *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*, is perhaps the most important revisionist work on the question.)

At the behest of the prosecution, the testimony of Raul Hilberg given during the first Zündel trial was read in its entirety to the court. Hilberg, a professor at the University of Vermont, has written extensively in support of the Extermination Thesis. His chief work is a three-volume work, *The Destruction of the European Jews*.

In an October 5, 1987, letter to Crown prosecuting attorney Pearson (and reproduced in this book), Hilberg cited several reasons for his decision not to testify at the second trial, including the "time and energy required to ward off" the assault on his testimony. Defense attorney Christie objected to the reading of the testimony from 1985, charging that Hilberg had perjured himself in the first trial. In the present work, the summary of Hilberg's testimony takes up 76 pages. In view of his justified timidity about subjecting himself again to Christie's penetrating cross-examination, Hilberg's testimony should not detain us in detail here. However, the curious reader should read Christie's devastating cross-examination of Hilberg. Christie proved to be

very well prepared for detailed cross-examination, confronting Hilberg with a great many appropriate citations from a wide range of sources.

Felderer

Ditlieb Felderer from Sweden was the first witness called by the defense. Felderer had first become interested in this subject as an adherent of the Jehovah's Witnesses, when he began investigating the fate of Witnesses in German concentration camps. This stimulated wider-ranging investigations of the camps, in which he found to his astonishment that they were quite different from the way they are generally described.

Felderer became fascinated by this subject, so much so that he took some 30,000 slides during visits of the sites of former concentration camps in Poland. He showed about 300 of his slides to the jury, 230 of which are reproduced in this book's pictorial section. During his testimony, Felderer drew parallels between Germany's Auschwitz trials and the medieval trials of witches who were forced to admit to having had sexual intercourse with the Devil.

Christophersen

Testifying next was Thies Christophersen, who had been a German army officer stationed in 1944 at Raisko, a subsidiary camp near Auschwitz where agricultural experiments were conducted. Christophersen has laid out his wartime experiences in a booklet, *Auschwitz: Truth or Lie: An Eyewitness Report* (available from the IHR).

Weber

Historian Mark Weber, who was born in Oregon in 1951, was the eighth witness for the defense. Accepted by the court as an expert witness qualified to give opinion evidence on the Holocaust issue, he discussed a wide variety of aspects of the Extermination Thesis, including the *Einsatzgruppen*, the Wannsee Conference, Zionism, the postwar "confessions" of Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss, and Allied aerial photographs of Auschwitz.

Throughout his five days of testimony Weber demonstrated wide archival experiences, and a vast knowledge of many aspects of the history of the Jews in Europe during and before the Second World War. Attorney Christie took him through a line-by-line analysis of virtually the entire text of the Harwood booklet. Weber discussed the questionable legal basis of the Nuremberg trials (which were condemned at the time by no less a figure than Senator Robert Taft of Ohio). Crown attorney Pearson cross-examined Weber at great length, largely about the *Einsatzgruppen* and then about Weber's personal experiences and beliefs. In sometimes bitter exchanges Pearson sought to discredit Weber as a racist.

Van Herwaarden

Maria van Herwaarden, a Austrian-born resident of Canada, testified about her experiences as a inmate of Auschwitz-Birkenau from December 1942 to January 1945. She told about large-scale deaths due to disease, and measures taken by the camp authorities to combat the epidemics. Although there was talk of gassings in the camp, she stated that personally she never saw any evidence of that.

Burg

Joseph G. Burg, a Jewish author who had been harshly treated during the war, testified that shortly after the end of the conflict he had visited the Auschwitz and Majdanek camps — and found no evidence of "gas chambers" at either. There were no liquidations in the concentration camps, Burg stated. He was not cross-examined.

Lagacé

Ivan Lagacé, a crematory manager in Calgary, testified on the credibility of the standard claims of mass cremation at the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp. Even modern crematories require an average of two hours (the cremation cycle) to "process" a human body, he said. Non-stop cremation, as allegedly happened at Birkenau, is simply impossible, said Lagacé, who had cremated more than a thousand bodies in his career.

Birkenau's crematories were almost identical in structure and design to the crematory he manages in Calgary, said Lagacé. Claims by Raul Hilberg and other Holocaust historians that some four thousand bodies were "processed" daily in Birkenau's four crematory facilities are "preposterous" and "beyond the realm of reality," Lagacé emphasized. Based on his experience, he said, the Birkenau crematories would have been able to cremate no more than 184 bodies daily.

Walendy

During his testimony, German historian and publisher Udo Walendy spoke at length about his collaboration with Zündel, and about censorship and "reeducation" in Germany. For two decades, Walendy has published the important booklet series, *Historische Tatsachen*. He is also the author of several books, and he distributed Harwood's *Did Six Million Really Die?* in Germany.

Faurisson

During his six days on the witness stand, French Professor Robert Faurisson, like Weber, covered a very wide range of aspects of the Extermination Thesis, including his notable research on the *Anne Frank Diary*.

Faurisson summarizes his view of the "Holocaust" as follows:

The alleged Hitlerite gas chambers and the

alleged genocide of the Jews are one and the same historical lie which opened the way to a gigantic political-financial fraud, whose principal beneficiaries are the State of Israel and international Zionism, and the principal victims the German people — but not its leaders — and the entire Palestinian people.

A good deal of Faurisson's testimony was devoted to an analysis of the booklet, *Six Million Did Die*, published by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies. He characterized this work as a "bad book." At the beginning of Pearson's cross-examination, Faurisson pointed out that court proceedings are not the proper setting for historical debate (just as he does in his foreword to this book). He demonstrated not only a wide knowledge of the history of the Jews in Europe during the Second World War, but also impressive verbal skill (with an occasional touch of Gallic humor) in a language that is not his mother tongue.

Leuchter

Fred Leuchter, an American expert on penal execution procedures, took the stand to provide relatively short but crucially important testimony. Commissioned by Zündel, he had carried out the first ever on-site expert forensic examination of the alleged homicidal "gas chambers" at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek. He compiled his detailed physical and chemical data and his conclusions in the history-making *Leuchter Report*, which has had a tremendous impact on all subsequent discussion of the wartime function of the camps. (A condensed version of *The Leuchter Report* is published in this book as an appendix.)

Judge Thomas permitted Leuchter to give oral testimony, but with major restrictions. Leuchter was not allowed to present or even refer to his *Report*, but he was able to describe his investigation of the camp sites in some detail.

Irving

David Irving, the prolific British historian, was the final defense witness. Not a man to hide his light under a basket, Irving can justifiably boast not only about the quantity and wide range of his publications on Second World War history, but also about his extensive archival research and his intimate familiarity with the German language, which gives him far greater access to original sources than some historians who have written in this area.

Irving has written on such diverse topics as Churchill and the Hungarian uprising of 1956. He often shows contempt for academic historians who show no originality, or rigor in going after original documentation, content to drift along with popular mythology. Acknowledging that he had not read Hilberg's three-volume work, Irving said that he does not read other people's books if he can avoid it, add-

ing that he finds it is easier to go to the archives and read the original documents. When his *Hitler's War* was published in 1977, he accepted most of the Extermination Thesis without much questioning. Since then, though, he has changed his views on this subject. Taking advantage of what he considered an important wedge here, Pearson read extensively from *Hitler's War*, challenging Irving's change of views.

Irving had strong praise for the value of Leuchter's forensic, on-site investigation, which he characterized as "shattering in the significance of its discovery" and "a stroke of genius on the part of the defense." Irving stated that his views had been changed even by testimony he had heard at the trial "in the last few days."

Irving adheres to the view that there were isolated massacres of Jews in the Baltic lands and in Ukraine that were not authorized by Hitler, and indeed prohibited by him, and that Hitler envisaged the "final solution of the Jewish question" as post-war emigration of Jews from Europe. Irving suggests a similarity in some respects of the massacres of Jews to those by American forces in Vietnam.

He testified that he did not dispute the authenticity of the Wannsee Conference "protocol" of January 20, 1942. I find this astonishing because there is a good deal of evidence that it has been altered, if it had not been a forgery from the outset.

Irving often seemed rather cavalier about statistics, as when he accepted as accurate the figure of "eleven million" European Jews given in the statistical table of the Wannsee Conference protocol. These figures are rightly considered notoriously inflated, especially in the case of France, and include Jews in neutral countries and the USSR.

I could not escape the impression that Irving was somewhat crippled as a defense witness as a result of being confronted with contrary views he had expressed on earlier occasions. He was expressing "Exterminationist" views as recently as 1977, long after serious questions had been raised about the orthodox portrayal of Second World War history.

'Essentially Sound'

In keeping with the purpose of the trial, much of the defense testimony and Crown cross-examination was taken up in examination of passages from the booklet, *Did Six Million Really Die?*, which was written by Englishman Richard Verrall under the pen name of Richard Harwood. There was general agreement among the defense witnesses that the Harwood booklet, which was first published in 1974, is a relatively early and somewhat deficient revisionist work. Irving and Weber testified that, in spite of some errors, mostly of a minor nature, the booklet's arguments are essentially sound.

Legal Difficulties

Each of the six major defense witnesses (with

the exception of Weber), have, like Zündel himself, been subjected to severe legal difficulties. Faurisson testified that he would continue his historical activities no matter what his fate might be, in spite of the previous legal harassment and brutal physical attacks against him. Of course, such measures against historians who question the Extermination Thesis are a striking demonstration of the panic amongst propagandists whose lies and distortions have been exposed by a small, poorly financed group of courageous historians motivated by an idealistic search for the truth.

At the conclusion of his testimony, Weber pointed out that he was appearing as a witness with no compensation other than personal satisfaction — quite in contrast to Browning, who was being paid \$150 per hour by the Canadian government. Faurisson mentioned the case of Francois Duprat, a French teacher who was murdered in 1978 because he had been distributing Harwood's *Did Six Million Really Die?*.

Partisan Warfare

Nearly all of the major witnesses, both for the prosecution and for Zündel, pointed out that many deaths of Jews resulted from actions by the *Einsatzgruppen*, German field security police units that were responsible for protecting German soldiers from the devastating actions of partisans, irregular Communist combat forces. Because Jews were disproportionately represented among the partisans, measures taken against them resulted in heavy Jewish losses.

Following the summaries of testimonies in the book is an epilogue with Judge Thomas's reasoning for sentencing Zündel to nine months in prison, a very valuable pictorial section that includes 230 slides presented by Felderer, a condensed version of the *Leuchter Report* (which Judge Thomas would not permit the jury to see), a facsimile reprint of the entire text of Harwood's *Did Six Million Really Die?*, and a helpful bibliography and comprehensive index. The two final pages reproduce Zündel's January 1993 appeal for compensation for wrongful prosecution in the wake of the history-making August 27, 1992, ruling by the Supreme Court of Canada invalidating the entire trial on constitutional grounds, thus acquitting Zündel.

'Absolute Necessity'

This book is an absolute necessity for every library of universities and academic centers where modern history is taught, and indeed for any honest scholar of modern history who deals, even tangentially, with the "Holocaust" question. With all due respect for earlier works by revisionist historians on this issue, this book now assumes the position of the most important reference work on the "Holocaust" issue. Advocates of the Extermination Thesis ignore it at the risk of making fools of themselves.

Lucid, Comprehensive Work Details Early Zionist Efforts to Seize Palestine

Palestine: The Reality, by Joseph M. N. Jeffries. Westport, Conn.: Hyperion, 1976 (reprint of original 1939 London edition). Hardback. 728 (+ xxiii) pages. Bibliography. Index. \$46.75. ISBN: 0 88355 327 9.

Reviewed by Patrick O'Reilly

This remarkable book tells, truthfully and in detail, the story of the early stages of the Zionist colonization and eventual conquest of the Holy Land. It brings the story up to 1939, when this book was originally published in Britain. (This is a 1976 American reprint edition.)

Unlike most works about the Zionist-Arab conflict, this book starts at the beginning, carefully details events to 1939, and draws the appropriate conclusions. While the author is clearly sympathetic with the Arabs, he permits his conclusions to follow inevitably from the facts.

This book dispels many misconceptions. Analyzing Arab aspirations for independence prior to the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, Jeffries establishes the existence of a politically active Arab league that sought assistance from France and Britain, particularly the latter, in winning liberation from Turkish Ottoman rule. When Britain called for Arab help in the First World War struggle against the German-allied Ottoman Turks, she found a sympathetic ear among the Arabs. As Jeffries establishes, the military support provided by the Arabs against the Turks proved critically important for hard-pressed Britain. He also shows, Zionist claims to the contrary, that the October 1915 pledge by Britain's High Commissioner for Egypt, Sir Henry McMahon, of British support for an independent Arab state did include the territory of Palestine. Britain later betrayed this pledge with the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement of May 1916. But the great treachery came with Britain's much-discussed Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, the key passage of which promised: "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object ..."

As Jeffries convincingly shows, the Zionists had no legitimate claim to any such "national home." On the deceitful intentions of the Declaration's fram-

Patrick O'Reilly is the pen name of a Indiana writer who makes his living in the insurance business. Born in 1954, he has earned a B.A. degree in communications and public policy from the University of California-Berkeley.

ers, he comments (pp. 177–8) with bitterness:

By an altogether abject subterfuge, under colour of protecting Arab interests, they set out to conceal the fact that the Arabs to all intents constituted the population of the country. It called them the “non-Jewish communities in Palestine!” It called the multitude the non-few; it called the 670,000 the non-60,000...

But, of course, there is more than mere preposterous nomenclature [here] ... It is fraudulent. It was done in order to conceal the true ratio between Arabs and Jews, and thereby to make easier the supersession of the former. It was as though in some declaration Highlanders and Lowlanders had been defined as “the existing non-Irish communities in Scotland” in order that ... dispossessive action against the Scots could be attempted more easily.

Jeffries provides a penetrating look at the cleverly deceptive wording of the Declaration, the meaninglessness of its various “guarantees,” and its studied vagueness, which permitted self-serving interpretation. In 1939, the British MacDonald White Paper acknowledged the deliberate ambiguity in the expression “a national home for the Jewish people” as the fundamental cause of unrest and hostility between Arabs and Jews.

Jeffries also provides a masterful exposé of the Zionist cabal that surrounded David Lloyd George, Britain’s premier during the First World War, and Arthur Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary in whose name the Zionist Declaration was issued, and details the amazing transatlantic coordination between Zionist leaders in the United States and Britain. (It should be noted that other historians have also effectively dissected the Declaration. See, for example, *Behind the Balfour Declaration*, by Dr. Robert John. Available from the IHR for \$10, post-paid)

Perhaps the most valuable aspect of *Palestine: The Reality* is its description of just how the Balfour Declaration was used to provide legitimacy and justification for the British takeover of Palestine. Article 22 of the Covenant of the new “League of Nations” sanctioned victorious European powers of the First World War to rule lands carved from the territories of the defeated Central powers. These powers were to help the “mandate” dominions to eventual independent self-rule. So it was that Palestine came under British “mandate” rule.

It was South African Prime Minister Jan Smuts who prepared the draft text of the League of Nations Covenant. His proposed mandate system specifically exempted Palestine from the general principles he laid out. Not surprisingly, Smuts was a dedicated proponent of the Jewish “national home.” Jeffries lucidly explains the machinations by

which the League of Nations ratified “mandates” chosen by the “mandatory” powers themselves, how the League Council usurped the powers supposedly delegated to the Assembly, and how the “mandatory” powers violated the strict guidelines of Covenant Article 22. Seldom, if ever, has there been a shallower legal pretext for a more transparent takeover scheme.

Jeffries painstakingly reveals the Zionist role in all this. As he shows, it was the American Zionist leader (and later Supreme Court Justice) Felix Frankfurter who played the decisive role in implementing the Palestine “mandate.” British civil administration was established in Palestine under Sir Herbert Samuel, himself a Zionist, in July 1920, even though the League-issued Mandate to Britain was not formally inaugurated until 1923. Most of the documentation for such astonishing facts comes from Zionist sources, which are liberally quoted throughout this book.

Because they had given conflicting pledges to the Zionists and to the Arabs, the British sought unusual means to deal with their dilemma. One “solution” recommended by His Majesty’s Government was to partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, with Britain holding a permanent dominion over a third section. The reader may smile at Jeffries’ comment that this proposed “solution” would have given the appearance of a “fresh start.” (How often have we heard such phrases in connection with proposed solutions to the Zionist-Arab conflict!)

Much of the remainder of this book is devoted to a scrupulous look at the various official British investigations of the Palestine problem, from the 1920 unpublished Palin report to the Peel Commission report of 1937.

Jeffries was not a cloistered scholar, but a well-informed British journalist. He was intimately familiar, for example, with the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 and the (mis)conduct of British statesmen there. His trenchant analysis of their maneuvers and apologies, pithily expressed, is both informative and entertaining.

A minor weakness of this account is the author’s self-confessed lack of access to certain American sources. All the same, and in spite of the author’s frank sympathy for the Arab cause, *Palestine: The Reality* equals or surpasses in its comprehensiveness and lucidity all current “scholarship” on the subject. It is for these very reasons, perhaps, that it has not received the attention it deserves.

“Vitam impendere vero.”
Give life to truth.

— Juvenal

'Irrefutable Response' Falls Flat

'The Good Old Days': The Holocaust as Seen by Its Perpetrators and Bystanders. Ernst Klee, Willi Dressen and Volker Riess, editors. Translated from the German by Deborah Burnstone. Foreword by Hugh Trevor-Roper. New York: Free Press, 1991. Hardcover. 334 pages. Photographs. Source references. Biographical appendix. Index. ISBN: 0 02 917425 2

Reviewed by John Weir

This book's dust jacket blurb promises a lot — which I guess is its primary purpose, besides keeping off dust. The prospective reader is assured that "*The Good Old Days*" reveals "startling new evidence," and is "yet another irrefutable response to the revisionist historians who claim to doubt the historic truth of the Holocaust."

While interesting, this book does not live up to its promise, though unlike many other Holotomes it is not a whiny narrative history. Instead, it is a collection of contemporaneous reports, letters, and diary excerpts, along with numerous postwar statements obtained during Allied interrogation sessions. Apparently the editors of this work expect the documents here to speak for themselves. In fact, the editors have taken these documents from their historical context, assembling them to distort the historical record and mislead the reader.

One doesn't have to read far before finding that the book breaks the promise made on the dust jacket. In his foreword, British historian Hugh Trevor-Roper (Lord Dacre) writes:

History is always liable to revision and there are indeed some unresolved problems of the "Final Solution." ... There are some genuine uncertainties about the exact structure and working of the gas chambers and the number of their victims. However, these reasons for questioning the evidence where it is weak are not reasons for rejecting it where it is firm: they are reasons for looking it in the face.

After reading this, I guessed I could forget about finding "startling new evidence" in the pages to follow. And so it turned out.

What did startle me was that three-quarters of the book deals with the activities of the *Einsatzgruppen* German security field police units, and

John Weir is a computer programmer/analyst who lives with his wife and three children in a suburb of Kansas City. Born in Missouri in 1958, he received a B.S. degree in computer science and technology from the University of Missouri at Kansas City.

various native auxiliary militia units, which operated during 1941-42 in the occupied Soviet territories, and especially in the Baltic countries. The remaining 60-odd pages are devoted to the "extermination camps" and their "gas chambers." This division is perhaps an indication of where Holocaust evidence is relatively firm, and where it is weakest.

Because most Holocaust accounts claim that "resettlement" was merely a Nazi code word for killing, I was surprised to find here (pp. 183 ff.) a July 1943 report by an SS officer complaining of a slavishly pro-Jewish attitude by Wilhelm Kube, *Generalkommissar* of German-occupied Belarus (White Russia). The report's author accuses Kube of being especially protective of German Jews who had been resettled there from the Reich.

Many of the documents in this book show that the Germans were particularly suspicious of the local Jews in the areas they occupied. For example, Kube reports (p. 180) in a confidential July 1942 letter:

It has become apparent during the course of all clashes with partisans in Belarus, in both the former Polish and the former Soviet parts of the region, that the Jews, together with the Polish resistance movement and the Moscow Red Army in the east, are the principal supporters of the partisan movement.

Consequently, Jews were subjected to harsh retribution for acts of sabotage or murder committed by partisans. Furthermore, as the Germans advanced in pursuit of the Red Army, local Jews were singled out for punishment in retribution for mass killings carried out by the Soviet secret police before their retreat.

This suspicion and severe treatment is further pointed up in excerpts from the diary of *Einsatzgruppe* officer Felix Landau (pp. 88 ff.), who recounts in one entry the execution of 20 Jews from the local ghetto because a group of Jews had failed to show up for work one day. Clearly, the Nazis meant business.

This book's final section, which deals with the "extermination camps," contains nothing new. For example, there are extensive excerpts from the familiar diary of Dr. Kremer, an anatomist and physician who was stationed at Auschwitz in 1942. [See: R. Faurisson, "Confessions of SS men who were at Auschwitz," Summer 1981 *Journal*.] Interestingly, Kremer's only mention of Zyklon B (p. 257), which allegedly was used to gas hundreds of thousands of Jews at Auschwitz, is "against lice" in connection with fumigating a barracks building. Most the diary entries given here deal with the typhus epidemic, food, travel, work, and other duties. Nowhere does Kremer mention gas cham-

bers. For evidence of these, the book depends entirely on the familiar postwar statements of Rudolf Höss, Kurt Gerstein, Kurt Franz, and others. [See: R. Faurisson, "How the British Obtained the Confessions of Rudolf Höss," Winter 1986-87 *Journal*; H. Roques, *The 'Confessions' of Kurt Gerstein*.]

Among the many grim photographs in this book are two I found amusing. First, there is a photo of a power crane (p. 246) standing next to piles of sand and gravel. It is captioned: "Excavator used for corpses at Treblinka." What the editors fail to tell the reader that there was a gravel quarry at Treblinka. Maybe, just maybe, it was used for the obvious purpose of simply quarrying gravel.

A second photo shows a pet dog, "Barry," that belonged to Treblinka deputy commandant Kurt Franz (p. 248). According to the caption, Franz "used to set [the dog] on prisoners ... 'Barry' tore many Jews to pieces, on numerous occasions biting off their genitals." One might expect "Barry" to look like something out of "The Omen," but what the photograph shows is a real disappointment. Too bad no "action" photo is available, because it's difficult to believe that the rather scruffy, medium-sized, retriever-mix mongrel shown here was capable of doing what's been claimed.

In a postwar statement (p. 249) about "Barry" and his own role in the camp, Kurt Franz hit the nail on the head:

It is true that I had a dog called Barry. Or rather — to be precise — this dog was a stray from [the work and training camp of] Trawniki that attached itself to me in the camp... I never set this dog on a Jew. I never killed a person or beat anyone. I would like to correct myself — the latter may have occurred once. Basically I have never done wrong to anyone, nor would I ever have wished to do a wrong. I vehemently deny these attacks against me. I state that the entire thing is a sham. I believe that I am now being maligned for the sole reason that I was a member of the SS. I wore the uniform of an SS officer and for this reason alone was a familiar figure among the prisoners.

Although it is promoted as an "irrefutable response" to the revisionists, *The Good Old Days* is a sham. It simply ignores the work of revisionist scholars.

Most of the text, by far, is devoted to the activities of the *Einsatzgruppen*, but as early as the mid-70s Dr. Butz acknowledged that this is the only aspect of the Holocaust story that contains a grain of truth. The remainder that deals with the camps is a rehash of material that has been thoroughly discredited for years.

In short, there's no "response" here, irrefutable or otherwise. In fact, the book's editors book appear entirely ignorant of revisionist scholarship.

This book might be of some value as a reference work, but don't pay full price for it.

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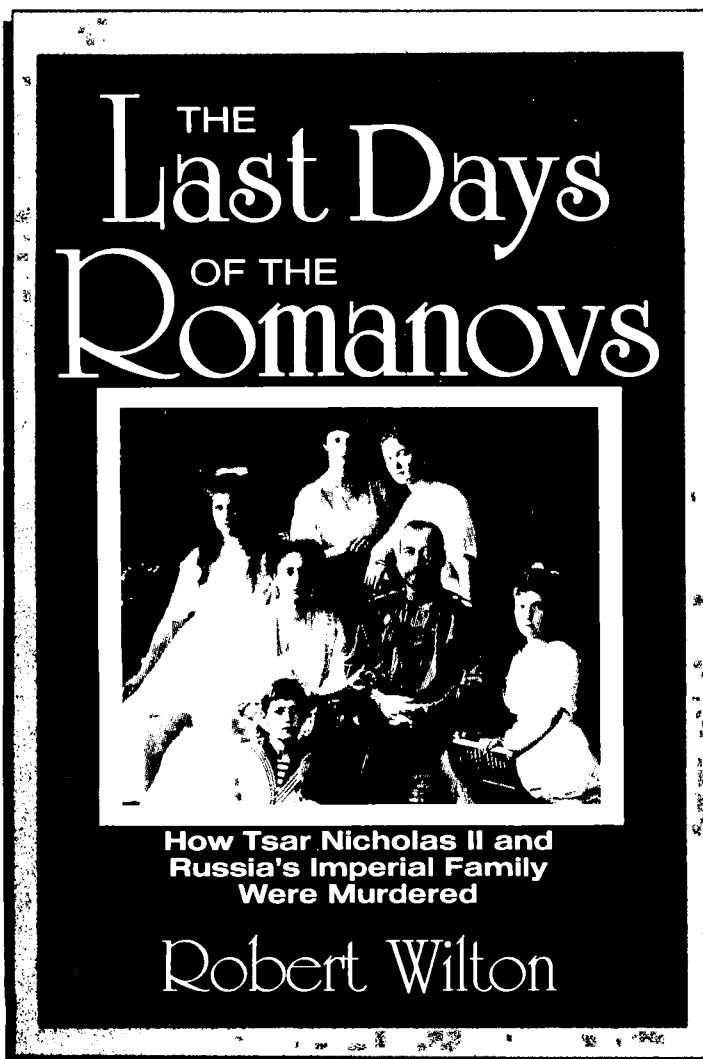
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Faurisson Comments on Irving, Goebbels and Pressac

In the Jan–Feb. 1995 *Journal* (p. 15), David Irving quotes, as he does in his book *Hitler's War*, a handwritten note of Heinrich Himmler, dated Nov. 30, 1941, to Reinhard Heydrich. It reads: "Jew transport from Berlin. No liquidation." This might induce some readers to think that this can only mean that usually, or sometimes, there were liquidations of a "Jew transport."

At the conclusion of my own speech at the Twelfth IHR Conference (Sept. 1994), and after having heard Irving make mention of that note, I said that the German words were "*Keine Liquidierung*," and simply could have meant that this particular transport did not include any individuals already scheduled for execution.

About Goebbels and the Wannsee conference of January 20, 1942, Irving writes (p. 16): "Although Goebbels did not hear in advance of the [Wannsee] meeting, you'll find in Goebbels' diary — in his entry of March 7, 1942 — that a copy of the well-known Wannsee conference protocol was sent to him." And Irving adds: "Nobody else has spotted this."

In fact this is already well known. As early as 1961, Raul Hilberg, referring precisely to this entry of March 7, 1942, in *The Goebbels Diaries*, as edited by Louis Lochner, had written: "One other agency, not previously represented in 'final solution' matters, had sent emissaries to the conference. That was the Propaganda Ministry. Goebbels had received a copy of the protocol of the January 20 conference." (R. Hilberg, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, Quadrangle, 1967 ed., p. 270.) He repeated this in the 1985 "revised and definitive" edition of this same book (published by Holmes & Meier, p. 441).

Irving also quotes a portion of the Goebbels diary entry of March 27, 1942. He checked the authenticity of that entry, and concludes (p. 17) that "there's no way anyone could have faked it." I agree. I have often said that falsifications are rare, but misinterpretations quite common. For instance, I believe that certain Himmler sentences in his familiar October 1943 Posen speeches, which look suspicious to Udo Walendy and others, are in fact probably genuine. (I have not listened to the recordings.) The problem is that we must first consider the German words that look suspicious, then the surrounding, contextual words, then the entire text, and finally the circumstances of the production of the text.

In this entry Goebbels said: "Beginning with Lublin, the Jews are being expelled [*abgeschoben*] eastward from the General Government [occupied Poland]. The procedure is a pretty barbaric one, and not to be described here more closely, and not much will remain of the Jews themselves. Broadly speaking, one can probably say that 60 percent of them will have to be liquidated, while only 40 percent can be put to work."

In itself, this last sentence tends to show that the Reich Minister of Propaganda did not know for sure that there was a German policy to physically exterminate the Jews, either totally or in part. This is so awkward for exterminationist historians such as Lucy Dawidowicz or Raul Hilberg that when they quote this entry they either do not reproduce the actual sentence (as in the case of Dawidowicz in *The War Against the Jews*, 1975, p. 139), or even cleverly manage to omit it (as in the case of Hilberg in *Destruction*, 1967 ed., p. 266, and, 1985 ed., p. 406).

As early as 1953, Gerald Reitlinger quoted this sentence from Goebbels' diary, and expressed the view that the destination of the expelled Jews was probably Belzec: "The destination of these transports was described *rather obliquely* in Goebbels' diary entry of March 27th." (Emphasis added.) (See: G. Reitlinger, *The Final Solution*, Sphere, 1971 ed., pp. 165–166, 267–268.)

Leni Yahil, in her impressive book, *The Holocaust* (Oxford Univ. Press, 1990), does not quote at all this entry of March 27, 1942. With regard to the deportation of the Jews, she writes (p. 293) that in 1941 "both Goebbels and Alfred Rosenberg were pressing for vigorous action to deport the Jews from the Reich. There is reason to believe that Rosenberg wanted to oust the Jews as retaliation for the Siberian exile of the Germans living along the Volga."

In order to understand what Goebbels really meant in his diary, it is necessary to cite other entries. Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich has put together some of them, providing interesting comments, although, in my opinion, he is, in passing, overly suspicious of the authenticity of some of them. (W. Stäglich, *Der Auschwitz-Mythos*, Grabert, 1979, pp. 116–118; *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*, IHR, 1986, pp. 87–89, where both the original German text and an English translation is provided.)

Arthur Butz helpfully points out that we must understand that "extreme statements were a pervasive feature of Nazi oratory and rhetoric." (Which does not mean that Goebbels should be called a liar. See, in the same Jan.–Feb. issue of the *Journal*, Mark Weber's informative article on "Goebbels' Place in History.") Butz also shows how, in time of war, the English likewise had their own

brand of "oratory and rhetoric" along with "extreme statements," which is "even more remarkable when one considers that they came from a nation noted for understatement. (A. Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, IHR, pp. 69-72.)

Regarding Goebbels and the alleged extermination of the Jews, wartime rumors, "gas vans," and the way Goebbels reacted to such Allied "atrocities propaganda" (*Greuelpropaganda*), everyone should read and carefully consider what Hans Fritzsche, head of the radio department of Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry, had to say during his testimony on the witness stand in the Nuremberg Trial, June 27-28, 1946. (See the original German text in *Der Prozess gegen die Hauptkriegsverbrecher vor dem Internationalen Militärgerichtshof*, Vol. 17, pp. 191-201.)

We have to be careful with English translations, especially with even such a highly regarded historian as Raul Hilberg does not hesitate to translate "*aufräumen*," which means "to clear away," as "exterminate." When Goebbels says, "*Im Grunde genommen sind, glaube ich, sowohl die Engländer wie die Amerikaner froh darüber, dass wir mit dem Judengesindel aufräumen*," Hilberg wants us to believe that what is being said here is: "I believe both the English and Americans are happy that we are exterminating the Jewish riff-raff." (*Destruction*, 1967 ed., pp. 259; 1985 ed., p. 396.)

The orthodox story is that in his diary entry of March 27, 1942, Goebbels was alluding to "killing centers" such as Belzec. (See G. Reitlinger, above, and R. Hilberg talking about Globocnik's "killing centers" in *Destruction*, 1967 ed., p. 266; 1985 ed., p. 406.)

This, by the way, brings us to Jean-Claude Pressac, who has just published a new installment of his "discoveries" in an article in the French magazine *Historia* ("Enquête sur les camps de la mort," *Historia*, Special issue No.

34, March-April 1995). Pressac writes of "incomprehensible things," "strange things," and "contradictions" in the orthodox story of the Treblinka, Belzec and Sobibor camps, and states (p. 122): "The present history of those camps will have to be profoundly revised."

Pressac now believes that at Belzec the Germans did not build execution gas chambers, but transformed delousing gas chambers into execution gas chambers! He claims that they did so "by addition of a big gasoline-powered motor producing carbon monoxide," which is quite a piece of news because, according to the orthodox legend, Belzec gas chambers had a diesel motor.

Without giving his name, Pressac severely criticizes Michael Berenbaum, research director of the US Holocaust Memorial Museum. Pressac repeats exactly what I said in 1993 about the Majdanek gas chambers, as portrayed in Berenbaum's book, *The World Must Know*. In his recent article, Pressac denounces "serious errors about the Majdanek gas chambers, presently circulated in massive doses in the USA, for example, by the Museum guide book, *The World Must Know*, of the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington."

I remember James J. Martin saying that revisionism can be great fun.

Robert Faurisson
(March 24, 1995)
Vichy, France

A Skeptic's View of Irving

The Journal of Historical Review is to be congratulated for having the courage to publish David Irving's essay, "Revelations From Goebbels' Diary," Jan.-Feb. 1995, even though it provides incontrovertible evidence to contradict the revisionists' conclusion that the Nazis did not intentionally liquidate Jews.

This essay provides additional data to my conclusion in my "Open Letter to Holocaust Revisionists" that David Irving is an

outstanding documentarian and narrative historian, but leaves much to be desired as a theoretical or interpretive historian. Irving's essay was interesting, informative and well-written, but his interpretation of the above passage is startling, to say the least. Irving comments: "All he's [Goebbels] actually saying here is that the Jews are having a pretty rigorous time. They're being deported, it's happening in a systematic way, and not many of them are going to survive it."

Say what? A "rigorous time"? "Deported"? This has to be the most conservative interpretation of the word "liquidate" I have ever read ... I just cannot imagine that Irving really thinks this is what Goebbels meant. Please elaborate, Mr. Irving (or any other revisionists). I really am curious.

Michael Shermer
Editor-publisher
Skeptic magazine
Altadena, Calif.

Holocaust Education

Quite a bit of attention has been devoted recently to the campaign to impose "Holocaust education" in American public schools, including the portentously named "Facing History and Ourselves" program.

What exactly is the purpose of "Holocaust education"? Just what are the "lessons" of the "Holocaust"?

These who push such courses fuzzily try to relate the Holocaust story to homelessness in the United States today, disarmament, "tolerance," alleged discrimination against homosexuals, the Vietnam war My Lai massacre, and so forth.

The Holocaust myth is used to impose a form of social blackmail, to silence opposition to schemes that destroy our civilization and obliterate our culture. But a growing number of Americans like us who know the truth will not be intimidated.

P. H.
San Mateo, Calif.

Significant Aspect Overlooked

While citing their reasonable objections, your three movie critics [May–June 1994 *Journal*] seem to have nearly overlooked the most significant aspect of “Schindler’s List.” Spielberg made a big-budget film with a scene in which water, not hydrogen cyanide, came out of the Auschwitz shower heads — and was nevertheless praised, not attacked.

W. H.
Honolulu, Hawaii

Good Issue

The Sept.–Oct. 1994 *Journal* was one of the best ever, I think. Howard Stein’s article, describing how a people dwelling on its status as victims finds that its fears or subconscious wishes tend to be fulfilled, is a classic.

Recently I read a review of a book by Michael Roth, *Rediscovering History: Culture, Politics and the Psyche*, about how history is the selective memory of those who recorded it, and of the need for a people to invent or fantasize their own collective past to give them a sense of group identity. It would seem that revisionism is fighting for much more than merely to bring history into accord with the facts.

From a Jewish point of view revisionism can be seen as an assault against their unifying myth and sense of identity as a people. It is understandably regarded as an attack against a communal sense of history in which Jews see themselves as distinctive among the peoples of the world because they have suffered uniquely.

I also liked the *Journal* article on Vilfredo Pareto. I was pleased to meet and talk with the author at the recent Twelfth IHR Conference, who told me that this article would be appearing in the forthcoming issue of the *Journal*.

Enclosed is a contribution to help with the publishing of the new books you mentioned. I hope there is enough support to keep the Institute viable, because I know how difficult it is to keep

such an organization going on the receipts from the sale of books and other materials.

Unfortunately, there is not a very big market for truth in the world we live in. If someone could come up with a book entitled *How I Made a Million Dollars by Understanding the ‘Holocaust,’* I am sure it would be a best seller. This is not realistic of course, and anyway is not the Institute’s purpose.

Again, congratulations on the Institute’s excellent *Journal*, and my thanks to all those who contribute to it.

Terry A. Klingel
Homer, Alaska

Appreciation from Jesse Jackson

As I express my thanks for the wonderful gift (informational sheet on the “Holocaust”) that I received from you, I must first stop and take this opportunity to apologize for such a lengthy delay in acknowledging your letter ...

Your gift was greatly appreciated ...

Again, I say “Thank you.”

(Rev.) Jesse L. Jackson
*National President
National Rainbow Coalition, Inc.
Chicago, Ill.*

Esteem from Bulgaria

I have the honor of introducing to you the Monarchist-Conservative Union of Bulgaria.... The Union was founded in 1990 by a small group of people sharing the same views, but today it has a substantial number of members and sympathizers across the country, as well as large political prestige and influence.

It follows these main lines:

1. To propagate and popularize among the Bulgarian people the monarchist and right-conservative political ideas;

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3. To struggle with political means against the left ideological threat on every level in the name of the right principles based on

the true all-Christian human values, and thus to help the national, social and spiritual growth of the Bulgarian people and the prosperity of our Fatherland.

We know your organization very well, hold in high esteem and share the ideological and political principles on which it is based, and in whose name it exists and works. Even in the magazine of the MCU “Logos” and in our newspaper “Royal Gazette” we have published information about you.

Our sincere wish is, if possible, to build closer contacts, to establish firmer relations between ourselves, and eventually to cooperate in the future ...

Ivan Marchevsky, President
*Monarchist-Conservative Union
of Bulgaria
Veliko Tarnovo
Bulgaria*

Immersed in Literature

I am originally from Hungary, and every year I spend a couple of months there. I was surprised to find a total lack of revisionist literature. That such literature is not available there in bookstores is not surprising, of course, but it is remarkable that Hungarians are not aware of the existence of Holocaust revisionism.

I am not a historian, but a mathematician. In fact, history never interested me much, until the “Holocaust trial” of Ernst Zündel. Then I immersed myself in revisionist literature, and now would like others to know of it as well. I have translated several IHR leaflets into Hungarian, and would like to publish them.

J. D.
*Ottawa, Ont.
Canada*

We welcome letters from readers. We reserve the right to edit for style and space. Write: Editor, PO Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659



What Attendees Are Saying about IHR's **TWELFTH INTERNATIONAL REVISIONIST CONFERENCE**

September 3-5, 1994 in Irvine, California



Just a brief note to let you know how very much I enjoyed the entire conference. I am a seasoned "conventioner" and have had my share of high-caliber events, both as a speaker and as an attendee. I have never seen such scholarship and class! Thoroughly enjoyable conference! —I. Rimlaud

Thank you for all the work each of you did to make the Twelfth IHR Conference the intellectual event of the year. . . . [It] was my third — and the best! . . . Each [speaker] was excellent! —P. Mayer

I wish to thank you for an excellent IHR conference in Irvine, California. The conference speakers were excellent. Everything seemed to be better organized and more relaxed and friendly. —J. Bishop

I found the conference deeply interesting. I just arrived home determined to redouble my efforts on behalf of revisionism. —A. Thomas

The depth and breadth of the topics [and] the quality of the presentations [made this conference] one of the best I've ever attended. —H. Becker

This weekend was a wonderful opportunity to meet honest historians from around the world. Their enthusiasm and professionalism in spite of political persecution was inspiring! —G. Cetton

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Video #V109 Engineer **FRIEDRICH P. BERG** explains in fascinating slides how 500,000 wood-burning gas vehicles produced in Germany during the war would have made ideal "gas chambers," but were never used as such (audiotape #A137). Aerial photography expert **JOHN BALL** reveals new forensic evidence showing that wartime CIA reconnaissance photos of the German camps were altered to fit the Myth (audiotape #A135).

Video #V110 Swiss revisionist activist **JÜRGEN GRAF** discusses the *Three Pillars of the Holocaust Story*, prefacing his talk with a report on the Third World minority invasion of Europe (audiotape #A136). Italian documents scholar **CARLO MATTOGNO**, author of *Auschwitz: The End of a Legend*, demolishes exterminationist Jean-Claude Pressac's second attempt to answer the revisionists (audiotape #A141).

Video #V111 IHR media director **BRADLEY SMITH** describes the astounding success of the "Campus Project" in placing full page revisionist ads in college papers across America. He also tells side-splitting anecdotes about his run-ins with anti-revisionist heavyweight Deborah Lipstadt (audiotape #A139). Independent documentary film producer **DAVID COLE** reports on his on-again, off-again intellectual affair with editor and publisher of *Skeptic Magazine*, Dr. Michael Shermer (audiotape #A143).

Video #V112 Brilliant, controversial English historian and international bestselling author **DAVID IRVING** thrills the audience with an update on his worldwide Campaign for Truth in History. In part two of his talk, Irving reveals the most telling entries from Goebbels' long-suppressed personal diaries (audiotape #A138).

Video #V113 France's peerless revisionist **ROBERT FAURISSON** delivers a humorous lecture entitled *The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum: A Historical Fiasco*. The professor toured the museum just days before the conference (audiotape #A142). International revisionist emissary **ROBERT COUNTESS** explains his unique methods for *Getting Out the Word* (on audiotape #A139 with Bradley Smith).

Video #V114 Canadian revisionist activist **ERNST ZÜNDEL**, barred by the U.S. State Department from attending three previous IHR conferences, pays tribute to fellow revisionists around the world, tells of his trials and ultimate victory in Canada's Supreme Court, and describes his recent trip to Russia, where he met with leaders to introduce historical revisionism (audiotape #A140).

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INNOCENT AT DACHAU

AMERICAN TEENAGER JOE HALOW was still a boy when he sailed to war-ravaged Germany in late 1946. The year he spent there, taking part in some of the most sensational of the war-crimes trials of the defeated Nazis, turned him into a man.

Innocent at Dachau is Joe Halow's account of his year in postwar Germany, above all his work as a court reporter during the U.S. Army courts-martial at Dachau. There Halow witnessed, recorded and transcribed some of the most gripping testimony from some of the most sensational trials of the postwar years: of SS guards from Buchenwald, Mauthausen, and Dora/Nordhausen; of the inmates who carried out their orders as kapos (prisoner trustees); and of German villagers who attacked and murdered downed American fliers in the last phase of the Allies' terrifying air war.

Armed with an ironclad faith in American righteousness when he arrived, young Halow soon saw the flaws and abuses in the trials: reliance on *ex post facto* law and broad conspiracy theories; abuse of prisoners during interrogation; and the shocking tolerance, even encouragement, of perjured testimony by concentration camp survivors. The teenaged American court reporter came to sympathize with the plight of the accused, particularly those convicted, sentenced or executed unjustly.

Innocent at Dachau is Joe Halow's story of his coming of age, of his loss of innocence in the Dachau courts. And it's the human drama of how he came to terms with his own anti-German feelings living and working in a Germany still heaped with rubble and ruled by the black market, in the shadow of the looming Iron Curtain and approaching Cold War.

Innocent at Dachau is also the story of how, four decades later, Joe Halow went back — back to the long-classified records of the Army's trials at Dachau where he found astounding confirmation from official sources of his own misgivings about the trials; and back to Germany for a moving visit with one of the German SS men Halow watched testify about his role at Nordhausen concentration camp.

Outspoken, informative, moving, *Innocent at Dachau* is a unique testimony to one American's quest for truth, understanding and honor, in a realm ruled even today

by shibboleth and taboo — a book that deserves to be read, and read again.

Joseph Halow was born and raised in Altoona, Pennsylvania. After a brief stint in the U.S. Army following World War II, during which he served in Peking, China, Mr. Halow served as a court reporter at the U.S. Army war crimes trials at Dachau. Mr. Halow has had a long career in the export-import business, during which he headed an association that promoted the exportation of American grain. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of The George Washington University, Joseph Halow is the author of numerous articles on agricultural affairs, as well as a book, *U.S. Grain: The Political Commodity*. He lives near Washington, D.C.

INNOCENT AT DACHAU

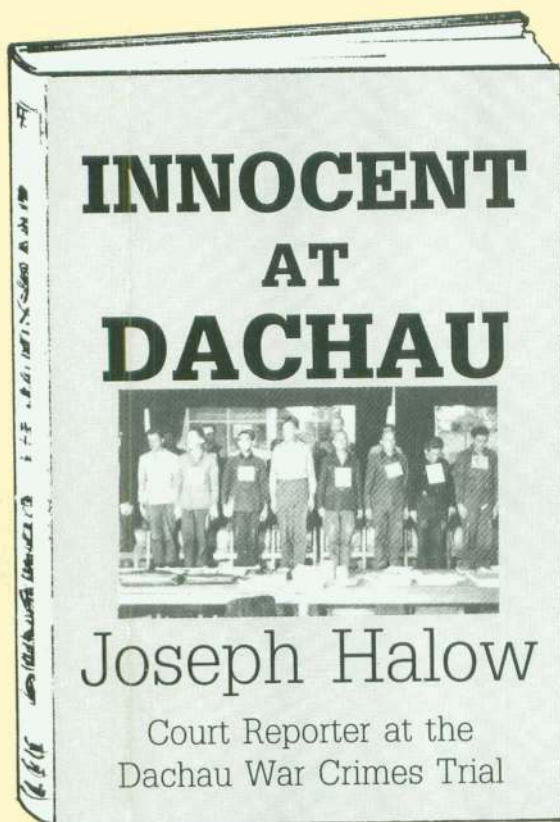
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TOP: The author at publisher's 1990 historical conference.

INSET: Germany, 1946: The author transcribing his courtroom "take" for the record.



The Journal of Historical Review

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*How Mussolini Crushed
the Mafia in Italy, and How
the United States Revived It*

James J. Martin

*America's Changing View
of Mussolini and Fascism*

*Bergen-Belsen Camp:
The Suppressed Story*

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*Murray Rothbard: A Tribute
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— And More —

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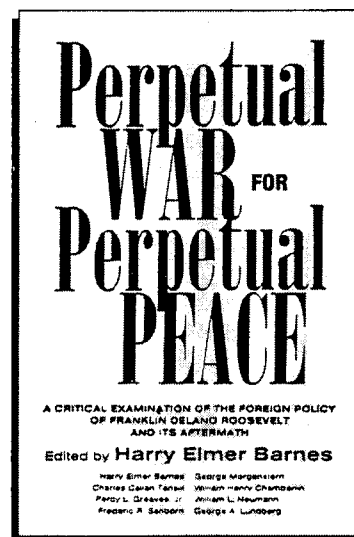
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of Franklin Delano Roosevelt
and Its Aftermath

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On the Cover:

American troops land at Gela beach, Sicily, July 10, 1943, as part of the Allied invasion of Italy.

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Italy

But on October 22, 1927, the first result of the offensive was announced: a mass trial of *Mafiosi* began that followed a dragnet which scooped up more than 30 leaders at Termini Imerese.⁷ This resulted, on January 11, 1928, in the conviction of 147 persons, seven of whom received life at hard labor, eight receiving sentences of 30 years, and an additional five getting 25 years.⁸

Though later writers conveniently overlooked the reported facts and tried to create the impression that the defendants were the victims of "drumhead" proceedings which trampled on their "civil rights," these defendants apparently had the opportunity and resources to hire a battery of 60 lawyers to head up their defense. Reporters concluded that the organization had now surely received its "death blow."⁹

Actually, Mussolini's assault on the Mafia had barely begun. On February 8, a new trial of 341 Mafia suspects began in Palermo,¹⁰ followed by the arrest and trial, also in Palermo, of an additional 379 persons from Agrigento and Caltanissetto.¹¹ Some 500 police were involved in the latter case, in which the defendants were charged with, among other things, 500 major crimes, including 62 murders.

On March 7, 1928, the court at Termini Imerese

convicted 67 more persons for various crimes, and sentenced them to terms of from two to 27 years.¹² Special penal farms were created on the Lipari Islands, off the north coast of Sicily, where these sentences were to be served.¹³

***New York Times* Applauds Mussolini**

From this time on, feature articles on this sensational program crowded into the press of the world, and no newspaper outside Italy exceeded *The New York Times* in breadth of coverage. A column and a half story on January 16, 1928, trumpeted, "Breaking the backbone of the Mafia is one of Premier Mussolini's great achievements."¹⁴ A *Times* editorial the following day praised the police executive responsible for directing this drive, Prefect Cesare Mori of Palermo, a veteran of almost 40 years of service in the Italian police. Said the *Times*, "Prefect Mori of Palermo, who has broken the back of the Mafia in Sicily, will go down in history as a deliverer and superman."¹⁵

The *New York Times* ultimately ran three commendatory profiles of Mori, probably the most admiring written by the paper's own correspondent, Arnaldo Cortesi, on March 4, 1928,¹⁶ which also included a photograph of Mori and a picture of a group of alleged Mafia on trial, enclosed in a large cage. This tactic, employed a number of times during mass trials, was intended to protect the judge, witnesses and jury from personal attack from one or another of the defendants. Correspondent Cortesi concluded that police working under Prefect Mori had made arrests in 79 of 361 municipalities, totaling 1,086 men belonging to five gangs, and accused, among hundreds of serious crimes, of 357 murders alone. Between May 1926 and the end of March 1928 eleven policemen had been killed and another 350 wounded in what amounted to virtual battles with the Mafia.

Some narratives concerned with the suppression of the Mafia tend to be exclusively concerned with Sicily, and dream up fanciful reasons for this campaign.¹⁷ Actually, it was part of a three-pronged effort to subdue organized crime as well on the island of Sardinia, and in Calabria, the three provinces in the "toe" of the Italian mainland "boot." A *Times* survey in early 1928 reported that Italian authorities considered the Sardinian crime rate to be double that of Sicily, with a murder rate of 24 per 100,000 population, as against Sicily's 16. As for Calabria, it was officially considered to have a crime rate higher than either Sicily or Sardinia, and observers were wondering when Mussolini would stretch the anti-crime drive there.¹⁸

Finding Refuge in America

Some social and political realities of the time

during which this anti-Mafia onslaught took place have to be kept in mind, as well as some of the international implications. The swiftness and comprehensiveness of the drive headed by Prefect Mori caused grave disturbances among the *Mafiosi*, who responded not only in major gun battles with the police but also in flight to the Italian mainland and to the United States. Though the major Sicilian figures in the American branch of the Mafia had arrived well before 1926, as a result of Mussolini's drive the American gangs accumulated a considerable number of lesser hoodlums who found refuge in the United States from Italian police pursuit. The large number of Italians in the United States also made this country a convenient hiding place for this migrating criminal element.

The adoption in 1919 of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting alcoholic beverages had spawned a fantastic increase in opportunities to make a living by breaking the law.¹⁹ Even though criminal gangs had been a part of urban America since the 1860s, the new opportunities presented by supplying the parched American appetite with illegal alcohol, and everything that went with it in the field of legally enjoined pleasures and diversions, gave organized crime a stimulus in the 1920s that could hardly have even been imagined earlier.

With Americans spending \$100,000,000 a year abroad on alcohol by 1925,²⁰ it can be understood that those who decided they should spend such money on hard liquor at home knew what they were doing in developing the massive smuggling system that evolved in the 1923-1933 decade. The Mafia was just one part of the entire "bootlegging" scene, competing with other ethnic gangs of Irish, Jewish and assorted lesser organizations of different ancestry,²¹ let alone the immense domestic group of native birth engaged in home manufacture and distribution of high voltage drink.²²

In any case, the Mussolini effort to stamp out the Mafia contributed to the mobilization of Sicilian gangsters in the US. In a significant way these new arrivals also brought long-standing feuds and competition with them. Law enforcement authorities reported 527 gangster killings in the state of Illinois alone in 1928, part of this sharp rise traceable to the importation of ancient rivalries from Sicily.²³

Though the criminals fleeing from Sicily did not make recourse to the ploy of claiming to be "political" persecutees, a claim so dear to killers and armed robbery and mayhem artists in the United States 50 years later, they did not shrink from involvement in political affairs if there was gain to be made from it. A number of Mafia "refugees" were known even to return to Italy early in 1927 to build a system to smuggle "anti-fascists" to France.²⁴

No Death Penalty for Mafia Crimes

It has been seen that many of the convictions of Mafia in Sicilian courts were for homicide, but that no death sentences were handed down. During the first few years of Fascist rule, Italy had no capital punishment for any offense. This changed in November 1926 following the third assassination attempt on Mussolini in that same year. The regime proposed its reestablishment on November 5, and the Italian Senate approved it 15 days later.²⁵

However, the death penalty was severely restricted to a very limited number of offenses: treason, espionage, armed rebellion, and attempts on the life of the head of state by an Italian native.²⁶ So no death penalty attached to Mafia criminals subsequently convicted of murder, and there were quite a few.



"Lucky" Luciano

A remarkable decrease in crime in Italy and Sicily was reported by early 1929,²⁷ even as Prefect Mori's offensive bore on. As a consequence of an extended proceeding, 154 members of a Palermo gang were sent to prison on February 28, 1929.²⁸ Another major trial at Termini Imerese concluded after nine months, with a jury mulling over 7,000

questions. Part of the problem here was a consequence of the voluminous documentation supplied by the prosecution, which involved the vast captured correspondence of the Mafia chief in this case. This material not only demonstrated a serious involvement of Sicilian governmental authorities, but also revealed significant ties with Mafia in the United States. It ended on May 1, 1929, with a verdict of guilty for 150 of the 161 defendants.²⁹

In 1930 another major trial took place in Sicily at Sciacca, involving 241 alleged Mafia accused of several hundred crimes, including 43 homicides. The prosecution eventually produced a small mountain of documentary evidence, which filled 69 boxes. Beginning in July 1930,³⁰ the trial dragged on until June 22, 1931, when it concluded with the conviction of 124 Mafia (the number of the defendants had shrunk from 241 to 178), 15 of the convicted receiving life sentences, and the 109 others receiving a total of 1,200 years in prison. The jury was out four days, and considered a total of 3,000 questions.³¹ This Sciacca trial was considered the most sensa-

tional of the entire series, with the defendants sitting in three iron-barred cages throughout the court proceedings. It is worth noting that in this case as well, the defendants were hardly poverty-stricken peasants, but were represented by a substantial contingent of what were reputed to be highly paid lawyers.³²

More US Praise for Anti-Mafia Campaign

Readers in the United States were treated in December 1930 to an eyewitness report on an Italian Mafia trial written by a well-known American magazine publisher, S. S. McClure, who was present at the beginning of a new Palermo trial. In a report that appeared in the *New York Times*, he mentioned that Prefect Mori had received four gold medals for his work in prosecuting the Mafia since 1926, and that during one recent year there had been 1,750 murders in Palermo alone. The Mori

campaign had thus far resulted in roughly 2,000 arrests, and about half as many convictions, with the result, McClure stated, that "Today, in Sicily and Naples, and in all the regions heretofore plagued by the racketeer, there is absolute freedom from any form of extortion."³³

By the end of 1931 Mussolini's drive to wipe out the Mafia was entering its final stages. Another big Palermo trial started on November 29 of that year, with the public prosecutor seeking jail sentences for between 165 and 200 of a somewhat larger group of defendants.³⁴ The trial lasted into Christmas week, and of an eventual 245 persons brought before the court, 141 were convicted on December 29, 1931.³⁵

Only one trial drew attention in 1932, but it was another on the scale previously conducted at Sciacca. This one began in the early spring, at Agrigento. It was held in an improvised courtroom in the former monastery of Santo Spirito, with the defen-

America's Changing View of Mussolini and Italian Fascism

America's image today of Benito Mussolini and his Italian Fascist regime is, to a considerable extent, a product of Second World War propaganda. The wartime image of the *Duce* (leader) as a clownish bully remains largely intact to this day.

But this was not always so. During the 1920s and early 1930s, Mussolini and Fascist Italy were generally well regarded in the United States.

John P. Diggins, professor of history at the University of California, Irvine, notes in his 1972 study, *Mussolini and Fascism: The View from America* (p. 59):

Whatever Mussolini's reputation is today, from the time of the [Fascist] March on Rome [1922] to the beginning of the Ethiopian War [1935], he was an esteemed figure. Americans in particular saw in Mussolini certain enduring qualities which enabled him to qualify as a "great man" not only of his time but of the ages.

Mussolini's conception of power and authority, the *New York Times* wrote in November 1923, "has many points in common with that of the men who inspired our own constitution — John Adams, Hamilton and Washington."

One of the most widely read magazines of the period, *The Saturday Evening Post* (with almost three million subscribers in 1930) published numerous articles praising Mussolini and his regime.

America's ambassador to Italy, Richard Washburn Child, was so taken with the *Duce* that he initiated and played a major role in producing Mussolini's *Autobiography*, which was published in 1928 by Charles Scribner's Sons. It appeared that

same year in serial form in *The Saturday Evening Post*.

In his foreword to the work, the envoy praised Mussolini as "both wise and humane," as an administrator of "superstatesmanship," and as a political leader of "permanent greatness." In Fascist Italy, wrote Child, "unexpected joy is found in the leadership of a Mussolini ... It is absurd to say that Italy groans under discipline. Italy chortles with it! It is victory!"

Mussolini, the ambassador explained,

... has not only been able to secure and hold an almost universal following; he has built a new state upon a new concept of a state. He has not only been able to change the lives of human beings, but he has changed their minds, their hearts, their spirits. He has not merely ruled a house; he has built a new house.

President Franklin Roosevelt expressed admiration for the Italian leader, and sent him cordial letters. In June 1933, Roosevelt praised Mussolini in a letter to an American envoy: "... I am much interested and deeply impressed by what he has accomplished and by his evidenced honest purpose of restoring Italy and seeking to prevent general European trouble." In another letter a few weeks later, the President wrote: "I don't mind telling you in confidence that I am keeping in fairly close touch with the admirable Italian gentleman."

Mussolini's regime received particularly warm praise from America's business leaders. In his 1972 work, Prof. Diggins writes (pp. 146-47):

dants once more confined in a large barred cage. It concluded on May 2, 1932, with the sentencing of another 244 Mafia members to a total of 1,200 years in prison.³⁶ Six weeks later a special piece in *The New York Times* praised Italy as a country among the world's leaders in instituting penal reforms.³⁷

Simultaneous with the campaign in Sicily, authorities were carrying out an anti-Mafia drive on the neighboring island of Sardinia as well as on the Italian mainland. On June 22, 1934, an electrifying raid took place on the mainland, largely in the towns of Cadeto, Gallino, Arno and Pellaro, all located on the "sole" of the Italian peninsular "boot." Some 400 *Mafiosi* were arrested in this swoop, the majority of whom, it turned out, had fled there from Sicily.³⁸ They had, as might be expected, returned to traditional "protection rackets," reported to be very heavy in Reggio Calabria as they had once been in Sicily. At the conclusion of their year-long trial, dur-

ing which 1,000 witnesses appeared for the prosecution, an unspecified number of the defendants were given long prison terms.

By mid-1935, it may be assumed, the Mafia had been reduced to a thin shadow of its former self. By this time, priorities in Italy had profoundly shifted as Mussolini had begun Italy's quest for big-power status and a prominent position in the Mediterranean, as well as a belated role as an African colonial power. As a result of the growing hostility toward Mussolini and the Italian Fascist state in the English-speaking world, commendation of anything in Italy was no longer fashionable, and most of what was reported in the United States about domestic affairs in Italy concerned matters discreditable to the regime.³⁹

The last mention in the *New York Times* of Italian prosecution of the Mafia prior to the outbreak of World War II was in November 1937. It reported on

With few exceptions, the dominant voices of business responded to Fascism with hearty enthusiasm. Favorable editorials could be read in publications such as *Barron's*, *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, *Commerce and Finance*, *Nation's Business* (the official organ of the US Chamber of Commerce), and the reputable *Wall Street Journal*. Aside from the press, the list of outspoken business admirers reads like a Wall Street "Who's Who."

Readers of the prestigious business magazine *Fortune* (May 1932) were told: "In the world depression, marked by governmental wandering and uncertainty, Mussolini remains direct ... He presents, too, the virtue of force and centralized government acting without conflict for the whole nation at once." Two months later, *Fortune* compared Fascist Italy's social policies with those of the Democratic Party in the United States: "The Corporate State is to Mussolini what the New Deal is to Roosevelt."

As a former soldier of the First World War, and as leader of a government that stressed patriotism, it is not surprising that Mussolini and his nationalist movement won admiration from many American veterans. Alvin Owsley, National Commander of the largest veteran's group, the American Legion, declared in 1923:

If ever needed, the American Legion stands ready to protect our country's institutions and ideals as the Fascisti dealt with the destructionists who menaced Italy ... Do not forget that the Fascisti are to Italy what the American Legion is to the United States.

America's Roman Catholic press reported sympathetically on Fascist Italy and its leader, encouraged by the signing in February 1929 of the Lateran treaty between Mussolini and the Vatican.

The American attitude toward Mussolini cooled considerably during Italy's military subjugation of Ethiopia, 1935-1936. (At the same time, though, some Americans pointed out the hypocrisy of condemning Italy for its imperial ambitions, while withholding criticism of Britain and France for their vastly greater colonial empires.)

A 1934 hit tune by Cole Porter included the line "You're the tops — you're Musso-li-ni." Reflecting the changing attitude, a year later this line had been deleted.

As Mussolini aligned his nation ever more closely with National Socialist Germany, the image in the American media of Italy and its leader deteriorated markedly. In May 1939 Mussolini and Hitler concluded the Italian-German "Pact of Steel" alliance, and in June 1940 the *Duce* declared war on a France that was already nearly defeated by Germany. Setting the tone for a widespread American view, President Franklin Roosevelt condemned Mussolini's "stab in the back."

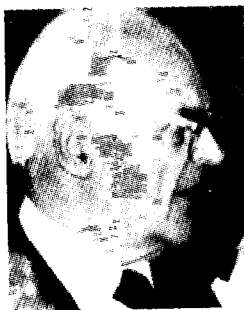
Following Mussolini's fateful declaration of war against the United States in December 1941, American newspapers, magazines, newsreels and motion pictures poured out a steady stream of scorn and contempt against Fascist Italy and its leader. This propaganda barrage powerfully shaped the American image that has largely remained to this day.

— M. W.

the arrest of 80 *Mafiosi* in Trapani and the contiguous areas of mountainous and relatively inaccessible western Sicily, who were subsequently arraigned in Messina.⁴⁰ Little background information was provided, other than a mention that the drive was a response to a “revival of Mafia activities.” Nothing appeared subsequently in the *Times* on the outcome of this newest police move against the Sicilian Mafia.

Wartime Salvation for the Mafia

Since the central theme of this narrative concerns the Mafia in Sicily and Italy, with only incidental reference to various international relationships growing out of it, the history of the Mafia in America is not included here except where the interlocking consequences of their joint existence becomes obvious. Therefore the latter aspect has so far been treated only peripherally.



James J. Martin

This changed with the Second World War, which brought the two together to an even greater degree than during the 1920s and 1930s, at least in their connection to international politics. As a consequence of the war, the Mafia became something more than a domestic phenomenon in both Italy and the United States. In Italy, what looked like extinction was turned around by the

fortunes of the war, which became the salvation of the Mafia as a force in Italian affairs.

How this came about requires a summary of Mafia experiences in the United States in the decade between 1933, when Prohibition ended, and the 1943 Anglo-American invasion of Sicily as a phase of World War II. The re-legalization in 1933 of the manufacture, distribution and consumption of alcoholic beverages ended the phase of Mafia criminal opulence that resulted from violation of the previous legal prohibition of such enterprises. Undoubtedly things had begun to change in the relationships between the Mafia and the conventional world, and one of the major aspects of this was the steady penetration of legitimate business by Mafia money, influence and management, resulting in a degree of prosaic respectability which has grown steadily ever since.

Labor Union Corruption

Organized crime continued to make the bulk of its money from control of gambling, prostitution and the ever-expanding extortion or “protection” rackets, the latter much aided by the corruption of labor

unions. None of this was affected adversely by the end of Prohibition. In fact, one of the new adjustments made by the Mafia was its substantial penetration of the new legitimate businesses supplying Americans with beer, wine and whiskey. Much of the latter two were imported, and the infiltration of the waterfront of the large port cities — originally a minor enterprise of organized crime — became a very large one. Port facilities, some longshoremen’s unions, and all other functional aspects ultimately came under Mafia control. The preposterous incidents related to the extension of the war to Italy in the early 1940s came as a result of this situation.

There were two phases in the process whereby the Mafia achieved respectability through “cooperation” with the military and naval intelligence branches of the US war machine after American involvement in the war following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

One was recruitment by the famous wartime spy agency, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) — ancestor of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) — and the alleged supply of information about Sicily deemed crucial to the invasion planners prior to this event in July 1943.

The other concerned alleged Mafia cooperation with US naval intelligence in alerting them as to the existence of German and Italian spies on the New York waterfront, and in preventing such enemy espionage from penetrating the dock areas and destroying ships or facilities, or perpetrating related sabotage.

‘Operation Underworld’ US Government-Mafia Liaison

It now appears that such fears about enemy spies and saboteurs were assiduously encouraged by American *Mafiosi*, especially after the big French luxury liner *Normandie* burned and capsized at its pier in New York harbor in February 1942. The subsequent nervousness of US counterintelligence, and the fear that a series of such calamities might be in the offing led to establishing links with the Mafia, and the creation of something called “Operation Underworld,” a loose liaison between US Naval Counter-Intelligence and various *Mafiosi* employed on or frequenting the wharves, in the interest of preventing anything else of this kind.

Actually, the Mafia itself may have purposely created the problem by destroying the French liner, as one of the two most notorious Mafia hoodlums in American history, Charles “Lucky” Luciano, charges in his memoir.⁴¹ In any case, Italian or German agents had nothing to do with the calamity. In an exaggerated way, the Mafia had simply expanded its “protection” racket: in return for guarantees that no more such marine disasters would

occur, they managed to provide themselves with an entree into the national defense area. The next step would be the groundwork for subsequent promises of extensive information and assistance in the American invasion of Sicily, which also came with a price. But to this day there is a thick shroud of official mystery over "Operation Underworld," and no government or service spokesmen have come forth to deny the substance of Luciano's allegations.

Wartime Mafia Enterprise

Another mystery is the effect of the Mafia's "cooperation" pose on political decisions within the Roosevelt regime, and whether this collaboration led to official disregard of domestic Mafia lawlessness, particularly its gambling activities and its tireless and expansive evasion of price controls, rationing and other wartime national and local economic restraints. The sums made by the Mafia through corrupting the ration stamp programs for gasoline, clothing and food, and the similar fortunes made providing scarce, forbidden or rationed products, have never been determined. This entire episode was largely papered over by New Deal economists and historians, who sought to sell the public the legend about how honestly and efficiently wartime price control and rationing had worked.⁴²

Of a somewhat different nature is the story of US recruitment of the Mafia in preparing for the invasion of Sicily. This involved the actual placement of hoodlums in US intelligence services, and related soliciting of information from others who remained outside. In his revealing book, *OSS*, ex-CIA man R. Harris Smith discusses the selection of "Mafia types" for work with OSS operations in Italy, in what it called its "Operational Group Command."⁴³ Smith also pointed out that the OSS assembled rather formidable criminal muscle from two of the land's most notorious killer gangs: "Murder, Incorporated" of New York City, and the equally lethal "Purple Gang" of Detroit.⁴⁴

Recruiting 'Lucky' Luciano

One aspect of this US government information-gathering from the Mafia in advance of the assault on Sicily is as shrouded in mystery as the aspect involving the mobilization of Mafia help in policing the New York docks. There are half a dozen differing accounts relating how US intelligence services went about seeking the favor of "Lucky" Luciano, with various henchmen emerging as the supposed key figure in the negotiations. In one account it is Frank Costello, in another Meyer Lansky. Still other criminal luminaries appear to have been the person responsible.

But in all the accounts two individuals always appear: Moses Polakoff, Luciano's principal legal



YOUTH — By Benito Mussolini



Mussolini's *Autobiography* appeared in serial form in May 1928 in *The Saturday Evening Post*, one of America's most influential general-circulation magazines. Along with the first installment was an autographed photograph of Mussolini striding along an Italian seashore.

advisor, and Murray R. Gurfein, a vigorous member of the team of prosecutors led by Thomas E. Dewey that brought about Luciano's conviction and jailing in 1936. Before the war Gurfein had been an assistant district attorney for the State of New York. After the war began, he was (according to some sources) affiliated with US Military Intelligence, and later in the war was reportedly an OSS Colonel.⁴⁵

A Cultivated Legend

As time has passed, the secretive or embarrassing aspects of the Luciano case have gradually surfaced, along with a growing suspicion that there never was much of substance to stories of help provided by the Mafia to the US invasion forces. Far more important than any such help, it appears, was some labyrinthine proceeding related to Luciano's 1936 conviction.

In his own memoir, Luciano — in two separate and vehement scatological commentaries — denied having been of any assistance whatever to any branch of the armed services in the preparation or conduct of the Sicilian invasion.⁴⁶ He goes on to confess that he went along with the creation of this legend, knowing all the time that he was telling nothing but lies. (On one occasion, recalling a particularly spirited but fictitious retelling of the tale, in 1954, Luciano remarked in an aside that his the-



Charles "Lucky" Luciano, in Italy following his pardon and deportation from the United States in 1946. During the early 1930s he organized the national crime syndicate in the US, ruling as the Mafia's "Boss of All Bosses." In 1936 he was convicted and sentenced to 50 years imprisonment, but served only ten.

Underworld" operations to keep the New York waterfront free of Axis subversives.

In the meantime the Office of Strategic Services went about creating its own team of spies and assistance elements for work in Sicily,⁴⁹ though Allied Intelligence in North Africa was not entranced with the quality of information it had been receiving in the period immediately preceding the invasion. According to one authoritative account, during that crucial time all native informers were ignored except those with Sicilian Mafia associates.⁵⁰

Fables of Mafia Assistance

The literature and stories concerning the fabled

assistance furnished by the Mafia in the Anglo-American assault on Sicily is confusing and contradictory. The failure of anyone ever to put on the record any convincing facts, and the persisting vague and mock-mysterious abstruseness about it all has encouraged the suspicion that much of the episode was fabricated. This further strengthens the belief that not only was Luciano telling the truth when he disclaimed having the slightest thing to do with providing information helpful to the Sicilian operation, but that little if any help was received from any other Mafia figure either, whether living in the USA or Sicily.

It took the Allies only 39 days to overrun Sicily — July 10 to August 18, 1943. The part taken easiest was the western half of the island, reputedly that area where the vestiges of the Mafia survived underground. But in what was essentially a military operation undertaken with overwhelming force, one must assume that the help supplied by a ragtag band of criminals infiltrated in the civilian population would of necessity be nominal, if perceptible.

Some recent sources still assert that Luciano supplied invasion officers with contacts with Sicily's only unjailed Mafia chief of any substance, Don Calogero Vizzini, as well as with Genco Russo, overseer of the

immense land holdings in western Sicily of Prince Raimondo Lanza di Trabia. (Di Trabia was the personal aide to Major General Giacomo Carboni, one-time chief of the Italian Military Intelligence Service, and one of the chief plotters behind the original deposition of Mussolini. Carboni was put in command of the mobile defense force for the city of Rome on July 14, 1943.)⁵¹

Luciano's repudiation of any involvement of this kind, as well as the failure of him and his literary collaborators, Gosch and Hammer, even to mention Vizzini's name in a book of almost 500 pages, must be viewed as corroborating support for Luciano's insistence on total non-participation.

At any rate, a plethora of fantastic stories connecting Luciano with one aspect or another of the Sicilian campaign is still with us. World War II British army officer Norman Lewis, in his book *The Honored Society: A Searching Look at the Mafia*, asserted that Allied tanks went ashore actually flying yellow flags bearing the black letter "L," which purportedly stood for Luciano.⁵² Probably the most astounding of these fables alleges that Luciano himself was part of the invasion forces, despite unchallengeable evidence that the influential Mafia chief was ensconced in his cell at Great Meadows penitentiary throughout the operation.⁵³

Allied 'New Order' in Sicily

In contrast to the opaque evanescence attending the alleged intelligence and strategic genius of the Mafia prior to the attack on Sicily, we have more solid information about the political new order established in the wake of the Allied military operations. Allied military and occupation leaders were soon emptying the prisons and labor camps of the Mussolini regime,⁵⁴ eventually turning loose upon Sicily and southern Italy a legion of convicted murderers, robbers and extortionists, as well as setting them up in business as the mayors of a long string of Sicilian communities — "Mafiosi to a man," as Lewis puts it. To justify loosing the Mafia from jail, the Allied policy makers invented the notion that they were "victims of fascist tyranny,"⁵⁵

thus converting them into instant political prisoners, though what they really accomplished was the rebuilding of the Mafia's "state within a state," as Lewis described their pre-1926 enclave.⁵⁶

It should thus have come as no surprise to anyone, least of all the Anglo-American forces, that intricately integrated organized crime was flourishing in Sicily within a few weeks of "liberation."⁵⁷

The "liberators" brought something else in their train besides the Mafia: a rocketing inflation and an accompanying black market which dwarfed that which prevailed under Mussolini. The predecessor of each had already been seen in North Africa, where they had achieved memorable dimensions. The monetary disorder resulting from Anglo-American policies there had even brought a scolding in *Business Week*: "The US and British have yet to

learn what the Germans have taught; occupation is made easier if money rates are unchanged or altered in favor of the local people."⁵⁸

'Liberation' Realities

Given that the American branch of the Mafia had squirreled away a vast fortune through their major hand in the stateside black market, it was not out of character that the revived Sicilian and Italian Mafia, when given the chance, would promptly follow in their steps. A foundation was provided by the combination of ridiculous debasement of the money system and the mountain of desirable products brought to the Mediterranean by the occupation forces. The stealing of supplies from the Anglo-American forces or the bribing of personnel to supply them became a major Mafia industry.⁵⁹

After a period of innocent wonderment, occupation police began to react. In general, though, it might have been easier to bail out the Mediterranean with a sieve than to eliminate the black market flourishing on all sides. Nevertheless a brave attempt was made. On September 9, 1943, authorities reported the arrest in Sicily of two Mafia chiefs, Domenico Tomaselli and Giuseppe Piraino, in a coup that allegedly smashed black market operations there.⁶⁰

Mafia Revival Blamed on Fascism

In an effort to divert responsibility it was also alleged that the Fascists had mobilized the Mafia in its own aid,⁶¹ though this sharply contradicted the program of release from Mussolini's prisons and penal camps of the very people who were supposed to be in Fascism's employ. This convenient line appealed to liberals, however, and was still being repeated decades later.

But blaming Mussolini did nothing to slow the sustained progress of the Mafia and the black market. A year later a succession of dispatches from Sicily reported that the Mafia were rampant in Sicily.⁶² The gang system had reappeared, and Palermo was once more the scene of numerous holdups and kidnappings, while repeated press commentaries outlined the scope of the familiar outrages.⁶³ By the end of October 1944, most Sicilian communities were so insecure that virtually no one could be found to travel outside their perimeters at night, a situation that repeated, under far different circumstances, the realities of Europe's walled towns of the 12th century.

In early 1945 the Mafia was reported affluent and flourishing on the crest of a major Sicilian crime wave,⁶⁴ while a succession of sensational *New York Times* reports⁶⁵ told of the spread of gangsterism to Rome — another accompaniment to the advance of the "liberation" up the Italian mainland.



Vito Genovese

Vito Genovese and the Allies

During these expectable developments came the announcement in November 1944 that one of the most elusive and secretive of all of America's Mafia leaders, Vito Genovese, had been arrested by Army occupation police.⁶⁶ They had been working in collaboration with stateside authorities in connection with the unsolved murder in Brooklyn some years earlier of a minor Mafia hoodlum named Boccia. Genovese was "discovered" living in a luxurious apartment in Naples, and working as an interpreter for and advisor to the US Military Government, with high-level clearance and passes authorizing him to travel anywhere in Allied-controlled Italy.⁶⁷

Local authorities had instituted the search for Genovese, who had quietly left the USA for Italy in

1937 in the wake of the conviction of Luciano, expecting to be next on the Dewey prosecution list.⁶⁸

In Naples, where local authorities were cooperating with the US Military Government, Genovese was under investigation for his role in running a formidable black market operation since at least the "Allied" occupation of the area.⁶⁹ He had been operating right under the noses of the naive military governors with whom he worked in close collaboration almost daily, and who considered his aid and service indispensable.⁷⁰ It is probably as a reaction to the embarrassment that followed that an effort was made to try to conceal the realities of the moment by implying that Genovese had shady political ties with the overthrown Fascists, and that he

Historians View the Mafia

The succession of books about the history and development of the Mafia manages to tell us little. Each writer cannibalizes his predecessors and the same story reappears over and over again, embellished sometimes with fictional overtones. They are obsessed with how the Mafiosi treat one another, and devote much space to gory blow-by-blow accounts of how the various subdivisions of this collection of super-robber/super-murderer elements conduct mutual massacres. Few accounts of the Mafia tell us much about how they poison the communities in which they live and what they do to those who are not part of their low enterprise.

Another aspect that the chroniclers of the Mafia dwell very lightly upon is the intimate connection between them and the various levels of government. It becomes obvious very quickly even to persons of limited intelligence that the Mafia could survive but a short time without the open and conscious relationship with props in the political world. It also appears that every time a searching inquiry is made into the Mafia or Syndicate, it is soon revealed that tendrils and creepers lead toward state governors' mansions and legislatures, and also the national Congress. The intimacy with county and local government promptly is demonstrated to be a subject almost too wide in scope to describe in any reasonable length of time or convenient amount of printed paper.

A few hints are given out regarding the billions amassed by the Mafia during wars, the boodle collected in 1941–45 apparently being the capital base for the dramatic expansion of Mafia/Syndicate strength and presence in the subsequent two decades. But we have no decent study of this incred-

ible event, just tiny references which are made almost in the nature of asides. Joe Valachi, in Peter Maas, *The Valachi Papers* (New York: Putnam, 1969), began to describe the small fortune he made evading the economic legislation and controls of the wartime Roosevelt regime, but was diverted to other matters. Other than that direct testimony we have nearly nothing except what can be inferred from the total situation. But a sum of money is involved which must leave most anyone almost breathless, even in an age of marked inflation. What are badly needed are economic histories of the Mafia and some companion studies of their interlocked ties with all manner of politicians, and a diminution of the recountings of their homicidal interrelationships. It is commonplace to note that Mafia are frequently found to be operating businesses which require political certification in the form of licenses and franchises, some of which may be virtually official monopolies.

Luciano boasted of being an important factor in the election of more than 80 politicians, from aldermen to senators, in the 1920s alone, as well as claiming the Mafia delivered the New York State delegation at the 1932 Democratic Party presidential convention to Franklin D. Roosevelt, expecting to receive in return the calling off of the investigation into organized crime then going on in New York headed by Judge Samuel Seabury. Apparently underlings promised more than they could deliver, and Luciano declared that from then on the Mafia made no political deliveries prior to a quid pro quo. (See Martin A. Gosch and Richard Hammer, *The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano* [New York: Dell paperback edition, 1976], Chapters 14–18.)

— J. J. M.

had done the same things under Fascist aegis that were being uncovered under the new "liberation" regime. One energetic Army counterintelligence bloodhound even tried to portray Genovese as a German spy.

Still unexplained is the agonizingly slow movement of the extradition proceedings, and the discreet burying of the whole matter for many months after his arrest. Six months after his apprehension Genovese was still in Italy, and he did not arrive in America until June 2, 1945.⁷¹ During his arraignment on a charge of complicity in the 1934 murder of Boccia, Genovese pleaded innocent. (His attorney was Hyman Barshay, counsel years earlier for the sinister killer Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, a key figure in the "Murder, Incorporated" gang.)⁷²

The dismissal of the charges against Genovese (on grounds of insufficient evidence, following the death while in jail of a key prosecution witness), is incidental to this account.⁷³ In the years that followed, an immense tale grew up around Genovese and what he had been doing in Italy between 1937 and 1944, much of it based on not very credible assertions by hostile fellow gangsters, and his estranged wife during her testimony in divorce proceedings in 1952.

These versions tried to portray Genovese as a celebrity in Fascist regime during the years between his return to Italy in 1937 and his arrest in 1944. While all manner of wondrous involvements were attributed to him, none of these accounts alleged that he had anything to do with the Sicilian Mafia vestiges in those years, or that he was the spark behind the rebirth of organized crime all through the region which fell to the Anglo-American armed forces beginning in midsummer of 1943.⁷⁴

Clemency For Luciano

In May 1945, just as hostilities were ceasing in Europe, attorneys for "Lucky" Luciano entered his petition for clemency before Governor Dewey.⁷⁵ Another tangled tale is connected with the events related to the eventual pardon and deportation of Luciano. His lawyer, Polakoff, was the first to tell the story to the press of Luciano's alleged assistance to the Mediterranean warriors, and naming Gurfein as the key person who had suggested that Luciano's aid be recruited. Polakoff was quoted as saying: "Through information the convict [Luciano] furnished the military from his cell in Great Meadows prison in 1942, many Sicilian-born Italians furnished information regarding the conditions in Sicily that was helpful to the armed forces in the invasion."⁷⁶

Governor Dewey was ambivalent about the case. On January 3, 1946, in a comment on Luciano's cooperation with the armed forces, he added, "the

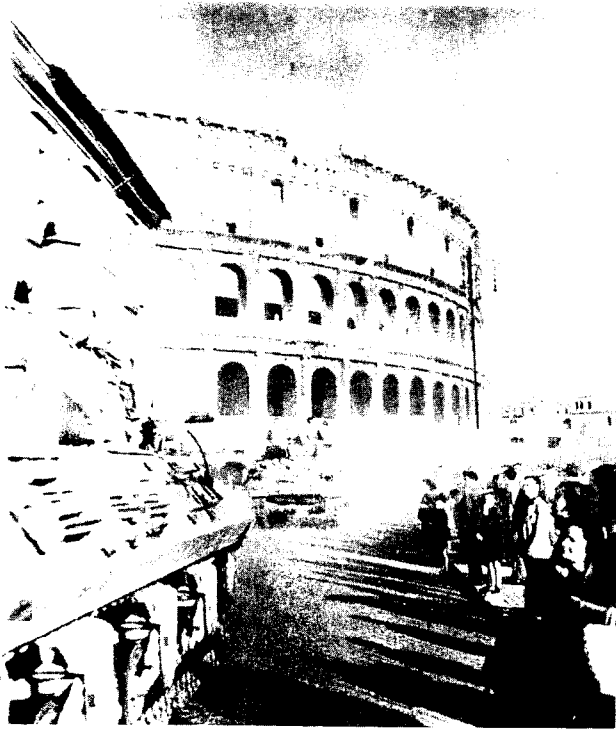


Under supervision of an Allied soldier, a policeman in Sicily posts "Proclamation No. 1" of the Allied Military Government. Another Allied notice posted at this same time ordered Sicilians to turn over their firearms to the occupation authorities.

actual value of the information procured is not clear."⁷⁷ Dewey's attitude was somewhat more positive a few weeks later. He cited Luciano's usefulness to the US Army in the Sicilian invasion as the reason for the pardon⁷⁸ — a measure that many continued to think was far too hasty and precipitate.

For some time the responsibility for the action was traded back and forth between Dewey and the New York State Parole Board, and the subject was to become an issue of fitful significance for years thereafter. Luciano was deported a few days after his pardon. The story of his return to Italy on a small ship, and arrival in Naples on the last day of February 1946 has been retold many times.⁷⁹

Luciano's reappearance in the Western Hemisphere the following year, culminating in a gathering in Cuba of major Mafia figures, led to another round of unhappy commentaries on Dewey's action in his behalf. Once again the press interviewed Gurfein and Haffenden about Luciano's wartime role in



As citizens of Rome look on, US Fifth Army tanks roar by the ancient Coliseum as they begin to occupy the Italian capital. Allied occupation of Italy was a mixed blessing.

furnishing counterintelligence and other aid.⁸⁰ Now his role was being designated as “alleged,” and the more hyperthyroid sentiments that had been expressed in 1945 and 1946 were no longer heard. Observations about Luciano in February 1947 were drastically subdued and discounted compared to those a year earlier.⁸¹

Governor Thomas Dewey remained under clouds of suspicion for years, with persistent charges of having made enigmatic deals. His troubles over the Luciano pardon accelerated. When Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee began to assemble his machine for the much-publicized investigation of organized crime in America in 1951, he contributed to the tangle of allegations with the charge that Dewey’s commutation of Luciano’s sentence was not justified.⁸²

Postwar ‘Banditry’ in Sicily

While military and political figures, and the press, were trying to decide whether or not Luciano should be enshrined by history as a patriot, the Italian mainland and Sicily were putting up with the mixed blessings of the new order brought to their midst by the Occupation. Another big crime wave swept both in January and February 1946,⁸³ while in Sicily the term “banditry” became the common

euphemism for renewed Mafia labors.⁸⁴ Ultimately the mixture of liberal leftists (notably in the Christian Democratic Party) and social democrats that US occupation policy decreed should be Italy’s new leadership found they were obliged to use the same strategy Mussolini had employed in putting down widespread organized crime. Ultimately, though, they used far more force in doing so than “*Il Duce*” ever employed in supporting the campaigns of Prefect Mori.

Though Mori had engaged in open warfare with the Mafia and fought encounters that involved enough men to rate as battles if they had taken place between rival States, the situation facing post-1945 Italy turned out to be considerably worse. It mainly revolved around the celebrated Salvatore Giuliani and his followers. Between 1946 and 1950, he became the best known Sicilian “bandit” of the entire modern era, and he and his followers earned as much space in the newspapers of the world as many of the global politicians in those first few years of the burgeoning Cold War.

To suppress Giuliani and his “bandits,” the post-war Italian government dedicated considerable resources. By the spring of 1949, 8,000 heavily armed paramilitary *carabinieri* police were fighting Giuliani’s small band in virtual guerilla warfare that dragged on for months, and on a scale that made Mussolini’s efforts of 1926–1934 look like mere outings by comparison.⁸⁵

In the meantime the Mafia went about its quiet and diligent mending of fences, reestablishing control and influence and amassing substance on a scale again which outdid anything enjoyed before 1926 by many magnitudes, a total program that dovetailed with the conventional world of business and politics to the point where only experts could distinguish the component parts of the total situation.⁸⁶

In both Europe and the United States, the approach to social order that has evolved in liberal circles looks upon a certain level of mayhem as an endurable price to pay for a “free society.” This novel view is supposed to explain and rationalize whatever may be prevailing in a culture that makes it incapable of controlling murder, aggravated assault and rape. After demonstrating ineptitude in law enforcement long enough, those in power offer plausible excuses to convince the unhappy that what prevails should be considered the “normal” or “moderate” response. In a cultural environment where such a climate of opinion prevails, it can be taken almost for granted that law enforcement such as that exemplified by Mussolini in reducing the Sicilian Mafia will always be deplored and reasons found to denounce it as infamous.

Notes

1. The best description of this sordid affair is by two collaborators with the Reds in northern Italy, Pier Luigi Bellini delle Stelle and Urbano Lazzaro, in their book *Dongo: The Last Act*, first published in Italy in 1962, and in London two years later. The role played by Italy's loyal Stalinists in the Mussolini murder has been a part of the public record since the Rome newspaper *l'Unita* in 1945, and in greater detail in 1947, revealed that the Italian Communist Party leader Palmiro Togliatti, brought back to Italy by Americans late in 1944, issued orders through party headquarters to shoot Mussolini and other Fascist leaders immediately upon capture. *New York Times*, March 9, 1947, p. 18. Two weeks later, Walter Audisio, using the wartime pseudonym "Colonel Valerio," was identified as Mussolini's "executioner." He tried to implicate US Military Governor Charles Poletti, a one-time lieutenant governor of the state of New York, as having approved in advance the murder of Mussolini and the Fascist party chief, Achille Starace. Poletti heatedly denied Audisio's allegation. *New York Times*, March 23, 1947, p. 5, March 31, 1947, p. 5, April 1, 1947, p. 18. Audisio was subsequently rewarded with a seat in the postwar Italian chamber of deputies, remaining until his death on October 11, 1973 at the age of 64. See obituarial note in *New York Times*, Oct. 13, 1973, p. 38, and Associated Press report on his part in Mussolini's murder in *Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph*, Oct. 12, 1973, p. 3-C. Especially useful for other aspects of the above matters is Luigi Villari, *The Liberation of Italy, 1943-1947* (Appleton, Wisc.: C. C. Nelson, 1959.)
Partisan fighter Urbano Lazzaro, who helped capture Mussolini and was supposedly involved in his "execution," provides a different account in an April 1995 article in the Italian magazine *Panorama*. Lazzaro writes that the *Duce* was accidentally killed several hours before his staged "execution." See "Mussolini's execution staged, partisan says," (Reuter's dispatch) in *Orange County Register* (Calif.), April 29, 1995.
2. Rev. ed., Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1948, p. 989.
3. *New York Times*, Sept. 26, 1926, p. 24.
4. *New York Times*, May 1, 1926, p. 1.
5. *New York Times*, May 2, 1926, see. IX, p. 11.
6. *New York Times*, May 1, 1926, p. 1.
7. *New York Times*, Oct. 23, 1927, sec. III, p. 1.
8. *New York Times*, Jan. 12, 1928, p. 3. 10.
9. *New York Times*, Jan. 22, 1928, see. IX, p. 2.
10. *New York Times*, Feb. 9, 1928, p. 1.
11. *New York Times*, March 7, 1928, p. 6.
12. *New York Times*, March 8, 1928, p. 6.
13. One finds an occasional account which seeks to describe the Lipari Islands penal camps as versions of Devil's Island, but they were resorts compared to those already long established in the Soviet Union. The Italian camps were far from escape-proof, nor were all those sentenced to serve time there kept for their full time. Escapes and reduction of sentences were hardly unknown as the program was expanded.
14. *New York Times*, Jan. 16, 1928, p. 5.
15. "Mori's War on the Mafia," *New York Times*, Jan. 17, 1928, p. 28.
16. A. Cortesi, "The Mafia Dead, A New Sicily Born," *New York Times*, March 4, 1928, sec. V, pp. 10-11. See also the major stories on Mori in *New York Times*, Jan. 22, 1928, sec. IX, p. 2 and March 11, 1928, sec. III, p. 5. Many times decorated for his campaign against the Mafia, Mori died in 1942.
17. Gay Talese, in his extremely popular best-seller, *Honor Thy Father* (Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Books, 1971), alleges that Mussolini began the drive to wipe out the Mafia because on a visit there his hat had been stolen, and that he was outraged later by the patronizing attitude of a local official who was also a member of the Mafia. Talese perhaps more than any other recent writer on the Mafia has been most offended by the Mussolini anti-Mafia program, and has sought to pose them as heroes of a sort, rationalizing their resistance as some kind of political guerrilla warfare and ultimately seeking to elevate them to a kind of patriot status on the basis of their behavior in World War II.
The effort to attribute patriotic and politically ideologic qualities to the Mafia in World War II does not wash. Talese admits (p. 488) that no Mafia can survive without government collusion and support. Mussolini put it out of business in a short time, and even in a Cuba which rivaled Sicily in poverty, the Mafia was swiftly run out of its entrenched position in a matter of days by the Castro revolution. The Mafia's willingness to cooperate with the USA to do in the Communist Castro was barely distinguishable from its calculated readiness earlier to work with the same USA to do in the Fascist Mussolini. Ideology was a light year away from the central core of the issue, which was the hope of overturning a non-cooperating political establishment and the expectation of having it replaced by one which would tolerate at least some attenuated level of mutual existence with organized crime.
18. "Mussolini Aims Drive on Sardinian Bandits," *New York Times*, Feb. 19, 1928, p. 5. This aspect of the program is the worst-reported of all, and the record is badly documented. It may be assumed to have been as successful as the others, however. The veteran writer on Italian affairs, Melton S. Davis, in his *Who Defends Rome? The Forty-five Days, July 25 to September 8, 1943* (New York: Dial Press, 1972), mentioned specifically that at the time of the 1943 invasion of Sicily, "there was no Mafia in Sardinia" (p. 258).
With respect to the adjoining island of Corsica, a French department north of Sardinia, it was fully as notorious as Sicily and Sardinia as a sanctuary of organized crime, and in the eyes of criminals themselves, perhaps even more formidable. Charles "Lucky" Luciano, referring to the consequences of the opening up of Cuba to Mafia-Syndicate gambling via the ministrations of Meyer Lansky, to the Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista in 1933, and the subsequent spread to Nassau and other Caribbean locations, felt that Mafia operations would soon expand to European sites as well. However he shrank from the thought of a "war" with the Corsicans, whom he characterized as "real cannibals" compared to anything the American-based organized crime rings had come up with when it came to the application of violence. That anyone could impress Luciano concerning the revolting conditions that attended their murderous enterprise is indeed an impressive tribute to the Corsican underworld, if distinctions of this sort can be deemed worthy of notice. See Martin A. Gosch and Richard Hammer, *The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano* (New York: Dell paperback edition, 1976), pp. 172-173. On collaboration between the Corsican criminal element and the American intelligence organization, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), see note 49.
19. In the 1920s it took on an average of 60 columns of tiny print just to list the articles dealing with Prohibition and its violation and enforcement in the annual issues of the *New York Times Index*. It is to be understood that the local press of the nation covered a prodigious number of stories on the same

subject which never found their way into the *Times*. It is probable that a full history of Prohibition would be so bulky it might take a fork lift to get it off the ground.

20. *New York Times*, May 31, 1925.
21. Organized crime related to Prohibition was a major factor in the land prior to public awareness of the big gangs involved in profiting from its evasion, an awareness probably taking place at about the time the gang leader Dion O'Banion was murdered in Chicago on November 10, 1924. The ferocious stand-off between and ultimate cooperation among the Mafia and the major Jewish racketeers, the gang wars of the 1920s and 1930s and the emergence of what has been known for years as the "Kosher Nostra" are well described by Hank Messick in his absorbing book *Lansky* (rev. ed., Berkley Medallion Books, 1973); they are examined in their recent activities by the columnist Jack Anderson in his report "Kosher Nostra" in the *Promised Land*, published in most newspapers carrying his column on December 31, 1971, largely concerned with the efforts of "a disturbing number of Jewish racketeers" to turn Israel into "a criminal sanctuary."
22. Not to be identified with the independent Midwestern and Southern bootleggers of the first decade of Prohibition are the bank robbers and kidnapers of the early 1930s, from the same regions, in the main, memorialized in the book by Lew Louderback, *The Bad Ones* (Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Books, 1968). One can grasp the obviously superior effectiveness of crime working with sympathetic police and politicians, as in the case of the Mafia/Syndicate, as compared with the defiant loners against the world, in the persons of John Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, Clyde Barrow, "Machine Gun" Kelly, "Ma" Barker, Alvin Karpis and "Baby Face" Nelson.
23. *New York Times*, Dec. 25, 1928, p. 10.
24. On the arrest of five returned bootleggers in Naples engaged in this enterprise see *New York Times*, Feb. 15, 1927, p. 5. Most of the plots against Mussolini were hatched by Italian refugees in France, which was also the destination of some of the Mafia escaping from the Lipari Islands penal camps. On the recapture of Lipari Islands escapees and their retrial see *New York Times*, Jan. 23, 1930, p. 4.

A related aspect of Mafia undertakings which has almost disappeared from the record in recent accounts is alien-smuggling. When the big Mafia *capo* Salvatore Maranzano was murdered in New York on September 10, 1931 there were two separate investigations which followed: one by local authorities seeking his killers, estimated to be from four to six men, depending upon which account one reads, and the other by the federal government exploring his alien-smuggling business. An illegal alien himself, Maranzano had built a rather wide-ranging operation and the *New York Times* in the fall of 1931 boiled with stories on the big alien-smuggling apparatus uncovered, tendrils of which were traced to Canada and as far away as Germany. It was revealed that Maranzano had corresponded with U.S. immigration officials earlier on the subject, and for awhile at least the latter were more interested in this matter than they were in finding who had killed him. One witness interviewed by the federal investigators declared that there had been twelve witnesses to his murder. *New York Times*, September 26, 1931, p. 4.

- 25. *New York Times*, Nov. 6, 1926, p. 1; Nov. 21, 1926, p. 16.
- 26. Mussolini was shot and slightly wounded on April 6, 1926, as he emerged from a speech-making appearance in a public building in Rome. *New York Times*, April 7, 1926, p. 1.
- 27. *New York Times*, Jan. 14, 1929, p. 7.
- 28. *New York Times*, March 1, 1929, p. 10. Four members of the gang were reported to have died while awaiting the outcome of the trial.
- 29. *New York Times*, May 2, 1929, p. 2. On the significance of the revelations that the convicted had cooperated with the Mafia in America, see *New York Times*, May 5, 1929, sec. III, p. 3.
- 30. *New York Times*, July 5, 1930, p. 7; July 8, 1930, p. 4.
- 31. *New York Times*, June 23, 1931, p. 1; "Mafia is Further Weakened by Many New Convictions," *New York Times*, June 28, 1931, sec. VIII, p. 15. It was stated in the latter account that there had been 450 convictions since mid-1928.
- 32. One would never know from reading Talese's *Honor Thy Father* that the Mafia were subject to formal trial before traditional courts under Italian law and were represented by substantial entourages of defense lawyers. He dismisses the crackdown on the Mafia as a mere "campaign of terror" which consisted mainly of "torturing" suspects and of killing a great many of them "without a fair trial." In view of the heavy coverage of the entire campaign in the *New York Times*, Talese's employer when he wrote the above book, it appears that he effectively avoided consulting the record in the press contemporary with the events.

Mario Puzo, in his novel *The Godfather* (Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Books, 1969), another immensely popular volume built around the Mafia, preceded Talese in suggesting that the Mussolini drive starting in 1926 simply authorized the arbitrary arrest of anyone suspected of being a mafioso, while alleging that many "innocent families" were "brought ruin" as a result. Prefect Mori is honestly represented as "a high police official," but one would also never know from this book that at least half of the persons brought to trial between 1926 and 1934 were found innocent: they hardly were all thrown into jail or deported to penal work colonies without exception (pp. 277-278).
- 33. *New York Times*, Dec. 7, 1930, sec. III, p. 2. In *Honor Thy Father*, Talese impugns Mori, and conveys the impression he was an ex-policeman, and, by inference, nothing but a coarse goon hired by "fascist thugs," rather than a career policeman who had served under several regimes prior to that of Mussolini, who, after all, was the recognized chief of state. Talese's cavalier brush-off of Mori stands in strange comparison to the numerous contemporary tributes to the latter's competence and devotion to duty while in serious danger to his own life from Mafia killers. These accolades, such as that of McClure, made their way into the press of the world outside of Italy on a substantial scale, the most flattering perhaps appearing in the pages of the *New York Times*. Talese also delicately avoids mentioning the substantial number of Italian police who were killed or injured by Mafia gunmen during this virtual civil war in Sicily.

An earlier writer, Frederic Sondern, was somewhat more fair in his estimate. He identified Mori correctly and described him as "able" and "energetic," admitting he had a difficult job, yet Sondern also called the trials in Sicily "drumhead" affairs. But he concludes that Mafia activities "ceased almost entirely," and that the "extortion rackets, robberies, smuggling, feuds and murders dipped sharply." In addition to the Lipari Islands, Sondern stated that some of the convicted Mafia were sent to Ustica, a small volcanic island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, 40 miles north-northwest of Palermo, and administered by Palermo province. Sondern, "How the Mafia Came to America," in Nicholas Gage, ed., *Mafia, U.S.A.* (Chicago: Playboy Press, 1972), pp. 78-79.

34. *New York Times*, Nov. 30, 1931, p. 4.
35. Delayed commentary on the convictions appeared in the *New York Times*, May 3, 1932, p. 10.
36. *New York Times*, above.
37. *New York Times*, June 26, 1932, sec. II, p. 4. In the year ending in March 1932, New York City police reported 489 murders; there were seven murderers executed in the same time. *New York Times*, April 11, 1932, p. 7.
38. *New York Times*, June 23, 1934, p. 30; June 25, 1934, p. 14.
39. Mussolini's success in challenging the British in the Mediterranean and his overpowering of Ethiopia in 1935–1936, as well as flouting the League of Nations "sanction," infuriated a large sector of British opinion, and the reaction to him in most quarters was in the class with the incredulous stupefaction of the admiral of the fleet upon having soup poured down his back by a clumsy waiter. The systematic defamation of Italians was an outgrowth of the continuous detraction of Mussolini as an oaf and clown which grew in volume and intensity throughout the war. The universal character assassination of Italians probably reached a peak with the publication of Field Marshal Montgomery's memoirs in London in 1958, in which his imputation of cowardice on the part of Italian troops in North Africa during World War II so enraged nationalists that the leader of an Italian veterans' organization, Vincenzo Caputo, challenged him to a duel. Montgomery declined to take him up on it, and after a number of diplomatic and other protests from the Italian government and much mumbling from London, Montgomery "reappraised" his estimate of the Italian soldier and heaped belated approval upon him. *New York Times*, Nov. 7, 1958, p. 8; Nov. 12, 1958, p. 3. A recent book published in England seeks to reduce some of the misconceptions about Mussolini among the British, Roy MacGregor-Hastie's *The Day of the Lion* (London: MacDonald, 1963.)
40. *New York Times*, Nov. 20, 1937, p. 5.
41. Gosch and Hammer, *The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano*, pp. 260–262. Luciano went into detail as to his involvement in it from the start, along with Frank Costello and the Anastasia brothers, Albert, a major gunman in "Murder, Incorporated," and Anthony ("Tough Tony"), the latter a Mafia power controlling the International Longshoremen's Association. From Luciano's description the actual sabotage was engineered by the latter, with his brother Albert directing the overall strategy to maximize Navy fears of coming widespread destruction all along the New York waterfront. Luciano's explanation of what happened to the *Normandie* makes more sense than the opaque and evasive official excuses and explanations.
42. On the substantial fortune Joe Valachi amassed just through manipulation of gasoline ration stamps see his brief admissions in Peter Maas, *The Valachi Papers* (New York: Putnam, 1969). Others whom Valachi implicated as becoming wealthy on criminal misuse of ration stamps alone, during World War II, included Carlo and Paul Gambino, who were estimated to have made well over a million dollars via this route, and the New Jersey gangster Sam Accardi. It was customary to obtain the stamps by theft from Office of Price Administration vaults or by bribing OPA personnel. See also chapter 9 in the symposium *Mafia, U.S.A.*, "Carlo Gambino — Mafia Patriarch," by the editor, Nicholas Gage. In 1944 the national director of the Office of Price Administration, Chester Bowles, admitted that five percent of all gasoline sales was a black market operation, a figure which can be assumed to have been deliberately reduced to allay home front criticism and maximize cooperation with the "war effort." Since Valachi was a very minor participant in this aspect of organized crime's fortune-building via mass violation of the various economic restraints under the administration and surveillance of the OPA (among whose employees at one time were the famed economist Milton Friedman and former president Richard M. Nixon), it must be assumed that vastly larger sums were amassed by others. Just how much money was skimmed off during the war by the Mafia will never be known, since the beneficiaries of such operations rarely are known to betray themselves and provide the basic facts, but some estimates have been as high as \$30 billion. As Ralph Salerno and John Tompkins put it, "World War II came as a godsend to the Mafia." Salerno and Tompkins, "After Luciano," in Cage, ed., *Mafia, U.S.A.*, p. 100. For an expectable apologia alleging the efficient working of wartime price control, rationing and related apportionment of scarce goods see Marshall B. Clinard, *The Black Market* (New York: Rinehart, 1952).
43. Smith, *OSS: The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1972), p. 105.
44. Smith apparently knew nothing about organized crime, and identified the "Purple Gang" as from Philadelphia, though this sinister group was from Detroit. According to Gosch and Hammer, *Lucky Luciano* (pp. 99, 110), the leader of this lot was one Abe Bernstein, and they originally specialized in smuggling quality whiskey across from Canada during Prohibition, purchased mainly from distilleries there headed by Samuel Bronfman and Louis Rosenstiel, later the presidents of Seagram Corporation and Schenley Corporation, respectively. The illegal operations of Bronfman and Rosenstiel and their gang connections are briefly described by Gosch and Hammer, *Lucky Luciano*, pp. 48, 65, 69, 174.
45. Probably the first identification of Gurfein as a major in US Military Intelligence was made by Polakoff, a former US Attorney, in *The New York Times*, May 23, 1945, p. 7. For contradictory accounts of the entire complicated business involving the armed forces intelligence organizations, Luciano and various other underworld kingpins see H. Messick, *Lansky*, pp. 115–122, and Gosch and Hammer, *Lucky Luciano*, 262–272.

Another aspect of the Gurfein-Luciano affair is briefly examined in Anthony Cave Brown, ed., *The Secret War Report of the OSS* (New York: Berkley Medallion Books, 1976), pp. 191–192, and Smith, *OSS*, p. 84. On Gurfein and the "Pentagon Papers" incident described below, see the footnote to the same page of Smith, *OSS*, above.

Gurfein, elevated to a federal judgeship in June 1971, became famous for his first decision, in favor of *The New York Times* when the federal government sought to prevent that newspaper from printing the famed "Pentagon Papers," a decision which was later upheld by the US Supreme Court.
46. Gosch and Hammer, *Lucky Luciano*, pp. 267, 369–370. One can understand in retrospect why those connected with Governor Dewey could contribute to the legend of "Lucky" Luciano as a decisive factor in the 1943 Sicily invasion, that is, to provide an excuse for his commuted sentence, but why any officer in the armed forces, any political figure either on the home front or in the Italian occupation, or any other person in mass communication, journalism or independent writing, could contribute to the promotion of this incredible fabrication, remains an imponderable.
47. *New York Times*, April 24, 1937, p. 4. Luciano was so little

known in New York that the *Times* spelled his name "Luciana" after police started looking for him in connection with the murder of "Dutch Schultz" (born Arthur Flegenheimer) in Newark, N.J., October 23, 1935. The *Times* got it right the following year, however, when he became front page news as the Dewey prosecution escalated. It might be pointed out that the police were not too far off in the first place, since Luciano's original name was Salvatore Lucania.

48. For an extended exposition of the Luciano explanation of his situation as summarized above see Gosch and Hammer, *Lucky Luciano*, Chapters 19 and 20.
49. Smith, *OSS*, pp. 83–86. Among other criminal elements recruited by the OSS in the Mediterranean theater were the ferocious underworld of Corsica, principally engaged in the narcotics trade by tradition. But the skills of many Corsican thugs were polished by OSS agents, mainly to aid in the bringing of weapons and ammunition to the preponderantly Stalinist French underground. The Corsican drug suppliers were still in business 30 years later, the main target of their supply now being the heroin addicts in the USA. On this repelling sidelight of World War II see the book by the former OSS agent Edward Hymoff, *The OSS in World War II* (New York: Ballantine Books, 1974.)
50. Davis, *Who Defends Rome?*, p. 257.
51. Davis, *Who Defends Rome?*, pp. 257–258. Davis deprecates the entire Sicily operation, insisting that all it did was to return the Mafia to control there even stronger than they had been before their suppression. He thought that a landing on the Italian peninsula north of Rome, or General Dwight D. Eisenhower's plan, an invasion of Corsica and Sardinia, instead of Sicily, would have been somewhat superior tactics. Davis did not identify Russo as a member of the Mafia, but apparently meant that this was to be assumed since he declares that Russo replaced Vizzini as the chief of the Sicilian Mafia scene upon the latter's death, in Palermo, on May 13, 1954 (Vizzini's demise noted in *New York Times*, May 14, 1954, p. 12). Davis in an earlier book alleged that Vizzini helped to finance Mussolini's "March on Rome" in 1922 which preceded the taking over of Italy by the *Fascisti*. His views on the Mafia as an intelligence assistance to the invasion by the "Allies" in this book do not tally with his reconsiderations in the later one, however. See Melton S. Davis, *All Rome Trembled: The Strange Affair of Wilma Montesi* (New York: Putnam, 1957), pp. 23–24.
52. New York: Putnam, 1964. Lewis' book is one of the most quoted works dealing with the alleged influence of Mafia aid in the Sicilian invasion. A portion of this book was published as "The Mafia in Sicily," chapter 3 in Gage, ed., *Mafia, U.S.A.*
53. Gosch and Hammer, *Lucky Luciano*, chapter 23.
54. The same thing was done in Germany in 1945, under the impression that all inmates were (1) political prisoners, (2) Jews innocent of ever having done anything, or (3) prisoners of war, not realizing, or not being interested in knowing, that sections of these camps housed some of the most dangerous desperadoes in Europe. There was the same simple-minded shock over the sensational rise of murder and other violent crime in the countryside within a 20-mile radius of these camps shortly after.
55. See especially in this instance the books by Michele Pantaleoni, *The Mafia and Politics*, first published in Italy in 1962, and in an English translation in New York by Coward-McCann in 1966, and *From Caesar to the Mafia* by Luigi Barzini (New York: Library Press, 1971). These writers,

though anything but friendly to Mussolini, are understandably perturbed by the breathtaking ignorance and innocence of the "liberators." Others have made comical efforts to portray the Mafia as a righteous clan of freedom-lovers, veritable Angel Michaels destroying the many-headed serpent of Fascism. Their release from Mussolini's jails and penal camps is hailed in tones recalling the victories of Garibaldi, Mazzini and Cavour, and righteous lower lips tremble as the British and American authorities covered themselves with clown mantles in describing this lot of systematic murderers as terrorized martyrs. One may imagine the gales of raucous laughter sweeping through all levels of the "Brotherhood" upon the posting of this preposterous dictum.

Talese in *Honor Thy Father* (p. 60) innocently declares that the Mafia who became mayors of Sicilian communities were former "intelligence agents" of the Americans and "underground organizers" against the Fascist and Nazi forces, and were simply "rewarded with lawful authority." He also ascribes profound political beliefs to these Mafiosi mayors, who took these jobs not because it was essential to their reconstruction of the pre-1926 status quo but out of pure and zealous "anti-fascism" and "hatred of Mussolini." In these respects they should be bracketed with the Communists, therefore, since these were also their reasons for belonging in the armed opposition. Talese relates that Joe Bonanno and his Mafia friends gloated upon learning of Mussolini's murder by Communists in Milan. In many ways it was as grisly a horror as numerous sensational Mafia murders. In the killers of the Stalinist Italian Communist Party they probably recognized birds of a feather, having resembled a Mafia "hit" team in the way they took on this assignment.

Puzo in *The Godfather* (p. 328) repeated the story of the release of the Mafia from prison on the grounds that being imprisoned they must be "democrats." He calls this the Mafia's "good fortune" and the basic step which preceded their reconstruction and return to even more formidable power than that demonstrated down to 1926.

56. It might be argued that the Occupation authorities had few choices when it came to replacing the Fascists in domestic political posts and power. In Sicily the Mafia were by far the overwhelming candidates, once they had been released from jail. In other parts of Italy, later, the Communists were the logical inheritors. Though there had been a towering volume of talk and print about a "democratic socialist" element which presumably bulked high as an anti-Mussolini adversary, it did not show very strongly in the 1943–45 period of political chaos in Italy. Though America was the home of several very voluble leftist refugees who strove to demonstrate that there was a vast "difference between their plans for Italy and those of the Reds," there is little evidence that the Anglo-American occupation decision-makers wanted much to do with them. Such castigators of Mussolini and postwar planners as Salvemini, Sforza, and Borghese were not brought back to Italy in triumph and political power, nor were the spiritual associates of Benedetto Croce, another great liberal hero.
57. One of the most mischievous contributors to Sicily's political woes in the early years after its conquest was a Scottish pedagogue, George Robert Gayre. As an Occupation bureaucrat there he was one of the first to condemn Mussolini's campaign against the Mafia, though he also was one of the first to admit that within weeks they had returned to influence in Sicily equal in scope to the time prior to 1926. Liberal writers for a quarter of a century echoed his indignation at

- Mussolini's anti-Mafia procedures, as incorporated in his book *Italy in Transition* (London: Faber and Faber, 1946), a volume made up of quotations from his private diary. As a lieutenant-colonel in the British forces he had authored another contentious work, *Teuton and Slav on the Polish Frontier* (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1944), a study which pretended to be the long-awaited solution to the ancient and tangled ethnic claims in that region. On his return from Italy to Britain he devoted himself to writing on British heraldry and anthropology, and ultimately adopted the name "Robert Gayre of Gayre and Nigg."
58. *Business Week*, March 13, 1943, p. 48. The situation which prevailed after the Germans moved in, following the eclipse of Mussolini in the summer of 1943, is instructive. The late Bruno Leoni, a postwar free market economist of international repute, told this writer in California in the summer of 1957 that in the summer of 1943 he became an intelligence operative for the "Allies," but that he periodically sneaked into German-occupied Bari, on Italy's East coast, for the purpose of obtaining an economical dinner. German price controls were rigidly enforced there, while in the areas in "Allied" hands where he had to function, a sky-high inflation made such an achievement quite impossible. Only purist zealots who have never been hungry and who do not know that their precious "laws" are almost entirely suspended in wartime fail to understand the substance of the above action.
 59. The equivalent in areas of France and Belgium occupied by US forces a year later was the comprehensive theft of Army supplies by American deserters for the supply of the black market in these regions. Steven Linakis incorporated material concerning such affairs in his novel *In the Spring the War Ended* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1965).
 60. *New York Times*, Sept. 10, 1943, p. 4.
 61. Editorial, *New York Times*, Sept. 11, 1943, p. 12.
 62. *New York Times*, Nov. 19, 1944, sec. VI, p. 50.
 63. *New York Times*, Oct. 31, 1944, p. 8.
 64. *New York Times*, Jan. 5, 1945, p. 4.
 65. For example, *New York Times*, Feb. 1, 1945, p. 8.
 66. *New York Times*, Nov. 25, 1944, p. 5.
 67. Frank J. Priol, "Vito Genovese — Power to Spare," in Gage, ed., *Mafia, U.S.A.*, pp. 147–148.
 68. This was Genovese's second trip to Italy in the 1930s. The first had occurred in 1933, a honeymoon vacation to Naples with his wife, Anna. Valachi is the source for an allegation that Genovese on this first voyage took three quarters of a million dollars with him to bribe functionaries of the Mussolini regime. Though there are several who insist that Dewey was about to concentrate on the prosecution of Genovese after Luciano's jailing, there is no mention of Genovese in the *New York Times* for either 1936 or 1937, at which time press coverage of the Dewey crime hunt was voluminous.
 69. Early in 1944 Army Criminal Investigation (CID) operatives began picking up black marketeers in Italy who named Genovese as the mastermind of their operations. Genovese came under the personal scrutiny of Sergeant Orange C. Dickey of the Army CID, who gradually put together the material which revealed the true scope of his multimillion dollar ring based on the theft of products from the base at which he worked as an advisor and interpreter. It is quite likely that the Army would have dropped the charges against Genovese had not Sgt. Dickey learned that the Boccia case had been reopened as a result of new testimony, and that the Brooklyn authorities were again looking for Genovese. See Gosch and Hammer, *Lucky Luciano*, pp. 273–274, and F. Priol, "Vito Genovese," in N. Gage, ed., *Mafia, U.S.A.*, pp. 147–148.
 70. See the embarrassing testimonials to Genovese's sterling qualities by his superiors, Captain Charles L. Dunn, Major E. N. Holmgren, and Major Stephen Young, reproduced in Gosch and Hammer, *Lucky Luciano*, p. 273.
 71. *New York Times*, June 3, 1945, p. 26; For more about the Boccia slaying, see Gosch and Hammer, *Lucky Luciano*, pp. 177–178, 274; James Mills, "The Hit," in Gage, ed., *Mafia, U.S.A.*, pp. 25–55, and Priol, "Vito Genovese," same work, pp. 147–148.
 72. Genovese's trial was delayed in about the same way as his extradition. *New York Times*, Oct. 19, 1945, p. 19. This story retold his exploits as an interpreter for American Military Government and "boss of a gang of Italian black market operators."
 73. See *New York Times*, May 7, 1946, p. 11; June 8, 1946, p. 38; June 11, 1946, p. 46; July 16, 1946, p. 15; Sept. 17, 1946, p. 2. See also the works cited in note 71.
 74. One of the most wearily-repeated yarns among Mafia chroniclers is the allegation concerning Genovese following his return to Italy in 1937 to evade prosecution for various major crimes committed in the USA. How he obtained a passport so easily and so quickly under these pending circumstances is unexplained by anyone, and is not mentioned in a single source consulted in the preparation of this study. The federal government did try to deport him in 1952, however, for concealing his criminal record when he applied for citizenship in 1936. (*New York Times*, Nov. 22, 1952, p. 12.)
- The assertions of Luciano and Valachi and the second hand testimony of a wronged wife appear to be the main evidence that he became a person of substance in Mussolini Italy and an intimate with persons high in the regime. (On Anna Genovese's suit, first for separate maintenance, then divorce, her testimony before a New Jersey grand jury, Vito Genovese's counter-divorce suit and the dismissal of both by the court, see *New York Times*, Dec. 10, 1952, p. 55; March 3, 1953, p. 19; March 20, 1953, p. 20; August 20, 1953, p. 29.) No one alleges that he created a criminal empire there in the six years prior to the overthrow of Mussolini and the entry upon the scene of the Anglo-American "liberators" in 1943.
- What is evident however is that within a few months of the latter event Genovese organized an impressive ring of professional criminality in Italy in some areas occupied by Mussolini's conquerors, at the same time penetrating the latter to the point of becoming a part of the Military Government. This is a disconcerting fact, and all accounts of the Mafia cover this over quickly and heavily, concentrating on a narrative of his pursuit by Army CID. But nothing is said about how a man as notorious as Genovese was able to achieve this status and at the same time conceal his incredible crime operation, which he managed simultaneously in the same area where he performed his chores for Military Government. Though his alleged eminence in the Mussolini social court is subject to serious question (nothing is said of it in contemporary accounts), his taking on of a cover job in American Military Government to mask a lucrative criminal operation in the American-occupied sector of Italy is well documented.
- The reason for the glacial slowness with which extradition proceedings back to the USA were transacted is another episode in the Genovese saga which is almost entirely lacking from the conventional accounts. The attempt to build up Genovese as someone of influence

among the *Fascisti* has a hollow sound. But if it were true, then allowing him to obtain a confidential post in the Military Government so quickly would indicate a level of serious incompetence in "Allied" counterintelligence.

75. Gosch and Hammer, *Lucky Luciano*, p. 275.
76. *New York Times*, May 23, 1945, p. 7.
77. *New York Times*, Jan. 4, 1946, p. 38.
78. *New York Times*, Feb. 9, 1946, p. 15; Feb. 10, 1946, p. 12; Feb. 11, 1946, p. 31; Feb. 21, 1946, p. 24.
79. *New York Times*, March 1, 1946, p. 11. Luciano's own colorful story of the trip back to Italy and his reception is in chapter 24 of Gosch and Hammer, *Lucky Luciano*.
80. On Lt. Col. Gurfein's later comments on Luciano's involvement in contacting Mafia leaders for help in counter-espionage during the war, see *New York Times*, Feb. 23, 1947, pp. 1, 9; On Haffenden's later comment on Luciano's assistance, see *New York Times*, Feb. 27, 1947, p. 46.
81. By this time Haffenden was himself in a big scandal (actually two separate ones) related to deals with outlawed stevedoring companies on the New York docks, and New York's Mayor O'Dwyer had already removed him from his post as commander of the City Marine and Aviation Department. Haffenden was dismissed by O'Dwyer on May 24, 1946. See *New York Times*, May 25, 1946 p. 30, and May 26, 1946, p. 30. This rancorous incident was still being churned over by all concerned in 1949.
82. Sen. Kefauver's comment on Gov. Dewey's handling of the Luciano case in *New York Times*, May 15, 1951, p. 27. See also one of the contemporary books on the Mafia, Edward Reid's *Mafia* (New York: Random House, 1952).
83. *New York Times*, Jan. 31, 1946, p. 2; Feb. 5, 1946, p. 7.
84. See especially *New York Times*, Oct. 27, 1946, p. 23; Oct. 31, 1946, p. 2.
85. On the drive against Salvatore Giuliani, see *New York Times*, June 13, 1950, p. 12; Sept. 21, 1946, p. 4; June 24, 1947, p. 14; Sept. 22, 1947, p. 3; See also *New York Times*, June 25, 1947, p. 16; June 26, 1947, p. 4; June 28, 1947, p. 4; Nov. 22, 1947, p. 2; Sept. 24, 1948, p. 8; May 16, 1949, p. 11.
 On the killing of Giuliani in July 1950, see *New York Times*, July 6, 1950, p. 1; On the repercussions of the killing, and the buildup of the scandal see *New York Times*, March 19, 1954, p. 2, and Melton S. Davis, *All Rome Trembled: The Strange Affair of Wilma Montesi* (New York: Putnam, 1957), pp. 137-139.
 On the trial of 63 members of Giuliani's gang, see *New York Times*, May 14, 1954, p. 5.
 The Wilma Montesi scandal was brewing simultaneously with the closing stages of the Giuliani business, and in some respects overlapped. The closing chapters of Davis, *All Rome Trembled*, contain the most extended examination of the ramifications of the Montesi matter. His study unfortunately lacks an index, and one must wade through much extraneous material in getting at the core of the issue involved.
86. On the persistence of the Mafia in Sicily in recent times, see Danilo Dolci, *The Man Who Plays Alone* (New York: Pantheon Books, 1969), and Gaia Servadio, *Mafioso: A History of the Mafia from Its Origins to the Present Day* (New York: Stein and Day, 1976).

Could You Survive a Nuclear Attack?

Why I Survived The A-Bomb

By Akira Kohchi (Albert Kawachi)

Until now, the *real* story of the first nuclear holocaust had not been told. Previous books on the atomic bombings of Hiroshima approached it only obliquely: technical works hailed it as a marvel of nuclear science, and books written from the military perspective honored the men who gave and carried out a difficult order. Even the eyewitness accounts, numbering some two thousand—and almost all yet to be translated from the Japanese—are overwhelmingly stories of *personal* misery. The total picture—the background, scope, and consequences of the catastrophe—has, until now, never been presented.

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What was it really like to survive the massive devastation, then deal with the suffering and humiliation wrought by this American doomsday weapon? Who was behind the use of the bomb in the first place? And what did it really accomplish? We need real answers to these hard questions before we speak glibly of defense and disarmament, and before we argue over trade imbalances and deficits, for what happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki could be our tomorrow.

Chapters include: At the Beginning • The Pacific • The Home Battleground • Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 • The Days After • The Surrender of Japan and Her Recovery • My America and "Pearl Harbor" • Hiroshima and Me • At the End

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Holocaust survivor
and author
Albert Kawachi

'Extermination' Camp Propaganda Myths

Bergen-Belsen Camp: The Suppressed Story

MARK WEBER

Fifty years ago, on April 15, 1945, British troops liberated the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. The anniversary was widely remembered in official ceremonies and in newspaper articles that, as the following essay shows, distort the camp's true history.

Largely because of the circumstances of its liberation, the relatively unimportant German concentration camp of Bergen-Belsen has become — along with Dachau and Buchenwald — an international symbol of German barbarism.

The British troops who liberated the Belsen camp three weeks before the end of the war were shocked and disgusted by the many unburied corpses and dying inmates they found there. Horrific photos and films of the camp's emaciated corpses and mortally sick inmates were quickly circulated around the globe. Within weeks the British military occupation newspaper proclaimed: "The story of that greatest of all exhibitions of 'man's inhumanity to man' which was Belsen Concentration Camp is known throughout the world."¹

Ghastly images recorded by Allied photographers at Belsen in mid-April 1945 and widely reproduced ever since have greatly contributed to the camp's reputation as a notorious extermination center. In fact, the dead of Bergen-Belsen were, above all, unfortunate victims of war and its turmoil, not deliberate policy. It can even be argued that they were as much victims of Allied as of German measures.

The Bergen-Belsen camp was located near Hannover in northwestern Germany on the site of a former army camp for wounded prisoners of war. In 1943 it was established as an internment camp (*Aufenthaltslager*) for European Jews who were to be exchanged for German citizens held by the Allies.

More than 9,000 Jews with citizenship papers or passports from Latin American countries, entry visas for Palestine, or other documents making them eligible for emigration, arrived in late 1943 and 1944 from Poland, France, Holland and other parts of Europe. During the final months of the war,

several groups of these "exchange Jews" were transported from Axis-occupied Europe. German authorities transferred several hundred to neutral Switzerland, and at least one group of 222 Jewish detainees was transferred from Belsen (by way of neutral Turkey) to British-controlled Palestine.²

Until late 1944 conditions were generally better than in other concentration camps. Marika Frank Abrams, a Jewish woman from Hungary, was transferred from Auschwitz in 1944. Years later she recalled her arrival at Belsen: "... We were each given two blankets and a dish. There was running water and latrines. We were given food that was edible and didn't have to stand for hours to be counted. The conditions were so superior to Auschwitz we felt we were practically in a sanitarium."³

Inmates normally received three meals a day. Coffee and bread were served in the morning and evening, with cheese and sausage as available. The main mid-day meal consisted of one liter of vegetable stew. Families lived together. Otherwise, men and women were housed in separate barracks.⁴

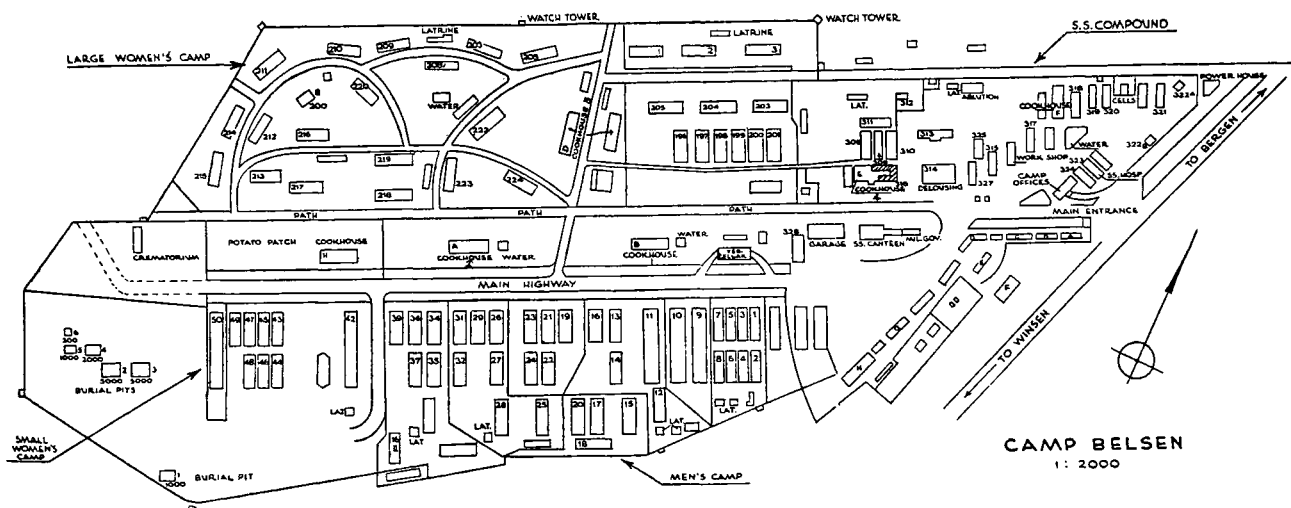
Children were also held there. There were some 500 Jewish children in Belsen's "No. 1 Women's Camp" section when British forces arrived.⁵

During the final months of the war, tens of thousands of Jews were evacuated to Belsen from Auschwitz and other eastern camps threatened by the advancing Soviets. Belsen became severely overcrowded as the number of inmates increased from 15,000 in December 1944 to 42,000 at the beginning of March 1945, and more than 50,000 a month later.⁶

Many of these Jewish prisoners had chosen to be evacuated westwards with their German captors rather than remain in eastern camps to await liberation by Soviet forces.⁷

So catastrophic had conditions become during the final months of the war that about a third of the prisoners evacuated to Belsen in February and March 1945 perished during the journey and were dead on arrival.⁸

As order broke down across Europe during those chaotic final months, regular deliveries of food and medicine to the camp stopped. Foraging trucks were



Plan of the Bergen-Belsen camp

sent to scrounge up whatever supplies of bread, potatoes and turnips were available in nearby towns.⁹

Epidemic

Disease was kept under control by routinely disinfecting all new arrivals. But in early February 1945 a large transport of Hungarian Jews was admitted while the disinfection facility was out of order. As a result, typhus broke out and quickly spread beyond control.¹⁰

Commandant Josef Kramer quarantined the camp in an effort to save lives, but SS camp administration headquarters in Berlin insisted that Belsen be kept open to receive still more Jewish evacuees arriving from the East. The death rate soon rose to 400 a day.¹¹

The worst killer was typhus, but typhoid fever and dysentery also claimed many lives. Aggravating the situation was a policy during the final months of transferring already sick inmates from other camps to Belsen, which was then officially designated a sick or convalescence camp (*Krankenlager*). The sick women of Auschwitz, for example, were transferred to Belsen in three groups in November–December 1944.¹²

When SS chief Heinrich Himmler learned of the typhus outbreak at Bergen-Belsen, he immediately issued an order to all appropriate officials requiring that “all medical means necessary to combat the epidemic should be employed ... There can be no question of skimping either with doctors or medical supplies.” However, the general breakdown of order that prevailed on Germany by this time made it impossible to implement the command.¹³

‘Belsen Worst’

Violette Fintz, a Jewish woman who had been deported from the island of Rhodes to Auschwitz in mid-1944, and then to Dachau and, finally, in early 1945, to Belsen, later compared conditions in the different camps:¹⁴

Belsen was in the beginning bearable and we had bunks to sleep on, and a small ration of soup and bread. But as the camp got fuller, our group and many others were given a barracks to hold about seven hundred lying on the floor without blankets and without food or anything. It was a pitiful scene as the camp was attacked by lice and most of the people had typhus and cholera ... Many people talk about Auschwitz — it was a horrible camp. But Belsen, no words can describe it ... From my experience and suffering, Belsen was the worst.

Belsen’s most famous inmate was doubtless Anne Frank, who had been evacuated from Auschwitz in late October 1944. She succumbed to typhus in March 1945, three or four weeks before liberation.

Kramer Reports a ‘Catastrophe’

In a March 1, 1945, letter to *Gruppenführer* (General) Richard Glücks, head of the SS camp administration agency, Commandant Kramer reported in detail on the catastrophic situation in the Bergen-Belsen, and pleaded for help:¹⁵

If I had sufficient sleeping accommodation at my disposal, then the accommodation of the detainees who have already arrived and of those still to come would appear more possible. In addition to this question a spotted fever and typhus epidemic has now begun, which

increases in extent every day. The daily mortality rate, which was still in the region of 60–70 at the beginning of February, has in the meantime attained a daily average of 250–300 and will increase still further in view of the conditions which at present prevail.

Supply. When I took over the camp, winter supplies for 1500 internees had been indented for; some had been received, but the greater part had not been delivered. This failure was due not only to difficulties of transport, but also to the fact that practically nothing is available in this area and all must be brought from outside the area ...

For the last four days there has been no delivery [of food] from Hannover owing to interrupted communications, and I shall be compelled, if this state of affairs prevails till the end of the week, to fetch bread also by means of truck from Hannover. The trucks allotted to the local unit are in no way adequate for this work, and I am compelled to ask for at least three to four trucks and five to six trailers. When I once have here a means of towing then I can send out the trailers into the surrounding area ... The supply question must, without fail, be cleared up in the next few days. I ask you, *Gruppenführer*, for an allocation of transport ...

State of Health. The incidence of disease is very high here in proportion to the number of detainees. When you interviewed me on Dec. 1, 1944, at Oranienburg, you told me that Bergen-Belsen was to serve as a sick camp for all concentration camps in north Germany. The number of sick has greatly increased, particularly on account of the transports of detainees that have arrived from the East in recent times — these transports have sometimes spent eight or fourteen days in open trucks ...

The fight against spotted fever is made extremely difficult by the lack of means of disinfection. Due to constant use, the hot-air delousing machine is now in bad working order and sometimes fails for several days ...

A catastrophe is taking place for which no one wishes to assume responsibility ... *Gruppenführer*, I can assure you that from this end everything will be done to overcome the present crisis ...

I am now asking you for your assistance as it lies in your power. In addition to the above-mentioned points I need here, before everything, accommodation facilities, beds, blankets, eating utensils — all for about 20,000 internees ... I implore your help in overcoming this situation.



Mass grave at Belsen camp, shortly after its liberation by British troops. Photographs such as this are widely reproduced as proof of a German policy of extermination. Contrary to Allied propaganda claims of the time, and Holocaust allegations in recent decades, though, these unfortunate prisoners were victims of typhus and starvation that were indirect consequences of the war — not of any deliberate policy. At least 14,000 Jews died in the camp following the British takeover.

Under such terrible conditions, Kramer did everything in his power to reduce suffering and prevent death among the inmates, even appealing to the hard-pressed German army. “I don’t know what else to do,” he told high-ranking army officers. “I have reached the limit. Masses of people are dying. The drinking water supply has broken down. A trainload of food was destroyed by low-flying [Allied] war planes. Something must be done immediately.”¹⁶

Working together with both Commandant Kramer and chief inmate representative Kuestermeier, Colonel Hanns Schmidt responded by arranging for the local volunteer fire department to provide water. He also saw to it that food supplies were brought to the camp from abandoned rail cars. Schmidt later recalled that Kramer “did not at all impress one as a criminal type. He acted like an upright and rather honorable man. Neither did he strike me as someone with a guilty conscience. He worked with great dedication to improve conditions in the camp. For example, he rounded up horse drawn vehicles to bring food to the camp from rail cars that had been shot up.”¹⁷

“I was swamped,” Kramer later explained to incredulous British military interrogators:¹⁸

The camp was not really inefficient before you [British and American forces] crossed the

Rhine. There was running water, regular meals of a kind — I had to accept what food I was given for the camp and distribute it the best way I could. But then they suddenly began to send me trainloads of new prisoners from all over Germany. It was impossible to cope with them. I appealed for more staff, more food. I was told that this was impossible. I had to carry on with what I had.

Then as a last straw the Allies bombed the electric plant that pumped our water. Loads of food were unable to reach the camp because of the Allied fighters. Then things really got out of hand. During the last six weeks I have been helpless. I did not even have sufficient staff to bury the dead, let alone segregate the sick ... I tried to get medicines and food for the prisoners and I failed. I was swamped. I may have been hated, but I was doing my duty.

Kramer's clear conscience is also suggested by the fact that he made no effort to save his life by fleeing, but instead calmly awaited the approaching British forces, naively confident of decent treatment. "When Belsen Camp was eventually taken over by the Allies," he later stated, "I was quite satisfied that I had done all I possibly could under the circumstances to remedy the conditions in the camp."¹⁹

Negotiated Transfer

As British forces approached Bergen-Belsen, German authorities sought to turn over the camp to the British so that it would not become a combat zone. After some negotiation, it was peacefully transferred, with an agreement that "both British and German troops will make every effort to avoid battle in the area."²⁰

A revealing account of the circumstances under which the British took control appeared in a 1945 issue of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*:²¹

By negotiations between British and German officers, British troops took over from the SS and the Wehrmacht the task of guarding the vast concentration camp at Belsen, a few miles northwest of Celle, which contains 60,000 prisoners, many of them political. This has been done because typhus is rampant in the camp and it is vital that no prisoners be released until the infection is checked. The advancing British agreed to refrain from bombing or shelling the area of the camp, and the Germans agreed to leave behind an armed guard which would be allowed to return to their own lines a week after the British arrival.

The story of the negotiations is curious. Two

German officers presented themselves before the British outposts and explained that there were 9,000 sick in the camp and that all sanitation had failed. They proposed that the British should occupy the camp at once, as the responsibility was international in the interests of health. In return for the delay caused by the truce the Germans offered to surrender intact the bridges over the river Aller. After brief consideration the British senior officer rejected the German proposals, saying it was necessary that the British should occupy an area of ten kilometers round the camp in order to be sure of keeping their troops and lines of communication away from the disease. The British eventually took over the camp.

Brutal Mistreatment

On April 15, 1945, Belsen's commanders turned over the camp to British troops, who lost no time mistreating the SS camp personnel. The Germans were beaten with rifle butts, kicked, and stabbed with bayonets. Most were shot or worked to death.²²

British journalist Alan Moorehead described the treatment of some of the camp personnel shortly after the takeover:²³

As we approached the cells of the SS guards, the [British] sergeant's language became ferocious. "We had had an interrogation this morning," the captain said. 'I'm afraid they are not a pretty sight.' ... The sergeant unbolted the first door and ... strode into the cell, jabbing a metal spike in front of him. "Get up," he shouted. "Get up. Get up, you dirty bastards." There were half a dozen men lying or half lying on the floor. One or two were able to pull themselves erect at once. The man nearest me, his shirt and face spattered with blood, made two attempts before he got on to his knees and then gradually on to his feet. He stood with his arms stretched out in front of him, trembling violently.

"Come on. Get up," the sergeant shouted [in the next cell]. The man was lying in his blood on the floor, a massive figure with a heavy head and bedraggled beard ... "Why don't you kill me?" he whispered. "Why don't you kill me? I can't stand it any more." The same phrases dribbled out of his lips over and over again. "He's been saying that all morning, the dirty bastard," the sergeant said.

Commandant Kramer, who was vilified in the British and American press as "The Beast of Belsen" and "The Monster of Belsen," was put on trial and then executed, along with chief physician Dr. Fritz Klein and other camp officials. At his trial, Kramer's

defense attorney, Major T.C.M. Winwood, predicted: "When the curtain finally rings down on this stage Josef Kramer will, in my submission, stand forth not as 'The Beast of Belsen' but as 'The Scapegoat of Belsen'."²⁴

In an "act of revenge," the British liberators expelled the residents of the nearby town of Bergen, and then permitted camp inmates to loot the houses and buildings. Much of the town was also set on fire.²⁵



Josef Kramer in British captivity. After a military trial, the former Bergen-Belsen Commandant was put to death.

Postwar Deaths

There were some 55,000 to 60,000 prisoners in Bergen-Belsen when the British took control of the camp. The new administrators proved no more capable of mastering the chaos than the Germans had been, and some 14,000 Jewish inmates died at Belsen in the months following the British takeover.²⁶

Although still occasionally referred to as an "extermination camp" or "mass murder" center, the truth about Bergen-Belsen has been quietly acknowledged by scholars.²⁷ In his 1978 survey of German history, University of Erlangen professor Helmut Diwald wrote of²⁸

... The notorious Bergen-Belsen concentration camp where 50,000 inmates were supposedly murdered. Actually, about 7,000 inmates died during the period when the camp existed, from 1943 to 1945. Most of them died in the final months of the war as a result of disease and malnutrition — consequences of the bombings that had completely disrupted normal deliveries of medical supplies and food. The British commander who took control of the camp after the capitulation testified that crimes on a large scale had not taken place at Bergen-Belsen.

Martin Broszat, Director of the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich, wrote in 1976:²⁹

... In Bergen-Belsen, for example, thousands of corpses of Jewish prisoners were found by British soldiers on the day of liberation, which gave the impression that this was one of the notorious extermination camps. Actually, many Jews in Bergen-Belsen as well as in the satellite

camps of Dachau died in the last weeks before the end of the war as a result of the quickly improvised retransfers and evacuations of Jewish workers from the still existing ghettos, work camps and concentration camps in the East (Auschwitz) ...

Dr. Russell Barton, an English physician who spent a month in Bergen-Belsen after the war with the British Army, has also explained the reasons for the catastrophic conditions found there:³⁰

Most people attributed the conditions of the inmates to deliberate intention on the part of the Germans in general and the camp administrators in particular. Inmates were eager to cite examples of brutality and neglect, and visiting journalists from different countries interpreted the situation according to the needs of propaganda at home.

For example, one newspaper emphasized the wickedness of the "German masters" by remarking that some of the 10,000 unburied dead were naked. In fact, when the dead were taken from a hut and left in the open for burial, other prisoners would take their clothing from them ...

German medical officers told me that it had been increasingly difficult to transport food to the camp for some months. Anything that moved on the autobahns was likely to be bombed ...

I was surprised to find records, going back for two or three years, of large quantities of food cooked daily for distribution. I became convinced, contrary to popular opinion, that there had never been a policy of deliberate starvation. This was confirmed by the large numbers of well-fed inmates. Why then were so many people suffering from malnutrition?... The major reasons for the state of Belsen were disease, gross overcrowding by central authority, lack of law and order within the huts, and inadequate supplies of food, water and drugs. In trying to assess the causes of the conditions found in Belsen one must be alerted to the tremendous visual display, ripe for purposes of propaganda, that masses of starved corpses presented.

Gas Chamber Myths

Some former inmates and a few historians have claimed that Jews were put to death in gas chambers at Bergen-Belsen. For example, an "authoritative" work published shortly after the end of the war, *A History of World War II*, informed readers: "In Belsen, [Commandant] Kramer kept an orchestra to play him Viennese music while he watched



A protest meeting in the Bergen-Belsen camp, September 1947. For five years following the end of the war, British authorities maintained the camp as a "Displaced Persons" center. During this period it flourished as a major black market center. At this pro-Zionist gathering of 4,000 Jews, camp leader Joseph Rosensaft speaks against British policy in Palestine.

children torn from their mothers to be burned alive. Gas chambers disposed of thousands of persons daily."³¹

In *Jews, God and History*, Jewish historian Max Dimont wrote of gassings at Bergen-Belsen.³² A semi-official work published in Poland in 1981 claimed that women and babies were "put to death in gas chambers" at Belsen.³³

In 1945 the Associated Press news agency reported:³⁴

In Lueneburg, Germany, a Jewish physician, testifying at the trial of 45 men and women for war crimes at the Belsen and Oswiecim [Auschwitz] concentration camps, said that 80,000 Jews, representing the entire ghetto of Lodz, Poland, had been gassed or burned to death in one night at the Belsen camp.

Five decades after the camp's liberation, British army Captain Robert Daniell recalled seeing "the gas chambers" there.³⁵

Years after the war, Robert Spitz, a Hungarian Jew, remembered taking a shower at Belsen in February 1945: "... It was delightful. What I didn't know then was that there were other showers in the same building where gas came out instead of water."³⁶

Another former inmate, Moshe Peer, recalled a miraculous escape from death as an eleven-year-old in the camp. In a 1993 interview with a Canadian newspaper, the French-born Peer claimed that he

"was sent to the [Belsen] camp gas chamber at least six times." The newspaper account went on to relate: "Each time he survived, watching with horror as many of the women and children gassed with him collapsed and died. To this day, Peer doesn't know how he was able to survive." In an effort to explain the miracle, Peer mused: "Maybe children resist better, I don't know." (Although Peer claimed that "Bergen-Belsen was worse than Auschwitz," he acknowledged that he and his younger brother and sister, who were deported to the camp in 1944, all somehow survived internment there.)³⁷

Such gas chamber tales are entirely fanciful. As early as 1960, historian Martin Broszat had publicly repudiated the Belsen gassing story. These days no reputable scholar supports it.³⁸

Exaggerated Death Estimates

Estimates of the number of people who died in Bergen-Belsen have ranged widely over the years. Many have been irresponsible exaggerations. Typical is a 1985 *York Daily News* report, which told readers that "probably 100,000 died at Bergen-Belsen."³⁹ An official German government publication issued in 1990 declared that "more than 50,000 people had been murdered" in the Belsen camp under German control, and "an additional 13,000 died in the first weeks after liberation."⁴⁰

Closer to the truth is the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, which maintains that 37,000 perished in the camp before the British takeover, and another 14,000 afterwards.⁴¹

Whatever the actual number of dead, Belsen's victims were not "murdered," and the camp was not an "extermination" center.

Black Market Center

From 1945 until 1950, when it was finally shut down, the British maintained Belsen as a camp for displaced European Jews. During this period it achieved new notoriety as a major European black market center. The "uncrowned king" of Belsen's 10,000 Jews was Yossel (Josef) Rosensaft, who amassed tremendous profits from the illegal trading. Rosensaft had been interned in various camps, including Auschwitz, before arriving in Belsen in early April 1945.⁴²

British Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Morgan, chief of "displaced persons" operations in post-war Germany for the United Nations relief organization UNRRA recalled in his memoir that⁴³

under Zionist auspices there had been organized at Belsen a vast illegitimate trading organization with worldwide ramifications and dealing in a wide range of goods, principally precious metals and stones. A money market dealt with a wide range of currencies. Goods

were being imported in cryptically marked containers consigned in UNRRA shipments to Jewish voluntary agencies ...

Legacy

A kind of memorial center now draws many tourists annually to the camp site. Not surprisingly, Bergen's 13,000 residents are not very pleased with their town's infamous reputation. Citizens report being called "murderers" during visits to foreign countries.⁴⁴

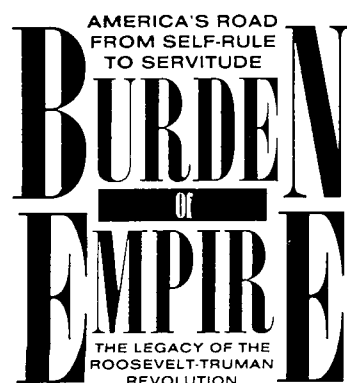
In striking contrast to the widely-accepted image of Belsen, which is essentially a product of hateful wartime propaganda, is the suppressed, albeit grim, historical reality. In truth, the Bergen-Belsen story may be regarded as the Holocaust story in miniature.

Notes

1. Walter Laqueur, *The Terrible Secret: Suppression of the Truth about Hitler's 'Final Solution'* (Boston: Little Brown, 1980), p. 1.
2. Testimony of Commandant Kramer in: Raymond Phillips, ed., *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others (The Belsen Trial)* (London: William Hodge, 1949), p. 160; "Bergen-Belsen," *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (New York and Jerusalem: Macmillan and Keter, 1971), Vol. 4, p. 610. According to this source, one group of 136 of these "exchange Jews" was deported from Belsen during the war to neutral Switzerland, and another group of 222 was transferred to Palestine.; According to an Israeli newspaper report, a group of 222 "exchange" Jews reportedly left Bergen-Belsen on June 29, 1944, and, by way of Istanbul, arrived in Palestine on July 10. (*Israel Nachrichten*, quoted in: *D. National-Zeitung*, Munich, Sept. 23, 1994, p. 5)
3. Sylvia Rothchild, ed., *Voices from the Holocaust* (New York: NAL, 1981), p. 190.
4. Josef Kramer statement (1945) in: R. Phillips, *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others*, pp. 731-737. This is also in: Arthur Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* (Newport Beach: Institute for Historical Review, 1993), pp. 272-274.
5. R. Phillips, *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others*, pp. 19, 32, 33; Roman Hrabar, with Zofia Tokarz and J. E. Wilczur, *The Fate of Polish Children During the Last War* (Warsaw: Interpress, 1981), p. 76.
6. *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, Vol. 4, p. 610; *Gedenkbuch: Opfer der Verfolgung der Juden unter der nationalsozialistischen Gewaltherrschaft* (Koblenz: Bundesarchiv, 1986; 2 vols.), pp. 1761-1762.
7. Testimony of Dr. Russell Barton, Feb. 7, 1985, in the first "Holocaust" trial of Ernst Zündel. Official trial transcript, pp. 2916-2917; See also Barton's testimony during the second, 1988 Zündel trial in: Barbara Kulaszka, ed., *Did Six Million Really Die?* (Toronto: Samisdat, 1992), p. 175, and, Robert Lenski, *The Holocaust on Trial: The Case of Ernst Zündel* (Decatur, Ala.: Reporter Press, 1990), p. 159.
8. Testimony of Commandant Kramer in: R. Phillips, *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others*, p. 162.
9. Josef Kramer statement (1945) in: R. Phillips, ed., *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others*, pp. 731-737. Also in: A. Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, p. 274.
10. Derrick Sington, *Belsen Uncovered* (London: 1946), pp. 117-118. Quoted in: A. Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, pp. 34-35; Gerald Reitlinger, *The Final Solution* (London: Sphere Books, pb., 1971), p. 504 (note).
11. R. Phillips, ed., *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others*, pp. 152-153, 166-167, 734, 736; Tom Bower, *Blind Eye to Murder* (London: Granada, 1983), p. 224; Dr. Ernst von Briesen, "Was passierte in Bergen-Belsen wirklich?," *D. National-Zeitung* (Munich), Jan. 13, 1984, pp. 4, 5, 8.
12. G. Reitlinger, *The Final Solution*, p. 497 (and 638, n. 23).
13. Andre Biss, *A Million Jews to Save* (New York: A.S. Barnes, 1975), pp. 242, 249-250; Felix Kersten, *The Kersten Memoirs, 1940-1945* (New York: Macmillan, 1957), p. 276.
14. Martin Gilbert, *The Holocaust* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1986), pp. 722, 785-786.
15. R. Phillips, ed., *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others*, pp. 163-166.
16. Signed report by retired Colonel (*Oberst a.D.*) Hanns Schmidt to Kurt Mehner and Lt. Colonel Bechtold, Braunschweig, March 3, 1981. Photocopy in author's possession.
17. Signed report by Hanns Schmidt to Kurt Mehner and Lt. Colonel Bechtold, March 3, 1981. Photocopy in author's possession.
18. Essay by Alan Moorehead, "Belsen," in: Cyril Connolly, ed., *The Golden Horizon* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1953), pp. 109-110.
19. Josef Kramer statement (1945) in: R. Phillips, ed., *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others*, p. 737. Also quoted in: A. Butz, *Hoax*, p. 275; Essay by Alan Moorehead, "Belsen," in: Cyril Connolly, ed., *The Golden Horizon*, pp. 109-110; Dr. Russell Barton, "Belsen," *History of the Second World War* (Editor: Barrie Pitt, Copyright BPC publications, 1966), Part 109, 1975, p. 3025.
20. R. Phillips, ed., *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others*, pp. 396-397.
21. "Typhus Causes a Truce," *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), May 19, 1945, p. 220.
22. Leonard O. Mosley, *Report from Germany* (1945). Quoted in: Montgomery Belgion, *Victor's Justice* (Regnery, 1949), p. 80 (and p. 81); *Time* magazine, April 29, 1985, p. 21; See also essay by A. Moorehead, "Belsen," in: Cyril Connolly, ed., *The Golden Horizon* (London: 1953), pp. 105-106.
23. Essay by A. Moorehead, "Belsen," in: Cyril Connolly, ed., *The Golden Horizon*, pp. 105-106.
24. R. Phillips, ed., *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others*, p. 156.
25. "Bergen-Belsen," *Der Spiegel* (Hamburg), Nr. 30, 1985, pp. 71, 72.
26. "Holocaust," *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, Vol. 8, p. 859; M. Gilbert, *The Holocaust* (1986), pp. 793-795; See also: R. Phillips, ed., *Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty-Four Others*, pp. 20, 46-47; According to a 1992 Associated Press report, more than 60,000 prisoners were held in Belsen camp when it was liberated. Then, "in the first five days of liberation, 14,000 prisoners died and another 14,000 perished in the following weeks." Graham Heathcote, AP from Tostock, England, "2 hours changed me for the rest of my life," *Orlando Sentinel* (Florida), Dec. 20, 1992, p. A 29, and, "Journey into hell," *The Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, Washington), Dec. 20, 1992.
27. *Time* magazine, April 29, 1985, p. 21, referred to Belsen as a camp created for the "extermination" of "the Jewish people."

28. Helmut Diwald, *Geschichte der Deutschen* (Frankfurt: Propyläen, first ed., 1978), pp. 164–165.
29. M. Broszat, "Zur Kritik der Publizistik des antisemitischen Rechtsextremismus," Supplement B 19/76 of May 8, 1976, to the weekly newspaper *Das Parlament* (Bonn), p. 6. Revised from issue No. 2, 1976, of the *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* (Munich).
30. Dr. R. Barton, "Belsen," *History of the Second World War*, Part 109, 1975, pp. 3025–3029; Barton confirmed this evaluation in testimony given in the 1985 and 1988 Toronto trials of German-Canadian publisher Ernst Zündel. On Barton's testimony in the first, 1985 trial, see: "View of Belsen was propaganda, trial told," *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto), Feb. 8, 1985, pp. M1, M5, and, "Disease killed Nazis' prisoners, MD says," *Toronto Star*, Feb. 8, 1985, p. A2; On Barton's testimony in the second, 1988 Zündel trial, see: Barbara Kulaszka, ed., *Did Six Million Really Die?*, pp. 175–180, and, R. Lenski, *The Holocaust on Trial* (1990), pp. 157–160; Among his other positions after the war, Barton was superintendent and consultant psychiatrist at Severalls Hospital (Essex, England), and director of the Rochester Psychiatric Center (New York).
31. Francis Trevelyan Miller, Litt.D., LL.D., *A History of World War II* (Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co., 1945), p. 868.
32. M. Dimont, *Jews, God and History* (New York: Signet/NAL, pb., 1962?), p. 383.
33. R. Hrabar, et al, *The Fate of Polish Children During the Last War* (Warsaw: 1981), p. 76.
34. *The Associated Press News Annual: 1945*, p. 404.
35. M. Holland, "The horrors of Belsen," *Sunday Herald Sun* (Melbourne, Australia), Jan. 22, 1995, p. 93; M. Holland, "Man who uncovered the horror of Belsen," *Sunday Times* (Perth, W. Australia), Feb. 5, 1995, p. 2.
36. S. Rothchild, ed., *Voices From the Holocaust*, p. 197.
37. K. Seidman, "Surviving the horror," *The Gazette* (Montreal, Canada), August 5, 1993. Facsimile reprint in: *The Journal of Historical Review*, Nov.–Dec. 1993, p. 24.
38. *Die Zeit* (Hamburg), August 19, 1960, p. 16. (U.S. edition: August 26, 1960.) Facsimile and translation in *The Journal of Historical Review*, May–June 1993, p. 12.
39. "Bergen-Belsen," *Daily News* (New York), April 20, 1985, p. 3.
40. "Ceremony Recalls Victims of Bergen-Belsen," *The Week in Germany* (New York: German Information Center), April 27, 1990, p. 6; A figure of 50,000 is also given in *Time* magazine, April 29, 1985, p. 21; According to a stone memorial at the Belsen camp site, 30,000 Jews were "exterminated" there; A semi-official Polish account published in 1980 reported 48,000 Belsen "victims." Czeslaw Pilichowski, *No Time Limit for These Crimes* (Warsaw: Interpress, 1980), pp. 154–155.
41. "Bergen-Belsen," *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (1971), vol. 4, pp. 610–612; Colonel Schmidt, the German officer who worked to alleviate conditions in Belsen during the final weeks and also arranged for the camp's surrender to the British, estimated that "altogether about 8,000 people" died in the camp. (This figure may, however, only include victims of the final chaotic weeks under German control.) Source: Signed report by *Oberst a.D.* Hanns Schmidt to Kurt Mehner and Lt. Colonel Bechtold, Braunschweig, March 3, 1981. (Cited above.) Photocopy in author's possession.
42. L. Dawidowicz, "Belsen Remembered," *Commentary* (New York: American Jewish Comm.), March 1966, pp. 84, 85; *D. National-Zeitung* (Munich), March 21, 1986, p. 4; M. Gilbert, *The Holocaust*, pp. 690, 793.
43. F. Morgan, *Peace and War* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1961), p. 259.
44. "Bergen-Belsen," *Der Spiegel*, Nr. 30, 1985, pp. 71, 72.

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Anne Frank

Known around the world for her famous diary, Anne Frank is perhaps the most commemorated "victim of the Holocaust." On the fiftieth anniversary of her death, and of the liberation of the Bergen-Belsen camp where she died, she has been the subject of renewed attention.

Translated into dozens of languages, more than 22 million copies of her diary are estimated to have been sold worldwide — millions of them to secondary schools. In terms of its public impact, says "Nazi hunter" Simon Wiesenthal, the Anne Frank diary is "more important than the Nuremberg trials." (*The Washington Post*, April 1, 1979, p. H3)

Influential organizations and much of the western media promote a quasi-religious Anne Frank cult. She has become a kind of secular saint. As the British monthly *History Today* noted in its March 1985 issue:

The impact of the Diary has been immense, especially on younger generations, school children, adolescents and students. In Germany, a type of Anne Frank cult developed in the fifties similar to movements started by St. Teresa and St. Bernadette. In 1957, mass emotion was channelled into a pilgrimage of two thousand young people, mainly from Hamburg, to Bergen-Belsen where, in pouring rain during the course of a ceremony, flowers were placed on the mass graves — in one of which Anne Frank was buried.

Anne Frank's fate is not unlike that of many other lesser-known victims of the wartime anti-Jewish policies imposed in Axis-ruled Europe. On August 4, 1944, police raided the "annex" in Amsterdam, Netherlands, where the Frank family had been living for two years. They were taken to the Dutch transfer camp of Westerbork.

As part of the German program to evacuate Jews from western Europe, the 15-year-old girl and other members of her family were deported by train from the Netherlands to the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp in what is now southern Poland.

Several weeks later, in the face of the advancing Soviet army, Anne — along with thousands of other Jewish prisoners — was evacuated by rail from Auschwitz more than four hundred miles westward to the Bergen-Belsen camp in northwestern Germany.

Along with many other Belsen camp inmates, Anne came down with typhus, from which she died in mid-March 1945. She was not killed or murdered. Anne Frank perished — like millions of others, both Jewish and non-Jewish, in Europe during that terrible time — an indirect victim of history's most dev-

astating war.

Few people realize that Anne, along with father and sister, and thousands of other Jews, "survived" Auschwitz-Birkenau. Her father, Otto Frank, came down with typhus and was transferred to the camp infirmary there to recover. He was one of thousands of sick and feeble Jews who were left

behind when the Germans abandoned the camp in January 1945, shortly before it was overrun by the Soviets. He died in Switzerland in August 1980.

If the German policy had been to kill Anne Frank and her father, they would not have survived Auschwitz-Birkenau. Their fate, as tragic as it was, cannot be reconciled with the Holocaust extermination story.

— M. W.



Anne Frank

IN COLD BLOOD . . .

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GRUESOME HARVEST

The Allies' Postwar War Against The German People



Ralph F. Keeling

Anne Frank may not have inked that famous diary

By AL FREDRICKS
A REPORT by the German Federal Criminal Investigation Bureau (BKA) indicates that portions of *The Diary of Anne Frank* had been altered or added after 1951, casting doubt over the authenticity of the entire work, the West German news weekly *Der Spiegel* has disclosed.

The diary, a day-to-day account of the anguish of a young Jewish girl and her family hiding in in their Amsterdam home during the Nazi invasion, has touched the hearts of millions.

The manuscript was examined on orders of a West German court as part of a libel action brought by Otto Frank, Anne's father and the only family member to survive the concentration camps, against Ernst Roemer for spreading the allegation the book was a fraud.

This was the second suit against Roemer, a long-time critic of the book, by Frank. In the first case, the

court decided in Frank's favor when the testimony of historians and graphologists sufficed to authenticate the diary.

In April, however, only a short time before Otto Frank's death on Aug. 19, the manuscript was turned over to technicians of the BKA for examination.

The manuscript, in the form of three hardbound notebooks and 324 loose pages bound in a fourth notebook, was examined with special equipment.

The results of tests performed at the BKA laboratories show that portions of the work, specifically of the fourth volume, were written with a ball point pen. Since ballpoint pens were not available before 1951, the BKA concluded, those sections must have been added subsequently.

The examination of the manuscript did not, however, unearth any conclusive evidence to lay to rest the speculations about the authenticity of the first three notebooks.

Over the years considerable doubt has been cast on the authenticity of the diary of Bergen-Belsen's best-known victim. For example, this article appeared in the mass-circulation daily *New York Post*, Oct. 9, 1980. Probably the most detailed critique is by French professor Dr. Robert Faurisson, whose essay, "Is the Diary of Anne Frank Genuine?" was published in the Summer 1982 *Journal of Historical Review*.

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Murray Rothbard, 1926–1995

When he died on January 7 in New York, the city where he was born in 1926 and spent most of his life, Murray N. Rothbard was the foremost libertarian thinker and activist of his age. With his passing, the world of unfettered scholarship has suffered a terrible loss. "As a libertarian figure," commented Pat Buchanan, "he's one of the giants of the postwar era."

"I grew up in a Communist culture," Rothbard once recalled. "The middle-class Jews in New York whom I lived among, whether family, friends, or neighbors, were either Communists or fellow-travelers in the Communist orbit. I had two sets of Communist Party uncles and aunts, on both sides of my family." From the very beginning, though, "I was a right-winger and bitterly anti-socialist."

"In one family gathering featuring endless pledges of devotion to 'Loyalist' Spain during the Civil War," he recalled, "I piped up, at the age of 11 or 12, 'What's wrong with Franco, anyway?... My query was a conversation stopper, all right, but I never received an answer.'"

As a graduate student at Columbia University, Rothbard signed up in 1948 with "Students for Thurmond," a pro-segregationist, states' rights group that (he later recalled) included "one New York Jew, myself."

For 22 years Dr. Rothbard taught economics at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and from the mid-1980s he was S.J. Hall Distinguished Professor of Economics at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Murray Rothbard's writing was characterized by innovative insight and skepticism of all orthodoxy. His prodigious output — covering economic theory, politics, political theory, philosophy, sociology and history — included some 25 books and thousands of articles, essays, speeches and reviews, both popular and scholarly, that appeared in a wide range of journals, newsletters and newspapers.

Over the years Rothbard also served as editor or co-editor of *Left and Right*, *Libertarian Forum* and, at the time of his death, the *Review of Austrian Economics*, the *Journal of Libertarian Studies*, and the *Rothbard-Rockwell Report*.

Probably his most influential work is *Man, Economy, and State* (1962). Possibly the finest text on economic theory ever written, this book provides a scholarly exposition of "Austrian school" methodology in economics, with ground-breaking insights in monopoly theory and other areas.

His 1963 work, *America's Great Depression*, is the first major text to offer a revisionist indictment of Herbert Hoover as a pre-New Deal interventionist. Meticulously and brilliantly, it lays the blame for the great social-economic catastrophe at the door

of government action, particularly in the form of inflationary Federal Reserve Bank credit expansion.

Rothbard's final work, a two-volume history of economic thought, brought together many hitherto largely ignored contributions to economic and political theory from sources as diverse as the ancient Chinese individualist anarchist Chuang Tzu to the economic contributions of the late medieval Spanish Scholastics. The work also convincingly deflates the overblown reputation of Adam Smith.

In a just world, Murray Rothbard would have received a Nobel Prize.



Murray N. Rothbard

Throughout his adult life, Rothbard was a zealous champion of individual liberty and a fierce enemy of the "welfare-warfare" state. Early on he enlisted with the "Old Right" opponents of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, and with the "America First" foes of foreign military intervention.

Uncompromisingly hostile to war and war propaganda, he was one of the few who remained true to his convictions even during the stifling Cold War era. Along with Garet Garrett, John T. Flynn and Harry Elmer Barnes, he continued steadfastly to oppose the US military-industrial complex and the military adventurism that is an integral part of its "perpetual war for perpetual peace" policy.

To the end Rothbard remained an eloquent enemy of the establishment, battling both its liberal and neo-conservative wings. (One of his last published articles was a *Washington Post* essay blasting Newt Gingrich and the Republican Party's "Contract With America.") He was consistently scornful of the conservative intellectual establishment, accusing *National Review* chief William Buckley of having "purged the conservative movement of the genuine right." Ironically, his anti-government, anti-war views brought him into a tactical alliance with the New Left during the Vietnam War.

Rothbard embraced historical revisionism in all its facets, including taboo issues of the Second World War. He was a colleague of Harry Elmer Barnes, whose last published work, "Pearl Harbor After a Quarter Century," appeared in a journal co-edited by Rothbard. He also contributed an essay to the

one of the leading arguments against any sort of rational negotiations with the Communist nations, and the stigmatizing of even the most harmless search for agreement as "appeasement." It is for this reason that A. J. P. Taylor's magnificent *Origins of the Second World War* received probably its most distorted and frenetic review in the pages of *National Review*.

It is about time that Americans learn: that Bad Guys (Nazis or Communists) may not necessarily want or desire war, or be out to "conquer" the world (their hope for "conquest" may be strictly ideological and not military at all); that Bad Guys may also fear the possibility of *our* use of our enormous military might and aggressive posture to *attack* them; that both the Bad Guys and Good Guys may have common interests which make negotiation possible (e.g., that neither wants to be annihilated by nuclear weapons); that *no* organization is a "monolith," and that "agents" are often simply ideological allies who can and do split with their supposed "masters"; and that, finally, we may learn the most profound lesson of all: that the domestic policy of a government is often no index whatever to its foreign policy.

We are still, in the last analysis, suffering from the delusion of Woodrow Wilson: that "democracies" *ipso facto* will never embark on war, and that "dictatorships" are always prone to engage in war. Much as we may and do abhor the domestic programs of most dictators (and certainly of the Nazis and Communists), this has no necessary relation to their foreign policies: indeed, many dictatorships have been passive and static in history, and, contrariwise, many democracies have led in promoting and waging war. Revisionism may, once and for all, be able to destroy this Wilsonian myth.

There is only one real difference between the capacity of a democracy and a dictatorship to wage war: democracies invariably engage much more widely in deceptive war propaganda, to whip up and persuade the public. Democracies that wage war need to produce much more propaganda to whip up their citizens, and at the same time to camouflage their policies much more intensely in hypocritical moral cant to fool the voters. The lack of need for this on the part of dictatorships often makes their policies seem superficially to be more warlike, and this is one of the reasons why they have had a "bad press" in this century.

The task of revisionism has been to penetrate beneath these superficialities and appearances to the stark realities underneath — realities which show, certainly in this century, the U.S., Great Britain, and France — the three great "democracies" — to be worse than any other three countries in fomenting and waging aggressive war. Realization

of this truth would be of incalculable importance on the current scene.

Conservatives should not need to be reminded of the flimsiness of the "democratic" myth; we are familiar now with the concept of "totalitarian democracy," of the frequent propensity of the masses to tyrannize over minorities. If conservatives can see this truth in domestic affairs, why not in foreign?

There are many other, more specific but also important, lessons that revisionism can teach us. The Cold War, as well as World Wars I and II, has been launched by the Western democracies so as to meddle in the affairs of Eastern Europe. The great power-fact about Eastern Europe is that the smaller nations there are fated to be under the dominance, friendly or otherwise, of Germany and/or Russia.

In World War I, the U.S. and Britain went to war partly to help Russia expand into the part of Eastern Europe then dominated by Austria-Hungary and Germany. This act of meddling on our part, at the cost of untold lives, both West and East, and of an enormous increase in militarism, statism, and socialism at home, led to a situation in Eastern Europe which brought the U.S. and Britain into World War II, to keep *Germany* from dominating Eastern Europe.

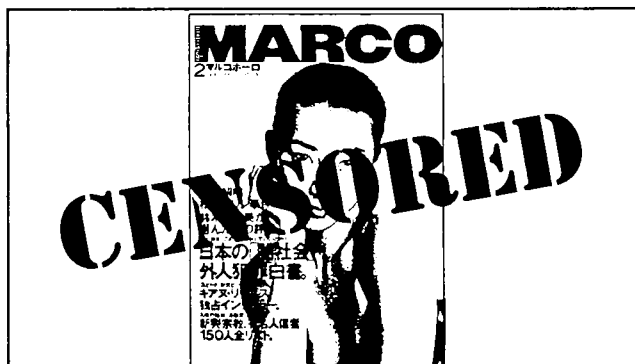
As soon as World War II was over (with its enormous consequent increase in statism, militarism, and socialism in the U.S.), the U.S. and Britain felt they had to launch a Cold War to oust Russia from the dominance over Eastern Europe which it had obtained as a natural consequence of the joint defeat of Germany. How much longer is the United States to play with the fate of the American people, or even the human race itself, for the sake of imposing a solution of our own liking on Eastern Europe? And if we should wage a holocaust to "destroy communism," and there should (doubtfully) be any Americans remaining, how distinguishable from communism will the American system, in reality, be?

There have been two major facets to the Cold War: trying to establish U.S. and British hegemony over Eastern Europe, and attempting to suppress nationalist revolutions that would take undeveloped countries outside of the Western imperialist orbit. Here again, revisionism of World War II has important lessons to teach us today. For in World War I, England, backed by the United States, went to war against Germany to try to hobble an important commercial competitor which had started late in the imperialist game. Before World Wars I and II, Britain and France tried to preserve their imperialist domination as against the "have-not" nations Germany and Japan that came late in the imperialist race.

And now, after World War II, the United States has assumed the imperialist scepter from the weakened hands of Britain and France. Revisionism thus provides us with the insight that America has now become the world colossus of imperialism, propping up puppet and client states all over the undeveloped areas of the world, and fiercely attempting to suppress nationalist revolutions that would take these countries out of the American imperial orbit.

As Garett Garrett also said: "We have crossed the boundary that lies between republic and empire." Communism having allied itself with the immensely popular movements of national liberation against imperialism, the United States, in the hypocritical name of "freedom," is now [1966] engaged in the logical conclusion of its Cold War policy: attempting to exterminate a whole nation in Viet Nam to make very sure that *they* are rather dead than Red — and to preserve American imperial rule.

All these lessons revisionism has to teach us. For revisionism, in the final analysis, is based on truth and rationality. Truth and rationality are always the first victims in any war frenzy; and they are, therefore, once again an extremely rare commodity on today's "market." Revisionism brings to the artificial frenzy of daily events and day-to-day propaganda, the cool but in the last analysis glorious light of historical truth. Such truth is almost desperately needed in today's world.



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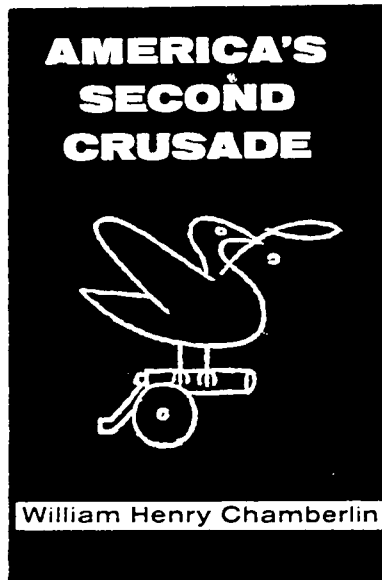
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Zündel's Office-Home Damaged in Arson Attack Zionist Group Claims Responsibility

MARK WEBER

A criminal arson attack on Sunday morning, May 7, badly damaged the headquarters and home in Toronto of German-Canadian publicist Ernst Zündel.

"It was set on fire, and it's possible an accelerant was used," a Toronto police officer said. Authorities estimate damage at approximately \$400,000 to the building and the contents inside, including most of a large library. In addition, three tenants in an adjoining building, which suffered an estimated \$200,000 in damage, were made homeless by the attack.

Most of Zündel's building survived the fire, which was set from the outside. His recording studio and equipment, as well as office computers, most of the office archives, and a large stock of audio and video tapes survived the attack. "My Holocaust documentation and my file systems are, apart from water damage, safe," he says.

From his two-story home-office near the Toronto city center, the German-born civil rights activist publishes and distributes Third Reich literature and cassette tapes as well as Holocaust revisionist books and booklets, and newsletters in both German and English.

Zündel's house was damaged in a pipe bomb attack in 1984, and has been the target of several protest demonstrations. In recent years it has been attacked by mobs organized by the "Anti-Racist Action" and other local leftist organizations.

At the time of the attack, Zündel was away in western Canada to meet with his attorney, Douglas Christie, to discuss possible legal measures against those who recently had been intimidating and harassing him. Jerry Neumann, a Zündel colleague, was in the building at the time of the attack. He was not injured.

Police had no immediate suspects, although a time-lapse surveillance video camera recorded a lone man in a white canvas hat as he approached the house, poured liquid from a red gas can, and struck a match. A neighbor has also provided police with a good description of the criminal.

"A shadowy offshoot of the Jewish Defence League has claimed responsibility" for the arson attack, the Toronto *Sun* reported (May 9). "A man claiming to be with the 'Jewish Armed Resistance

Movement' contacted" the newspaper to say that the group was responsible. The call was traced to "Kahane Chai," a radical Zionist organization based in New York, the *Sun* reported.

Toronto JDL leader Meir Halevi denied any involvement with the attack.

A few days later, though, on the afternoon of May 12, Halevi and several other persons tried to break in to Zündel's fire- and water-damaged house. With him were Irv Rubin, leader of the Jewish Defense League of Los Angeles, and two "Anti-Racist Action" members.

Two Zündel colleagues photographed and identified the attackers. After a police chase, with Ernst Zündel riding in one of the police cars, the attackers were apprehended. They were released after questioning. (The Jewish Defense League has been identified by the FBI as a criminal and terrorist organization. For more about this, see *The Zionist Terror Network*, a 20-page illustrated booklet available from the IHR for \$5.25, postpaid.)

Canada's media deserves a large share of responsibility for the criminal attack, Zündel says, because for years it has promoted a climate of hate by slandering and misrepresenting him and his work. He also puts some blame on some law enforcement agencies and a segment of Canada's "Human Rights industry" both of which have shown a consistent lack of even-handedness.

Zündel vows to remain in the building, and has announced plans to repair the damage. "I have been beaten, bombed, spat at... but Ernst Zündel will not be run out of town," he says. With some improvisation, he and his colleagues are carrying on work at almost the normal pace. "My work is legal and legitimate, and enjoys constitutional protection under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms," he says.

In two drawn-out trials in Toronto in 1985 and 1988, Zündel defended himself against a charge of "spreading false news" because he had published a reprint edition of a British booklet that contests the Holocaust extermination story. In August 1992 Canada's Supreme Court threw out the case on the grounds that the law under which Zündel had been charged was unconstitutional, thus acquitting him.

During both trials, "Zündelhaus" served as the hectic center of a well-organized legal defense campaign, and as living quarters for members of Zündel's volunteer team.

For more about the trials, see *Did Six Million Really Die?*, a 572-page large-format work compiled by Barbara Kulaszka (reviewed in the March-April 1995 *Journal*, and available from the IHR), and *The Holocaust on Trial*, a 544-page book by Robert Lenski (also available from the IHR).

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Dissident Historical Views Banned in Germany

Two-Year Prison Sentence for 'Holocaust Denial'

MARK WEBER

In a drawn-out case that has received considerable international press attention, a German court recently sentenced Günter Deckert, leader of a small nationalist political party, to two years' imprisonment for "denying the Holocaust." A Karlsruhe regional court handed down the sentence on April 21, 1995, after Deckert had already been found guilty of "inciting racial hatred" during a November 1991 meeting he had organized in his home town of Weinheim.

American gas chamber expert Fred Leuchter, author of a widely distributed forensic report about the alleged execution gas chambers at former German concentration camps in Poland, spoke at the meeting. On the basis of an on-site forensic examination of the alleged "gas chambers" at Auschwitz and Majdanek, Leuchter concluded that these structures were never used to kill people as claimed, and simply could not have been used for that purpose. Deckert translated Leuchter's address, and made some supporting comments of his own.

Leuchter — who addressed the IHR conferences of 1989, 1990 and 1992 — was charged along with Deckert. However, the American specialist decided not to go to Germany to cooperate with German authorities in the legal proceedings against him.

Spirited and Defiant

Günter Deckert, 55-year-old federal chairman of the 5,000-member National Democratic Party (NPD), graduated with distinction in law from the University of Heidelberg. He is a former elected member of the city council of Weinheim, a city of 42,000 in southwest Germany. He first came into conflict with the authorities in 1988, when he was dismissed as a high school teacher because of his political views and activities.

While explaining that he does not "deny the Holocaust," or "question that Jews were maltreated" in the Third Reich, Deckert says that "we don't want to accept dogmas." At the same time, he questions the supposedly unique character of Germany's persecution of the Jews, estimates of the numbers of victims, and other specific claims. "The real question is, was mass murder possible in places

now shown to the public as gas chambers? I say no. In what are shown as the gassing places, and with the techniques described, mass murder was not possible."

Throughout his protracted ordeal, Deckert has remained defiant and spirited. "I will continue the struggle for freedom of thought, research and opinion," he says. "In a democracy that deserves the title, this must be taken for granted." (For more on the Deckert case, see the July-August 1993 *Journal*, p. 26.)

As Deckert walked into the Karlsruhe court on the day of his sentencing, supporters stood up and shouted "Heil, Heil for Deckert." As the sentence was read out, a dozen sympathizers in the courtroom shouted "Freedom for Deckert."

For his role in the 1991 Leuchter meeting, a district court in Mannheim convicted Deckert in November 1992 on charges of "popular incitement," "defamation of the memory of the [Jewish] dead," and "inciting racial hatred." The court ordered Deckert to pay a fine of 10,000 marks (about \$6,300), and sentenced him to one year imprisonment (suspended for four years). State prosecuting attorneys had demanded a two year jail term.

Germany's highest criminal court, the Federal Court of Justice (*Bundesgerichtshof*), found that the original judgment had been "too general," and sent it back to the Mannheim court for reconsideration.

Expression of Understanding

In June 1994 the three-judge Mannheim district court reaffirmed its earlier verdict. While the court's decision to uphold the suspended sentence was remarkable enough — given the cultural-political climate that prevails in today's Germany — what was really astonishing was the courageous language used by the judges to explain their ruling.

They sympathetically described Deckert as a personality of strong character, conscious of responsibility, with clear principles. He fights for his heartfelt political convictions with great commitment and considerable expenditure of time and energy ...

Citing his outstanding academic record and his successful teaching career, the judges characterized Deckert as "a man of high intelligence," and expressed the view that "these intellectual attainments will help the defendant to avoid future entanglements with the criminal justice system." (*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Aug. 10, 1994)

Deckert's views were unpolemically described by the Mannheim judges:

... The defendant openly embraces revisionism. That is, he regards it as imperative to reconsider, through continuing research, even supposedly settled historical theses. In this way, he hopes to bring about a change in the generally accepted view of the National Socialist era, in history writing and in the media, notably with regard to the issues of German war guilt and the destruction of the Jews.

The judges also commented with understanding on the social-political context of Holocaust revisionism:

The politically right-wing defendant is not an anti-Semite in the sense of the National Socialist racial ideology, which ultimately denied the Jews the right to life ... On the basis of his pointedly nationalist outlook, though, he bitterly rejects the ceaselessly insistent emphasis on the Holocaust by the Jews, along with financial, political and moral demands by them against Germany on the basis of this, even today, nearly 50 years after the end of the war.

In his view, mass murders of Jews by means of gassing never took place in the National Socialist concentration camps ... We do not ignore the fact that, on the basis of the persecution of the Jews, extensive claims of a political, moral and financial nature are made against Germany — even today, some 50 years after the end of the war — while at the same time the mass crimes of other nations remain unpunished ...

Storm of Criticism

These words from the Mannheim court predictably set off furious criticism from the usual circles. Prominent newspapers and politicians, along with Jewish groups in Germany and abroad, denounced the sentence as too lenient and sharply criticized the judges' expression of empathy with the defendant. Newspapers in Germany and the United States devoted greater attention to these criticisms than to what the judges had actually said, or even to the facts of the case itself.

In an editorial denouncing the ruling as a "judicial outrage," the *New York Post* (Aug. 20, 1994) told readers: "By their manifest sympathy for Deckert's

efforts, the Mannheim judges throw the reality of this crime into question, legitimating so-called 'Holocaust revisionism' and injuring Germany's international image."

Mockery of Independence

Reaction was not confined to mere words. Several days later — in a move that mocks Germany's boast of an independent court system — the Mannheim court presidium announced in a terse statement that two of the three judges of the Mannheim district court, would be replaced immediately. "Health reasons" were cited.



Günter Deckert

The Federal Court of Justice once again reviewed the Mannheim court ruling, and in December 1994 ordered a regional court in Karlsruhe to set a new sentence. The result was the two-year jail sentence announced on April 21.

"Holocaust denial" is not protected under Germany's "Basic Law" guarantees of freedom of opinion, the coun-

try's highest court has specifically declared. In an April 26, 1994, ruling, the Federal Constitutional Court stated that "denial" of the Holocaust extermination story is a "provenly untrue" and punishable assertion.

This action reversed a surprising March 1994 ruling by the Federal Court of Justice, which had found that to dispute claims of gas chamber killings in wartime German camps is not a crime. It declared that Deckert's statements did not violate the law.

Shaky Foundations

Jewish organizations such as the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles promptly condemned that ruling. A prominent national newspaper, the staunchly pro-Zionist daily *Die Welt*, declared (March 16, 1994): "One wipes his eyes in astonishment ... Whoever denies Auschwitz not only attacks the human dignity of the Jews, but shakes the basic foundations of this society's conception of itself."

A similar view was expressed by California's most influential daily paper, the *Los Angeles Times* (editorial, March 18, 1994), which denounced the ruling as "irresponsible." In a letter to the *Times*, which was not published, the Institute for Historical Review commented:

The call by the *Times* to outlaw in Germany any public dispute of claims of gas chamber killings at Auschwitz and other wartime German camps is arrogant and insulting. Germans should have the same right as Americans, Canadians, Japanese and other nationalities publicly to question aspects of the Holocaust story. There should not be one standard of democracy for Germans, and another for Americans and everyone else. Or does the *Times* believe that "Holocaust denial" should be criminalized in the United States?

Fred Leuchter, a recognized American execution hardware specialist, is not a "neo-Nazi," as the *Times* asserts ... This charge is a scurrilous falsehood.

Amidst all the clamor, there were a few voices calling for calm and reason. In a front page editorial (April 7, 1994), the influential nationally-circulated German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* warned against further moves to criminalize dissident views of the Holocaust story. "Recognition of the truth is not something that can be compelled. To forbid lies is laughable," it admonished.

A few weeks later, another *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* editorial declared: "Historical truth cannot be established by law. This would not be appropriate in a country dedicated to liberalism, however painful or awkward this might be in individual cases.

Second Class Democracy

"Holocaust denial" is illegal in Germany. German law makes it a crime for a person, "in a manner that could disturb the public peace, publicly or in a meeting" to "approve, deny or trivialize" genocidal actions "carried out under National Socialist rule." Germany's parliament sharpened this law in September 1994, making offenders liable to fines and up to five years imprisonment.

It is also unlawful in Germany to display, import or export symbols or signs of "unconstitutional parties or organizations," including the swastika, distinctly National Socialist songs, certain rune symbols, Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and other National Socialist writings, and the raised arm greeting. Likewise illegal is "propaganda material" directed "against the liberal democratic basic order or the principle of understanding among nations."

A growing number of persons have been punished under these laws in recent years.

Germany's special laws give it a second-class status among the world's "democratic" nations. Germans are not permitted the same freedom of expression that is taken for granted in almost every other country. Views that are perfectly legal expressions of opinion in most of the world, including the United

States, are unlawful in Germany.

Slanted Coverage

American press coverage of the drawn-out Deckert case has been slanted and error-ridden. News reports in the *New York Times* (March 17, 1994) and the *Los Angeles Times* (August 11, 1994), for example, inaccurately characterized Fred Leuchter as a "neo-Nazi."

Leading German newspapers and politicians, as well as Ignatz Bubis, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, praised the recent two-year jail sentence of Deckert. His revisionist views, said Bubis, are not simply a matter of right-wing extremism, but a direct attack upon Germany's constitution.

Example for Others?

Bubis wants the other European countries to follow Germany's example and ban dissident views of the Holocaust story.

"A man such as Deckert would not be punished in the Netherlands, in Great Britain or in Denmark. In no other European country would he be brought before a judge. It is time for the European countries to busy themselves with this." (*Die Welt*, Aug. 30, 1994)

"I opposed and protested every step in the policies which led us into the Second World War. Especially in June 1941, when Britain was safe from German invasion due to Hitler's diversion to attack Stalin, I urged that the gargantuan jest of all history would be our giving aid to the Soviet government. I urged we should allow these two dictators to exhaust each other. I stated that the result of our assistance would be to spread Communism over the whole world. I urged that if we stood aside the time would come when we could bring lasting peace to the world. I have no regrets. The consequences have proved that I was right."

— Herbert Hoover
radio broadcast
August 10, 1954

Executive Fired for Translating Journal Items

Because she helped translate three reference articles published in *The Journal of Historical Review*, a long-time executive of the German National Tourist Office in New York has been dismissed.

Michael Kranefeld, Regional Manager of the Office, announced on May 9 the immediate dismissal of its manager of sales promotions, Elke Berg, who is also the wife of *Journal* Editorial Advisory Committee member Friedrich Berg.

"We had to dismiss her... We do not tolerate anti-Semitism," Kranefeld said. He added that Elke Berg had worked for the Board for 18 years, and that her role in the translation "was the first anyone here knew about her views."

Elke Berg, a native of Germany whose former name is Kniepkamp, married Friedrich Berg in 1988. She had helped translate three technical articles that appeared several years ago as appendices in two issues of the *Journal*.

The three articles, which are devoid of any political content, were originally published in Germany in 1938, 1943 and 1944. They were translated "by F. P. Berg and E. Kniepkamp," and appeared as supplements to essays by Friedrich Berg. The first was published in the Spring 1986 *Journal* as an appendix to "The German Delousing Chambers." Two others were published in the Winter 1988-89 *Journal* as appendices to "Typhus and the Jews."

Revisionist Books Seized in German Police Raid

In a March 27 raid of the Grabert publishing firm in Tübingen, Germany, criminal police seized all available copies of a new book of Holocaust revisionist scholarship.

The banned work is a 400-page large-format anthology entitled *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte: Ein Handbuch über strittige Fragen des 20. Jahrhunderts* ("Foundations of Contemporary History: A handbook on controversial questions of the twentieth century").

It contains 17 carefully researched essays by leading revisionist scholars in Europe and North America, including Carlo Mattogno, John Ball, Friedrich Berg, Robert Faurisson, Udo Walendy and Ingrid Weckert. Compiled by Ernst Gauss (regarded by the authorities as a probable pseudonym), it was published late last year.

Criminal indictments are likely against the publisher, Wigbert Grabert, and at least one of the indi-

vidual contributors.

Police seized the books on the basis of a court order, issued without a court hearing, requested by the state prosecuting attorney's office in Tübingen.

More than 30,000 copies of *Grundlagen* reportedly had already been distributed before the March 27 raid.

In its court order request, the prosecuting attorney's office stated:

The [book's] team of authors regards the systematic and planned killing of people of Jewish faith, which was carried out under National Socialist rule as the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question," from a revisionist view, and comes to the conclusion that there was no deliberate annihilation of the Jews.

The book is dangerous, the office claimed, because it "denies the National Socialist genocide of the Jews during the Third Reich in a way that could disturb the public peace," because it "injures the honor of Jews" in Germany who had been persecuted during the Third Reich, and because it "denigrates the memory of Jews" who lost their lives as a result of Third Reich policies, "especially in concentration camps."

In Germany

Revisionist Center Offers 'Truthful History'

An important German publishing center dedicated to the "truthful treatment of German and European history in this century" has been turning out an impressive series of books and booklets.

In cooperation with noted German historians and publicists, the "Contemporary History Archives/ Cultural and Contemporary History" center ("*Archiv der Zeit/ Kultur- und Zeitgeschichte*") has set for itself the ambitious mission of organizing a central archive and library of important twentieth century documents, testimonies and other records. Chairman of the seven-member board of directors is Waldemar Schütz, author of numerous historical works. ("*Archiv der Zeit*," 83022 Rosenheim, Brückenstr. 1, Germany)

An important project of the center has been a booklet series, "German History in the 20th Century" ("*Deutsche Geschichte im 20. Jahrhundert*"). Each booklet in the series is some 30 to 45 pages in length and sells for about seven dollars.

Among the titles in this series are:

Umsturz 1933 ("Upheaval 1933"), subtitled "An Attempt to Solve the Crisis of the West," a 30-page booklet about the National Socialist "seizure of

power" in Germany. Written by Georg Franz-Willing, who is a member of this *Journal's* Editorial Advisory Committee.

Wiedergutmachung: Deutschland zahlt immer ("Reparations: Germany pays forever"), by Ernst Rumpf.

Anschluss 1938: Oesterreich und Sudetenland ("Unification 1938: Austria and Sudetenland"). With a calm presentation of facts, Dr. N. von Preradovich shows that the "union" of Austria and the "Sudetenland" region of Czecho-Slovakia with Third Reich Germany reflected the fervent wishes of the great majority of the ethnically German population of these lands. An antidote to the silly Hollywood "Sound of Music" version of history that is so widely accepted in the United States.

National-Sozialismus, by G. Franz-Willing.

Reichstagsbrand ("Reichstag Fire"), by Adolf von Thadden. Subtitled "The History of a Decades-Old Lie," this booklet tears apart often-repeated historical lies about the February 1933 arson of the German parliament building in Berlin. For years it has been claimed that the attack was secretly carried out by the Nazis, who then brazenly blamed the Communists for the deed. Citing a mass of information, the author shows that the arson was the work of a young Dutch Communist, Marinus van den Lubbe.

Books published by the revisionist center include several hardcover biographical works: *Josef Stalin*,

by A. von Thadden; *Adolf Hitler*, by A. von Thadden (with a foreword by G. Franz-Willing); *Roosevelt und Churchill*, by G. Franz-Willing and A. v. Thadden.

Among the other noteworthy books published by the center are:

Lexikon: Deutsche Geschichte im 20. Jahrhundert ("Lexicon: German History in the 20th Century"). This large-size format, hardcover, 512-page reference work is compiled by Waldemar Schütz and Dr. Rolf Kosiek, with a foreword by the late Prof. Hellmut Diwald.

Die Sieger im Schatten ihrer Schuld ("The Victors in the Shadows of their Guilt"), by J. Nolywaika. A 350-page revisionist treatment of critical historical issues, including the question of German responsibility for the outbreak of the Second World War, the background to the 1939 German attack against Poland, Hitler's Jewish policy, and the reasons for Hitler's 1941 attack against Soviet Russia. A response to the prevailing "re-education" view of history imposed in Germany by the victorious Allied powers in the aftermath of the Second World War.

Kriegsschuldfrage der beiden Weltkriege ("War Guilt Question of the Two World Wars"), a 200-page book by G. Franz-Willing.

A catalog of this center's publications is available from:

Buchdienst DVG, Postfach 1180, 32352 Preussisch Oldendorf, Germany.

Jews as Underground Fighters in the Second World War

WILLIAM B. ZIFF

It was the Jews principally who resisted the Nazis in occupied Europe. Even though Jews were relentlessly hunted down, and automatically herded into small concentration areas, they were an important factor in the guerrilla resistance everywhere. Their percentage in these forces throughout the Continent was phenomenal, and their courage and ingenuity outstanding. Whole Jewish guerrilla units became famous for their exploits. Their desperate courage in battle was such that the Germans

were said to have feared them particularly.

Judge Leon Meis reported that at least 40 percent of the French Maquis [anti-German "resistance" fighters] were Jewish, including whole independent Jewish units. The number of Jews among the Maquis fighters is indicated in the reproach made by collaborationist Radio Paris to the French Committee of Liberation in Brazzaville, for acclaiming ten saboteurs in Paris as "liberators and true Frenchmen." Expostulated Radio Paris: "Is Grieswachs, the perpetrator of two outrages, a Frenchman? No, he is a Jew, a Polish Jew. Is Elek, who was responsible for eight derailments and the deaths of dozens of people, a Frenchman? No, he is a Polish Jew. The other terrorists are also Jews: Lifshitz, Fingerweiss, Stockwerk, and Reiman."

A French Jew, Roger Carcassone, became the leader of the resistance movement in French North Africa, which played a decisive part in causing Algiers to fall into American hands [November 1942]. José Aboulker, Pierre Smadja, and Raoul and Edgar Bensoussan, also Jews, organized the underground

William B. Ziff was a publisher and ardent Zionist publicist. In his 1944 book, *The Gentlemen Talk of Peace*, he called on the Allied powers to impose on defeated Germany a draconian peace that would include the shutting down of all factories, the closing of all universities, and the deportation to the island of Madagascar of all National Socialist Party officials. This essay is taken from "The Jew as Soldier, Strategist and Military Adviser," a contribution by Ziff in *The Hebrew Impact on Western Civilization*, edited by Dagobert D. Runes, and published in New York in 1951 and 1965.

itself, while still another Jew, Bernard Karsenty, became the liaison officer between the underground and the Allied Military Intelligence. The record here is superb.

When the appointed hour arrived, the underground methodically seized and arrested enemy officers and leaders, occupied police and staff buildings and cut telephone wires. Raphael Aboulker commandeered the main radio station and broadcast the news of General Giraud's return. José Aboulker seized the Central Police Office. Alfred Pilafort, another Jew, block-

aded and held the main street; and when the regular [French] army rose in opposition under the influence of Vichy dictates, still another Jew, Lieutenant Jean Dreyfus, led the partisans into battle to protect the work of the underground. He and his men fought successfully until dawn, when the American troops landed. In this action Dreyfus was killed.

Four thousand Jews succeeded in escaping the systematic extermination in Greece and took to the hills, fighting as guerrillas.

In Yugoslavia, Jewish partisans liberated whole concentration camps. There were 68,000 Jews in Yugoslavia in World War II, of whom 6,000 fought in Tito's [Communist] forces. Other thousands fought with Mikhailovich. One Jewish officer was Mikhailovich's aide-de-camp, and another directed operations of 50,000 men. General Velebit, head of the Yugoslav military mission in London, said in January 1945: "The leaders of the National Liberation Army feel deep gratitude for the magnificent contribution of the Jews in their ranks." One of the leading figures of the Yugoslav resistance, and later one of the three vice presidents of the provisional government, was Moische Pijade. Another was Dr. Alkalay.

An extremely high percentage among the Czech guerrillas were Jews. A much feared, purely Jewish guerrilla group, known as the "Jewish Patriot Brigade," operated from a mountain stronghold.



A group of Jewish partisan fighters from the ghetto of Vilna (Vilnius) in Lithuania, who took part in battles against German forces in the Vilna district.

Reports coming out of Hungary through underground channels at the end of November 1944 indicated that the armed resistance against the Nazi government in Budapest was largely carried out by Jews.

In Poland, the guerrilla fighters had a high percentage of Jews who had escaped the ghetto, men who distinguished themselves by their resourcefulness and reckless courage in action. Jewish partisans out of all proportion to the existing numbers, served in every one of the raids on German outposts, estates and communications.

Cases of extreme individual heroism and daring were numerous. Baruch Goldstein who brought the first flame thrower into the ghetto, was responsible for the wrecking of four German ammunition dumps. Engineer Isaac Ratner ingeniously contrived delayed-action chemical gadgets by which many German gasoline reservoirs were wrecked. A Jewish partisan group which called itself "The Avengers," became a minor scourge, wrecking trains, destroying bridges, factories and German ammunition dumps. When the Red Army began its attack on Vilna [Lithuania], the first to enter the city were the Jewish partisans, who engaged the barricaded Germans in a bloody encounter in which neither side expected, or received, mercy.

Hollywood and the Spanish Civil War

For decades Hollywood and the rest of the American media have routinely portrayed the "loyalist" side in the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) in an admiring and sympathetic way.

Good examples of such propaganda distortion of history are two widely praised wartime motion pictures. In "Casablanca," the 1942 Warner Brothers classic, Captain Renault reminds Rick Blaine, the suave American played by Humphrey Bogart, that he had fought in the Spanish Civil war on the side of the "loyalists." In "For Whom the Bell Tolls," a 1943 Paramount release based on an Ernest Hemingway novel, Gary Cooper plays the role of an idealistic young American fighter for the "loyalist" cause.

In reality the "loyalists" were Communists who imposed on Spain the same Bolshevik terror they had already brought to Russia. This included the killing and raping of thousands of priests and nuns, and the desecration of numerous Catholic churches. America's contribution to the "loyalist" cause was the Communist "Abraham Lincoln Brigade."

The Spanish Civil War was an overture to the Second World War, during which millions of European men, women and children, and prisoners of war, were slaughtered in a frenzy of revenge and hatred.

P. M.
Spokane, Wash.

Changing and Growing

Notwithstanding the incredible persecution around the world, the *Marco Polo* incident shows that revisionism is growing. I note that a "human rights" group in New York has finally spoken up against the persecution of revisionists in Germany — another sign that things are changing.

So don't get discouraged. Keep plugging away. You are doing a wonderful job.

K. B.
Brighton, Ont.
Canada

Obsequious Behavior

I despise the obsequious behavior of the publisher of the Japanese magazine *Marco Polo*. Such craven behavior serves only to augment the chutzpah and arrogance of the "eternally persecuted."

Groups such as the Wiesenthal Center are experts at using intimidation, boycott and pressure tactics. It is time to become militant and flex our own muscles.

A. B.
Long Island, N.Y.

Unicorns and Other Fantasies

The positively suffocating Holohoaxery of the past spring has got me edging toward a position of disagreeing with Abraham Lincoln: you can fool all the people all the time, by making sure that the tiny knot of those you do not fool are ignored and made to seem nonexistent.

Personally, I am about brimful on "gas chambers" and may stop reading about the subject. As I have mentioned, I classify them with unicorns; for centuries Europeans have believed tenaciously in the latter since at least the time of Aristotle, but in all that time never came up with one.

Maybe there will be centuries of belief in "gas chambers" with the same consequences. I am sure the 'hoax Establishment must stick by this fantasy, for to admit that it is all smoke would seriously undermine faith in anything else they allege. However, they did slink off from the fable of soap made from Jewish fat, after years of repeating it; I still remember the somber funeral

procession in Israel portrayed on television, led by their Premier, Menachem Begin, where they buried soap bars with great solemnity. Maybe a scoot out from under the "gas chambers" might eventuate in the same way.

Regarding Holocaust revisionism: It is high time that wartime Jewry's profound involvement with the fortunes of Stalinism be given some attention again as partially involved in German wartime policy toward Jews. The Red Army hero Colonel-General David Dragunsky (twice Hero of the Soviet Union) insisted in a string of Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public Opinion pamphlets issued by the Novosti Press Agency in Moscow, e.g., *Aims and Tasks* (1983, p. 21) that 200,000 Jews were killed in action in the uniform of the Red Army. Students of war casualties surely realize that their final death toll was far higher than that, after one accounts for the consequences of lingering wounds and a wide range of war-related diseases and other privations. There is no longer any boasting of the immense part of Jews in the underground "resistance" movement fighting in street clothes behind the lines in ten or more countries, as was the case a generation ago.

All that is now down Orwell's Memory Hole. And the substantial complement of Soviet Army prisoners of war in a number of the German concentration camps seems likewise to have vanished from the record.

Getting back to Honest Abe: in the war of 1861-65 his regime was not above engaging in a goodly campaign of atrocity and related propaganda, which started right after the First Battle of Bull Run in July 1861, and grew substantially by the month. One might memorialize the following from

the editorial commentary in the *Continental Monthly* for April 1862 (pp. 607-608):

We were not at first disposed to believe in the many revolting stories, so generally circulated, stating that the rebels had actually in many instances boiled the bodies of Federal dead, for the purposes of obtaining the bones as relics. So frequently however has the story been repeated, and from so many trustworthy quarters that we are reluctantly compelled to admit that such...are very possibly founded on fact.

Eventually there came into existence a ponderous compendium of Union atrocity tales, *Narrative of Privations and Sufferings of United States Officers and Soldiers While Prisoners of War in the Hands of the Rebel Authorities* (Philadelphia: United States Sanitary Commission, 1864).

The Report of the Commission of Inquiry of this official Union government agency concluded that "tens of thousands of helpless men are now being disabled and destroyed by a process as certain as poison, and as cruel as the torture of burning at the stake," deliberately and intentionally inflicted by the Confederate Government, with the lead sentence of the conclusion reading: "The next step is to fix the responsibility for all these horrors." A lengthy review of this big book was published in the prestigious *Atlantic Monthly* for December 1864 (pp. 777-778), and read by a wide swath of America's most highly educated citizenry of that day.

James J. Martin
Colorado Springs, Col.

Fawning, Flawed Admiration for Keynes

Mr. Gray's review [Jan.-Feb. 1995 *Journal*] of Robert Skidelsky's biography of John Maynard Keynes presents a view of the British economist's life and work that is replete with the distortions that naturally accompany a treatment of such fawning admiration.

Leaving aside his obsequious characterization of Keynes the man ("In what other individual in this century had such a panoply of gifts been united under one brow?"), it is worthwhile to address a few of the writer's numerous distortions.

First of all, Gray implies that the concept of marginal utility was somehow developed by Keynes. For the economic tyro, marginal utility refers to the valuation placed on the last available unit of a supply of a homogeneous commodity, and can be measured in terms of the satisfaction or dissatisfaction caused by the addition or subtraction of one unit of the commodity item. This explanation of market prices as a result of consumer valuation and commodity supply was a revolutionary development in economic thought. It also lay at the heart of devastating critiques of socialism developed later. The problem here is that the concept of marginal utility was formally codified not by Keynes but by the Austrian economist Carl Menger in 1871.

Secondly, Mr. Gray introduces the Keynesian fallacy that "effective demand' produced 'equilibrium' at less than full employment." This is simply not true. The world of economics can be characterized by two facts: there are infinite human wants and desires, and, we live in a world of scarcity. As long as scarcity is a fact — that is, forever (short of supernatural intervention) — there will always be a demand for labor, and jobs will be available for those who wish to work. With their policies of debt and inflation, Keynesian planners may cause abrupt economic dislocations, but without state interference the free economy will provide jobs for all those willing to work.

Mr. Gray mentions affinities between the policies advocated by Keynes and the economic policies of Germany's National Socialist regime. There is indeed an important link: Hitler's National Socialist economic policies were

essentially Keynesian, as James J. Martin notes in "The Unresolved Question of Fascism," an essay published in his book *Revisionist Viewpoints*. A German edition of Keynes' *General Theory* was published under the National Socialist regime with a special foreword by Keynes. (The text of this foreword is reprinted in *Revisionist Viewpoints* [available from the IHR].)

In his famous (and lamentably out-of-print) volume, *As We Go Marching*, Old Right stalwart and revisionist historian John T. Flynn attacked Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal policies as essentially fascist. Flynn identified the debt-based militarism of Europe's authoritarian regimes as implicit in Roosevelt's New Deal.

Mr. Gray also praises the arrangements of the 1944 Bretton Woods conference as a "workable world monetary order." This economic "New World Order" is indeed the Keynesian goal. At Bretton Woods the currencies of the world were taken off gold and pegged to the US dollar, a move that opened the door to devaluation of currency, inflation and, eventually, total fiat money around the world. With money no longer backed by commodity, the governments of the world, through their central banks, were essentially given free reign to inflate and inflate and inflate. Good, if you favor perpetual inflation, poverty, statism, and income redistribution (hardest hit are the elderly and disabled on fixed incomes), but bad if you are a decent working person with a family.

Incidentally, readers interested in economics might consider getting a copy of *The Failure of the 'New Economics,'* by the late Henry Hazlitt. This powerful line-by-line refutation of Keynes' *General Theory* leaves no doubt as to the proper status to which Keynes ought to be relegated.

A.C.
New York City

Keynes' 1936 German Foreword

In his review in the Jan.-Feb. *Journal*, Andrew Gray mentions that John Maynard Keynes contributed "a special preface to a 1930s German edition of *The General Theory*."

Readers may be interested to know that the complete text of Keynes' foreword to the 1936 German edition of *General Theory*, is printed, both in the original language (in facsimile) and in translation, in James J. Martin's collection of essays, *Revisionist Viewpoints*. [This 248-page soft-cover book is available from the IHR for \$8.95, postpaid.]

In this foreword, dated September 7, 1936, Keynes wrote: "The theory of aggregate production, which is the point of the following book, nevertheless can be much easier adapted to the conditions of a totalitarian state [*eines totalen Staates*] than the theory of production and distribution of a given production put forth under conditions of free competition and a large degree of laissez-faire. This is one of the reasons that justifies the fact that I call my theory a *general theory*."

Martin comments: "Some economic scribblers hostile to Keynes want too much to attack him personally, as if he created the modern state, but appear to be most hesitant about challenging the state themselves. Keynes did not create the modern state. He found it the way it is, and, obviously, from the context of the German foreword, prepared a scheme or system to work within its confines; the greater and more total the state employment of his *General Theory*, the better."

E. Svedlund
Seattle, Wash.

Uncovering Truth

The other day [early March] I saw the last few minutes of a German television report about how you introduce your texts in Germany through the internet, thus avoiding German laws that punish those who deny the Jewish Holocaust. In this broadcast a

spokesman for the Wiesenthal Center also spoke. He was furious, of course.

I encourage you all to continue in this fight to uncover the total truth about Holocaust lies. Thanks to people like you, the truth won't be manipulated, and Zionist lies will be uncovered.

J. F.
Majadahonda, Spain

Moscow Discussion of Suvorov's Thesis

I am sure you've noticed the deafening silence in our mass media about Viktor Suvorov's book, *Icebreaker*, which presents detailed evidence to show that Stalin was preparing to invade and conquer Germany and Europe in the summer of 1941, and that his invasion plan was thwarted by the German-led Axis attack against Soviet Russia.

I listen daily to the BBC and Deutsche Welle short wave radio, and I've heard not a word about it. Today, though (Feb. 1), on C-Span's re-broadcast of the "Moscow Evening News" television program, the name of Suvorov and the subject of his book broke through the ice. The simultaneous translator's voice drones simultaneously with bad inflection, so one has to pay close attention, which I hadn't until I heard the words "World War II ... painful questions."

Apparently a conference of historians was recently held in Moscow, at which the question was discussed of who was about to attack whom in 1941. It was noted that Suvorov [Vladimir Rezun] was not present. There was, however, an Israeli participant, who has written a book purporting to refute Suvorov and his thesis.

To another matter: have you read *Churchill's Deception* by Louis Kilzer? This recently published work is a concise and damning expose of Churchill's perfidy.

D. S.
Harrison, Tenn.

Soviet Military Buildup Recalled

I have read *Icebreaker* by Viktor Suvorov, and would like to make a few comments based on my own experience in support of the thesis of this truthful book.

I am a former Soviet citizen of German ancestry. I witnessed and participated in the enormous Soviet military buildup against Europe in 1941 that Suvorov describes.

In 1941 I was serving in the Soviet Red Army in the Trans-Baikal region as a newly-recruited soldier with the 492nd Artillery Regiment of the 152nd Division of the 16th Army. The 152nd was a newly established motorized division organized from units that had been engaged in action against the Japanese army on the Siberian-Manchurian border.

In February 1941 we in the 152nd Division were informed that we would soon have the honor of participating in the most massive military operations ever of the Red Army. We were therefore forbidden from writing home to our relatives. The families of the officers were ordered to return to their home towns, and not allowed to write to their husbands and fathers.

Even before the German "Barbarossa" attack on June 22, 1941, officers made comments such as "I'm going to replace my fur boots in Paris" or "I'll change my boots in Berlin." After the German attack, officers made comments like "The sons of bitches beat us to it." So, it was obvious what was being planned, and the Germans had no choice but to spoil those plans.

In spite of all the propaganda truth about this chapter of history, I believe that the objective truth will prevail. Keep up your good work.

Helmut Krohmer
San Jose, Calif.

We welcome letters from readers.
We reserve the right to edit for style and space.

**The Most Ambitious Book-length
Debunking to Date of the
Works of Jean-Claude Pressac**

AUSCHWITZ

The End of a Legend

by Carlo Mattogno

Mattogno is a learned man in the mold of his ancestors of the Renaissance. He is meticulous and prolific . . . in the first rank of Revisionists.

—Prof. Robert Faurisson

Jean-Claude Pressac's *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* was published in 1989 to resounding worldwide media hosannas. It was followed in 1993 by his second opus, *The Crematoria of Auschwitz: The Machinery of Mass Killing*.

Pressac's principal volume, more than 500 pages with hundreds of illustrations, promised conclusive evidence of the existence and use of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Headlines proclaimed that the revisionists were finally vanquished, that Pressac had proven what the immense resources of the Holocaust industry had failed to prove in more than 40 years.

But in the mad rush to herald the news, the pundits hadn't bothered to *read* the book, presuming that the French pharmacist had accomplished what his publisher—the Klarsfeld Foundation—claimed he had. He hadn't.

So Pressac's second volume was published, promising, in his own words, "*the definitive rebuttal of revisionist theories*." This dog wouldn't hunt, either.

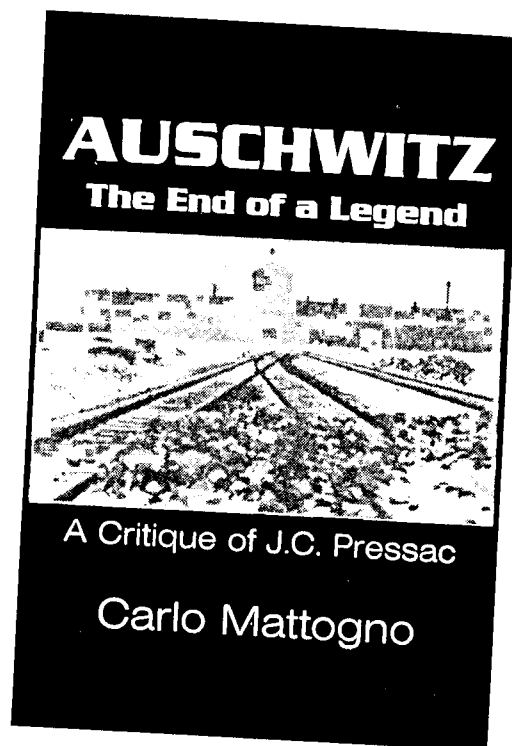
As you read *Auschwitz: The End of a Legend* you'll find out why. Here, Italian documents specialist Carlo Mattogno demolishes the boldest attempt to date—Pressac's back to back volumes—to answer the revisionist critique of the Auschwitz extermination story.

Mattogno shows how Pressac misinterpreted his own data in such a way as to assist not his fellow exterminationists, but the very revisionists he had set out defeat.

Mattogno demonstrates that Pressac's confused arguments confirm his ignorance of the structure and functioning of crematory ovens and gas chambers, and of the nature and use of the disinfectant Zyklon B; that Pressac's use of available statistics

was arbitrary and largely fanciful, resulting in a *down-sizing* of the number of alleged victims; and that where information did not exist, Pressac simply invented it, often with mutually contradictory arguments in different parts of his thesis.

Mattogno's relentless deconstruction of Pressac's assertions and interpretations not only reveals the Holocaust Lobby hero's incompetence, it's a case study of the pathetic sloppiness the media can be counted on to overlook in the crusade against Holocaust Revisionism.



AUSCHWITZ: The End of a Legend

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Advance TO Barbarism

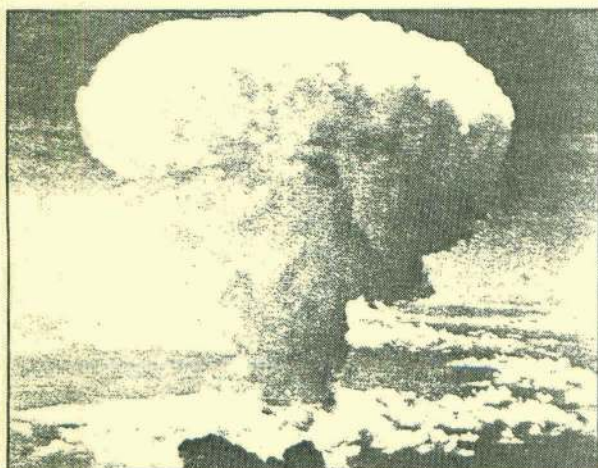
**THE DEVELOPMENT
OF TOTAL WARFARE**

F.J.P. Veale

In this eloquent and provocative work, an English attorney with a profound understanding of military history traces the evolution of warfare from primitive savagery to the rise of a "civilized" code that was first threatened in our own Civil War, again in the First World War, and finally shattered during the Second World War—the most destructive conflict in history.

As the author compellingly argues, the ensuing "War Crimes Trials" at Nuremberg and Tokyo, and their more numerous and barbaric imitations in Communist-controlled eastern Europe, established the perilous principle that "the most serious war crime is to be on the losing side."

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...A very outstanding book... —GENERAL J.F.C. FULLER

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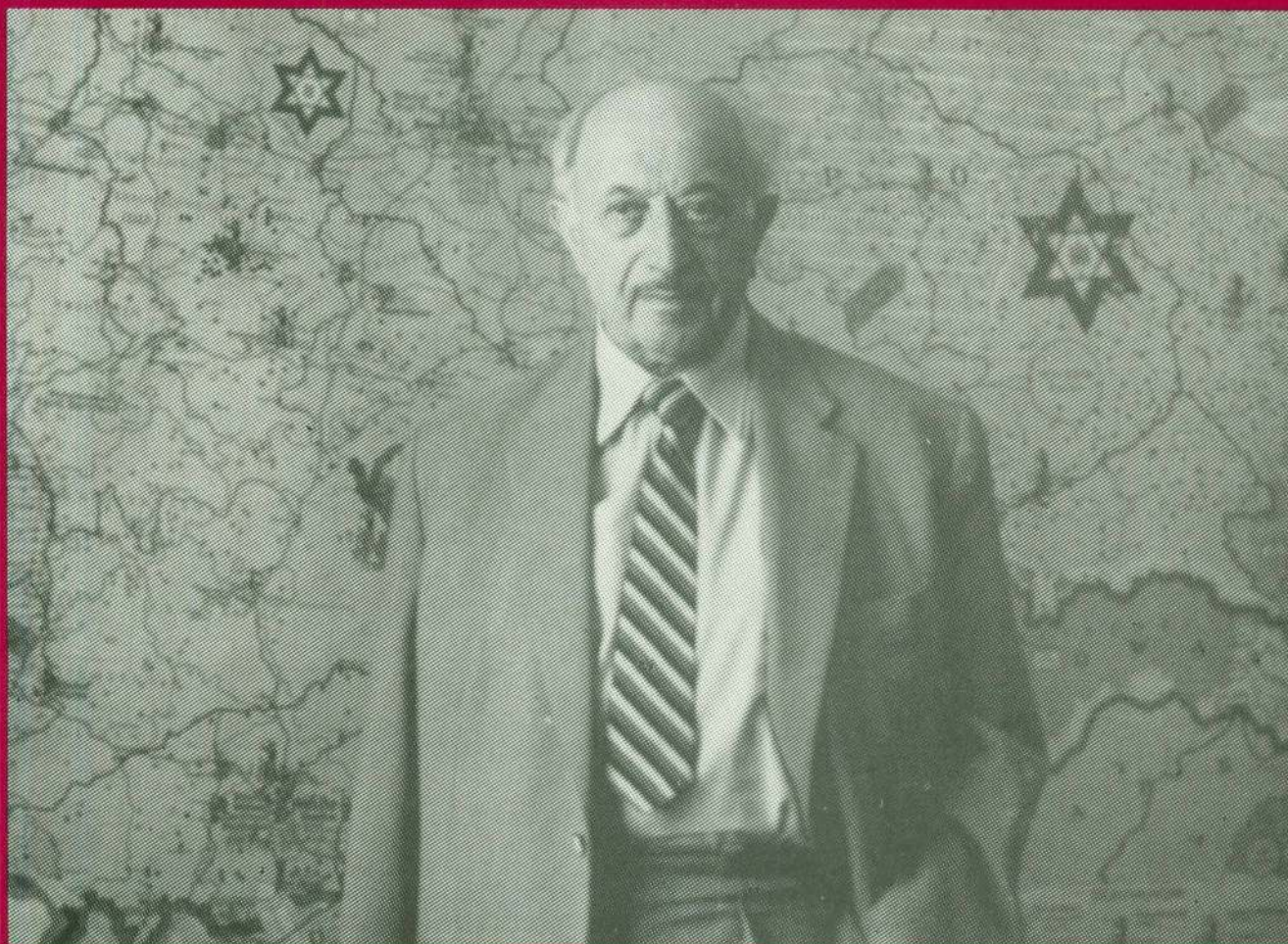
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The Journal of Historical Review

Volume 15, Number 4

July / August 1995



The Simon Wiesenthal Center

Mark Weber

*Simon Wiesenthal:
Fraudulent 'Nazi Hunter'*

*The Liberation of the Camps:
Facts vs. Lies*

Theodore J. O'Keefe

The Institute's Internet Impact

*My 'Invasion' of the
Computer Networks*

Dan Gannon

Who Bombs Children?

Nicholas Strakon

Some Lessons After Fifty Years

Joseph Sobran

— And More —

WHO REALLY KILLED THE ROMANOVs... AND WHY?

**Today, 75 Years After the Brutal Murders,
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WHEN THE NEWS OF THE COLD-BLOODED MASSACRE of Tsar Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra, and their five children reached the outside world, decent people were horrified. But the true, complete story of the murders was suppressed from the outset—not only by the Red regime, but by *powerful forces operating at the nerve centers of the Western nations*. Nevertheless, one intrepid journalist, Robert Wilton, longtime Russia correspondent of the *London Times*, dared to brave the blackout. An on-the-scene participant in the White Russian investigation of the crime, Wilton brought the first documentary evidence of the *real killers, and their actual motives*, to the West.

A SKELETON KEY TO THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SOVIET SLAUGHTERHOUSE

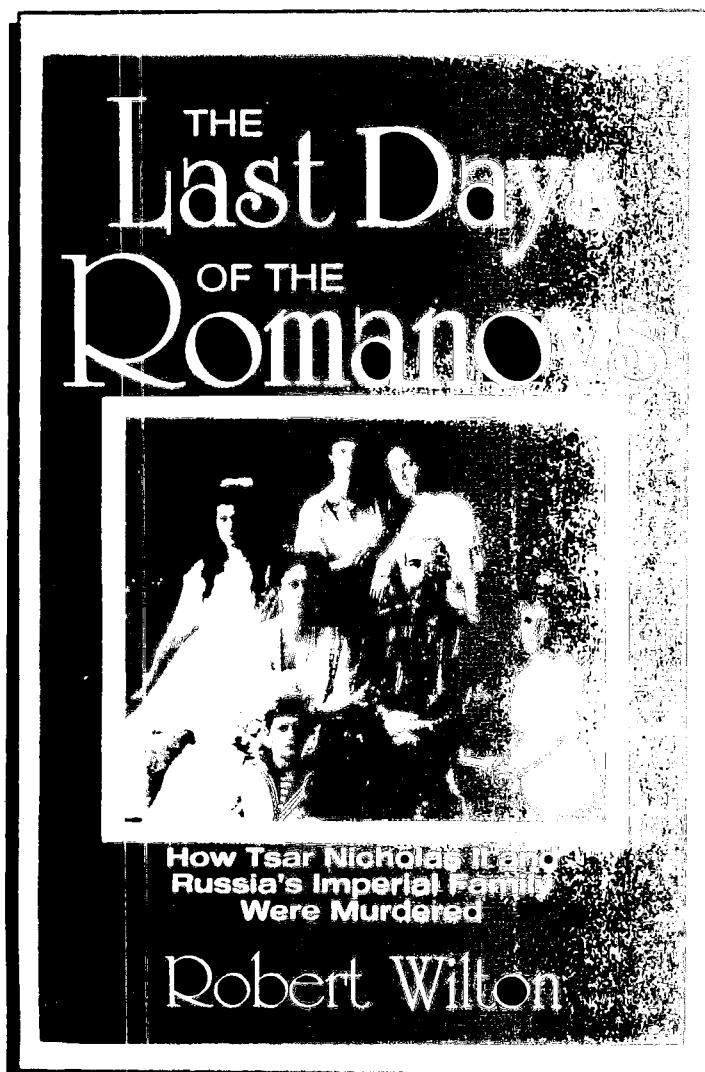
Wilton's book, *The Last Days of the Romanovs*, based on the evidence gathered by Russian investigative magistrate Nikolai Sokolov, was published in France, England, and America at the beginning of the 1920's—but it soon vanished from the bookstores and almost all library shelves, and was ignored in later "approved" histories. The most explosive secret of Wilton's book—the *role that racial revenge played in the slaughter of the Romanovs*—had to be concealed. And it continued to be concealed for decades—as the same motive claimed the lives of millions of Christian Russians, Ukrainians, Balts, and other helpless victims of the Red cabal.

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The Journal of Historical Review (ISSN: 0195-6752) began publication in 1980. It upholds and continues the tradition of Historical Revisionism of scholars such as Harry Elmer Barnes, A.J.P. Taylor, William H. Chamberlin, Paul Rassiner and Charles Tansill. *The Journal of Historical Review* is published six times yearly by the **Institute for Historical Review**, P.O. Box 4296, Torrance, CA 90510, USA. Subscription price: \$40 per year, \$65 for two years, and \$90 for three years. For foreign subscriptions, add \$10 per year. For overseas airmail delivery, add \$30 per year. Remittances for subscriptions must be payable in US dollars drawable on a US bank.

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Appropriate manuscripts are welcomed by the Editor. They should be double-spaced and accompanied by return postage. Especially welcome are submissions on IBM-compatible or Macintosh computer diskette. Address all correspondence to P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659. E-mail to: greg.ihr@kaiwan.com.

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The Simon Wiesenthal Center

MARK WEBER

Arriving in Los Angeles in 1977 with a \$500,000 gift from Canadian Jewish businessman Samuel Belzberg, Rabbi Marvin Hier lost no time launching his dream project: the Simon Wiesenthal Center. In the years that followed, Hier succeeded in building the Center, named after the well-known "Nazi hunter," into one of the world's most influential Jewish organizations.

"Now second in membership only to B'nai B'rith International with 380,000 members," noted the *Los Angeles Times* in 1990, "the Simon Wiesenthal Center at times rivals the venerable American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League and the World Jewish Congress for its impact and access to world leaders."¹ Today, five years later, the Center's power and impact are, if anything, even more formidable.

Fear Mongering and 'Holocaustomania'

Hier achieved all this, and so quickly, because he hit on a winning formula for raising vast sums of money from American Jews: highly emotional appeals to raw fear with sensationalistic exploitation of the Holocaust story.

Hier and his colleagues never cease harping on the danger of anti-Semitism (or, as the Center spells it "antisemitism"). In its wide range of propaganda materials, including videotapes and fund-raising mailings, and especially in its glossy magazine, *Response*, the Center conjures up a paranoid fantasy world in which a sinister international network of neo-Nazis, Islamic extremists and other anti-Jewish forces of "hate" are on the march everywhere, plotting a murderous new "Final Solution" of all Jews.

The Center projects a paradoxical image of American Jewry: Fabulously wealthy and influential, but simultaneously threatened with physical extermination. Only the eternally vigilant Simon Wiesenthal Center, its publications suggest, protects Jews against a dangerous worldwide "hate" conspiracy and a new "Final Solution."

"In America," writes *New York Times* Deputy Media Editor Judith Miller in her 1990 book, *One, by One, by One*, "the lowest common denominator

often sets the agenda. The Holocaust is not immune from this tendency."²

"Marvin Hier and the Center will always cry anti-Semitism," a renowned scholar told two *Los Angeles Times* writers, who summed up: "To get people to pay attention to his battle against anti-Semitism, Hier refuses to let anyone forget the Holocaust even for a minute."³

As even the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith has acknowledged, though, the Wiesenthal Center makes "inaccurate" and "exaggerated claims" about anti-Semitism to raise money. In a 1984 internal memorandum, ADL official Justin Finger cited a Center fund-raising letter that is "replete with factual misstatements and exaggerations" about anti-Jewish sentiment in the United States and Europe.⁴

The 1991 Gulf War provided an ideal opportunity for the Simon Wiesenthal Center to trot out sensational new propaganda lies. According to a "shocking revelation" in the Spring 1991 issue of *Response*, German firms were producing Zyklon B gas in Iraq, "the chemical used by the Germans to murder millions of Jews during the Nazi Holocaust."⁵

Iranian prisoners of war, the Center's slick magazine went on, were being killed with Zyklon B "in gas chambers specially designed for the Iraqis by the German company Rhema Labortechnik." Recycling a familiar Second World War propaganda theme, *Response* continued: "An eyewitness reported the [Iraqi] gas chambers were tiled to look like operating rooms, with a separated observation room for each gas chamber with reinforced glass visibility."

In fanning the flames of what Jewish American historian Alfred Lilienthal calls "Holocaustomania," the Wiesenthal Center has no peer. "Rabbi Hier and the Wiesenthal Center are, in my opinion, the most extreme of those who utilize the Holocaust," said the director of Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust center in 1988. "The Jewish people does many vulgar things," he went on, "but the Wiesenthal Center [has] raised it to a complete level: The optimum use of sensitive issues in order to raise money ..."⁶

"The enormous success of the Simon Wiesenthal Center," says author Judith Miller, "has given new meaning to what was once a macabre in-house joke ... 'There is no business like *Shoah* business' ... ('*Shoah*' is Hebrew for Holocaust).⁷ "It's a sad fact," adds the Center's chief financial backer, Canadian-Jewish financier Samuel Belzberg, "that Israel and Jewish education and all the other familiar buzzwords no longer serve to rally Jews behind the community. The Holocaust, though, works every time."⁸

In 1989, for example, the Center pulled in some \$15 million in contributions.⁹ Marvin Hier is generously compensated for his work. In 1994 his annual pay was \$225,000 (benefits included). At least six other Center officials were paid more than \$100,000 each.¹⁰

Originally from New York's Lower East Side, Hier possesses no academic credentials beyond his *yeshiva* (rabbinical school) certification. But he was not ashamed to appoint himself "Dean" of the Wiesenthal Center and of the Center-affiliated Yeshiva University.¹¹

Hier has proven to be a tremendous boost to Simon Wiesenthal and his international image. "Before meeting up with Hier," said one Center insider, "Simon was nickel and diming it in Vienna. He couldn't even pay his phone bills."¹²

A Jewish Mission

While the Center makes a feeble pretense of concern for all humanity, its real agenda is narrowly, even chauvinistically Jewish. Hier frankly calls his Center a "full-fledged Jewish defense agency,"¹³ and Center publications skillfully play to Jewish fears, concerns and sensitivities.

"... The phenomenal growth of the Wiesenthal Center suggests that the haunting memory of the Holocaust is, for better or worse, what makes millions of Jews feel like Jews," says Baltimore *Jewish Times* editor Gary Rosenblatt.¹⁴

Rival organizations that compete with the Center for money from the Jewish community privately resent Hier's brash, "anything goes" tactics.

Hier "has become a self-appointed spokesman for American Jewish interests," complains Leon Wieseltier, Jewish literary editor of *The New Republic*. Hier's linkage of the Holocaust and American politics has "vulgarized" both, adds Wieseltier. "He and his operation have no right to desecrate the memory of millions of dead Jews by glibly associating their memory with the Center's politics."¹⁵

"Critics of the Simon Wiesenthal Center," notes Judith Miller in *One, by One, by One*, "have also complained about the use of the Holocaust to justify lobbying for Jewish interests... 'You must do this for the Jews because there was a Holocaust'."¹⁶

Hier and his organization ceaselessly promote



At a 1989 White House dinner, President George Bush talks as Wiesenthal Center founder Marvin Hier, right, greets Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Zionist and Israeli interests. "Another implicit message of the Wiesenthal Center is that the Holocaust helped to validate the state of Israel," writes Miller. "Remembering the Holocaust leads to staunch support of Israel."¹⁷ Hier has had a particularly close relationship with Israel's ultra-Zionist Likud party and hard line Israeli Prime Ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir.¹⁸ Although Hier and his Center demands dauntless pursuit and punishment of "Nazi war criminals," Hier hypocritically ignores the well-documented records of Begin and Shamir as Zionist terrorists.¹⁹

No Trust for Non-Jews

A recurring Wiesenthal Center theme is that non-Jews are never entirely trustworthy. If "it" could happen in cultured Germany, Hier's Center never ceases to suggest, "it" can happen anywhere. Anything less than fawning solicitude for Israeli and Jewish concerns, the Center implies, all but inevitably leads to shoving Jews into gas chambers. Hier's "message is that Jews are never safe, that anti-Semitism is pandemic, occurring everywhere and in various degrees of virulence," the *Los Angeles Times* sums up.²⁰

"We're like the baseball hitter who is up to bat with two strikes against him," says Hier. "That's the proper attitude for Jews. We shouldn't be going around saying: it cannot happen again ... We Americans have never been tested."²¹ Regarding a Wiesenthal Center exhibit on the Holocaust, the monthly magazine of the American Jewish Committee remarked: "The message was that Jews have

enemies, murderous enemies, and should look out.”²²

In Hier's view, the non-Jewish world — and especially European Christians — bears a collective guilt for what the Holocaust lobby insists is the most terrible crime in history. In a 1995 *Los Angeles Times* opinion piece, for example, Hier took aim at Christian leaders during the Second World War, chastising the “prelates — from Pope Pius XII down — who at best looked the other way, protected their own, were bystanders rather than activists and sometimes even assisted the Nazis in carrying out their Final Solution.”²³

For from promoting “tolerance,” says Dr. Frank Knopfelmacher, a leading Australian Jewish scholar, the Wiesenthal Center actually foments “ethnic hatred.” Australia government officials, added Knopfelmacher, should have “banned the members of the Simon Wiesenthal Center from entering Australia and should have deported those who were here.”²⁴

Phenomenal Clout

For an organization founded just 16 years ago, the Wiesenthal Center wields phenomenal political and financial power. “Hier has accrued unprecedented clout in the Legislature, on Capitol Hill, in the city's boardrooms and even in Hollywood,” noted the *Los Angeles Times Magazine* in a 1990 profile article.²⁵

Among the many prominent and wealthy individuals who have given public support to the Simon



Simon Wiesenthal, standing, acknowledges applause from Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, lower left, and others at the November 1989 “National Tribute Dinner” of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles.

More than a thousand persons were on hand for the presentation of “service awards for Holocaust remembrance” to 14 actors, writers, producers and directors who had worked on Holocaust films and teleplays. In his keynote speech, Shamir praised America's motion picture industry for producing Holocaust films.

Wiesenthal Center have been President Ronald Reagan, President George Bush, Senator Dianne Feinstein (and her investment banker husband Richard Blum), entertainers Frank Sinatra and Elizabeth Taylor, columnist George Will, Mortimer B. Zuckerman (publisher of *US News & World Report* and the *Atlantic Monthly*), television journalist Barbara Walters, several members of the moneyed Belzberg family, Alan Greenberg (chairman of the investment firm of Bear Stearns), and New York financiers Nelson Peltz, Ronald Perelman and Ivan Boesky. (Boesky, a member of the Center's board of directors, was later found guilty of large-scale illegal stock dealing).

“Genocide,” an 88-minute Holocaust motion picture coproduced by the Wiesenthal Center, was awarded the 1982 Academy Award for “Best Documentary Feature.” Accepting the Award was “Dean” Hier, the only Orthodox rabbi ever to win an Oscar.²⁶ A more recent expression of the Center's close Hollywood ties is the 1995 HBO made-for-television motion picture, “The Infiltrator,” a highly flattering portrayal of the Center and its work (in which IHR Director Mark Weber is smeared, by name, as a “big time fascist”).

Political Pull and Public Money

Such is the political clout wielded by the Center that California lawmakers recently voted to give it a *second* \$5 million grant of state taxpayers' funds. (The first was in 1985.) This money, allocated for the Center's “Museum of Tolerance,” came from funds normally reserved for California public schools. Backing this extraordinary grant were prominent politicians of both parties, including California Governor Pete Wilson.²⁷

At a time of belt-tightening across the board, the Wiesenthal Center can count on “special treatment” for state lawmakers. One cautiously indignant Californian echoed the sentiment of many others in a letter published in the leading Los Angeles daily newspaper:²⁸

Giving the Wiesenthal Centers another \$5 million in state tax dollars when clinics and hospitals are closing, local schools' teaching budgets are being cut and public libraries fight to keep open on even a limited basis is difficult to justify.

Financially strapped education leaders and spokesmen for hard-pressed public interest groups were understandably outraged. Responding to Hier's claims of school children visits to his “Museum of Tolerance,” a lobbyist for the California Teachers Association sarcastically commented: “70,000 kids might go McDonald's every day, but we don't pick up their lunch tab.”

In addition, the Center has received \$5 million

in federal funds, through legislation sponsored by California Congressman Henry Waxman.²⁹

The Center's ties with California Governor Wilson could hardly be closer. A senior political advisor to Wilson is a member of the Wiesenthal Center's board of directors. To show its appreciation, last year the Center awarded Wilson its "National Leadership Award." Among those attending the award dinner was Michael Fuchs, chairman of Home Box Office (HBO) and a member of the Wiesenthal Center's board of directors.³⁰

On at least one occasion, Marvin Hier used his influence to help a favored politician. In April 1992 he appealed for money on behalf of Mel Levine, a US Congressman and Democratic candidate for US Senator from California. In a letter sent out to the Wiesenthal Center mailing list, Hier attacked Patrick Buchanan and praised Levine for his unwavering support for Israel and his "sense of history." "Never Again must be America's slogan," wrote Hier. "And Mel Levine, as US Senator from California, will be an important force for a farsighted American foreign policy." (In spite of Hier's appeal, Levine failed to win the Democratic party nomination for US Senate.)

In 1988 Hier and the Center honored Simon Wiesenthal at two gala dinners, one in Los Angeles and another in New York City. At the California gathering, Hier singled out President Reagan for special commendation, and at the New York dinner, which netted \$700,000, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl delivered the main tribute to Wiesenthal.³¹

A Wiesenthal Center "National Tribute Dinner" in November 1989 provided another opportunity to manifest the organization's wide-ranging influence.³² Speakers included Simon Wiesenthal, Israeli premier Yitzhak Shamir, and Center Chairman Samuel Belzberg, with awards to prominent media personalities, including MCA President Sidney Sheinberg and actor Ben Kingsley.

"Dinner chairman" Robert Maxwell was unable to attend the event, but the Jewish publishing baron's daughter was on hand to deliver his passionate speech. (It was only after his mysterious death in October 1991, and a state funeral in Israel, that Maxwell's record as perhaps the greatest swindler in history came to light. He had stolen at least \$1.65 billion from the public companies he con-



RESPONSE

THE WIESENTHAL CENTER WORLD REPORT

SPRING, 1991
Vol. 12, No. 1
Circulation 381,065

EDITOR'S COLUMN



Dear Friends:

Assuming you can see this issue of *Response* is almost entirely devoted to the crisis and war in the Gulf, and all of its implications.

The scope of German involvement in Iraq's war machine (cover story), an exclusive expose on Saddam's friendly American bankers (BNL, page 5), and an extensive review of the worldwide fallout from the Gulf War — from Arab support for Saddam, to Europe's Jews galvanizing support for Israel — are presented.

The Center's successful interventions in Geneva (on Palestinian Red Crescent Holocaust denial, page 12) and in blocking the reprinting of the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* in a leading Soviet publication (page 12) are also highlighted. Those of you in the medical field should take special note of the disturbing story on Baxter International (page 10).

The Center wishes to thank Dr. Moshe Dann, who has shared with us (page 4) the pain so many parents in Israel feel today as they try to reassure their children and themselves that "Yee-yeh Tov" — it will all work out for the good.

Lastly, we apologize for delaying the publishing of the list of our Fellows and Founders, as well as for the abbreviated presentation of other usual features.

Sincerely,

Abraham Cooper

Rabbi Abraham Cooper
Editor-in-Chief

Cover photo courtesy Reuters/Bettmann;
Inset photo, Simon Wiesenthal Center.

2 RESPONSE

DESERT STORM

Shocking Revelation:

German Firms Produce Zyklon B in Iraq

T rue to the legacy of their Nazi-era predecessors, the German business community has sought to absolve itself of its share of blame in the current Middle East disaster. "We did not knowingly supply Iraq with weapons of mass destruction — we violated no law — we were just filling orders..."

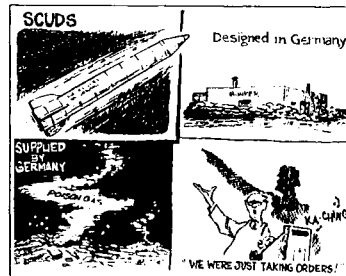
The facts, as first exposed by the Wiesenthal Center's *Poison Gas Connection* report, belie

by the German company Rhema-Laborchemie (see cover photo of gas chamber prototype).

German Gas Chambers: Nightmare Revisited

Subcontracted by the notorious Karl Koib company that provided Baghdad with much of its chemical needs in the '80s, the Hoffenheim-based Rhema Company built and installed two so-called "Inhalation Systems for Toxicological Research," i.e., gas chambers. An eyewitness reported the gas chambers were fitted to look like a separate observation room for each gas chamber with reinforced glass visibility. First experiments used dogs, then donkeys, and reportedly Iranian POWs. In 1983, German engineer Hans Doerflinger asked his Iraqi counterparts, "What are you making here?" The answer: "We're making products against pests, against bedbugs, fleas, locusts, Persians, and Israelis..."

With such a record for the zealous pursuit of deuschmarks, it is any surprise that among the 700 firms suspected of breaking the U.N.-sponsored boycott imposed on Iraq after the invasion of Kuwait, are over 100 German firms? One company, the Cologne-based Strabag Company, violated the embargo 70 times, and *Der Spiegel* reports that the Ailingen Bau Contor company had developed a



Courtesy Chicago Sun Times

the absurdity and moral bankruptcy of such self-deluding assertions. Last fall, the Center named 86 German firms who rushed in the 1980s to empower Saddam Hussein. Today, their technical know-how has enhanced the reach of Soviet-supplied Scud missiles, which rain down death and destruction on Israel; German expertise has provided Saddam with intermediate range rockets and the Third World's first Fuel Air Bomb; and German-supplied gas once again threatens innocent Jewish men, women and children. German ingenuity will also surely help to prolong the agony of war by having provided the "Butcher of Baghdad" with a futuristic bomb shelter located under his presidential palace.

Even more ominous is the report that Iraq has developed a new potent gas which actually contains Zyklon B — the chemical used by the Germans to murder millions of Jews during the Nazi Holocaust. The French newspaper, *Libération*, and a German documentary entitled "Made in Germany: Saddam Hussein's Helpers," report that this gas, and the nerve gas, Tabun, were tested on Iranian POWs in gas chambers specially designed for the Iraqis

"We're making products against pests, against bedbugs, fleas, locusts, Persians, and Israelis..."

complete missile (including Scuds) test facility for Iraq. Other companies from throughout Europe, the United States, South America and Asia are also being scrutinized. And recent charges in the Swiss Senate point to violations of the arms embargo by at least 11 Swiss firms.

War propaganda. During the Gulf War the Simon Wiesenthal Center — in the Spring 1991 issue of its widely-circulated magazine, *Response* — broadcast the lie that Iraq was killing Iranian prisoners of war "in gas chambers specially designed for the Iraqis" by a German firm, using German-manufactured Zyklon B gas.

trolled.)

American newspapers and magazines treat the Wiesenthal Center with uncritical deference, accepting at face value its bogus pretense to be an impartial source of reliable information. The *Los Angeles Times* — the most influential newspaper in the western United States — routinely provides space for lengthy "op ed" opinion essays by Wiesenthal Center spokesmen.

Earlier this year the Center flexed its muscles with a stunning display of global power. It acted

quickly and decisively after a major Japanese monthly magazine, *Marco Polo*, published a ten-page article in its February 1995 issue that presented credible evidence to show that there were no execution gas chambers in wartime German concentration camps, and that many other Holocaust stories are exaggerated or untrue.³³

While recklessly misrepresenting the article's content, the Wiesenthal Center promptly lashed out at the magazine and its publisher, and mounted an international boycott campaign to pressure major international corporations into withdrawing advertising. Quickly capitulating to the Center's campaign — which the Institute for Historical Review called “an arrogant expression of bigotry and intolerance” — the publisher took the astonishing step of shutting down *Marco Polo* magazine altogether. At a packed news conference in Tokyo, Wiesenthal Center “Associate Dean” Abraham Cooper accepted a craven public apology from the publishing company's president.

Attacking the IHR

In many ways, the Institute for Historical Review and the Simon Wiesenthal Center are antipodal adversaries. Not surprisingly, then, the Center has hit hard and often at the IHR.

In a frenzied fund-raising letter mailed out in 1985, for example, the Center cited *The Journal of Historical Review* as a source of special concern, warning that a goal of the *Journal* is to “undermine the legitimacy of the State of Israel.” The letter ominously added:

We must learn the names and location of all neo-Nazis and revisionist leaders in every state. We must both keep careful records of their activities and expose them to the public.

Wiesenthal Center official Aaron Breitbart castigated the IHR in an article published in the 1986 *Jewish Directory and Almanac*. “The jewel in the crown of revisionism,” he wrote, “is the California-based Institute for Historical Review.” Another widely-distributed Wiesenthal Center fund-raising letter signed by actor Glenn Ford included a furious and lengthy smear against the IHR and its *Journal*.

In a prominently featured “op ed” opinion essay published in April 1995 in a Sunday edition of the *Los Angeles Times*, Wiesenthal Center official Abraham Cooper warned:³⁴

With access to the Internet limitless, the scope of hate-group activities is rapidly expanding. The Institute for Historical Review, the leading voice of Holocaust denial in the United States, has set up a site on the World Wide Web portion of the Internet where its literature can be obtained free.

Nearly every issue of the Center's “World Report” magazine, *Response* (with a claimed 1995 circulation of 320,000) attacks the Institute and leading revisionist scholars. Contrary to the Center's bogus “tolerance,” *Response* frequently gloats about legal repression of Holocaust revisionists in foreign countries. Typical is an article in the Summer 1992 issue, headlined “Holocaust Deniers on the March” and illustrated with a color photograph of French professor Robert Faurisson. Several items in the Winter 1992 issue take aim at the Institute, including one specifically devoted to the IHR's Eleventh Conference. Likewise, a snide and misleading article in the Fall–Winter 1994 *Response* reported on the Twelfth IHR Conference.

Glitzy ‘Museum of Tolerance’

When the Wiesenthal Center opened the doors of its eight-story, \$50 million “Museum of Tolerance” in 1993, American television, newspapers and magazines responded with an outpouring of flattering coverage. California Governor Wilson called the Museum a “treasure,” and Los Angeles City Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky ascribed almost miraculous powers to it. “If every citizen of Los Angeles...will walk through the halls of this Museum and heed its lessons,” he said, “then this city will have nothing to worry about.”³⁵

The Museum on Pico Boulevard in West Los Angeles — also called the *Beit Hashoach* in Hebrew (“House of the Holocaust”) — draws 350,000 visitors a year, says Hier. This includes more than 70,000 public and private school children who are taken through the Museum yearly. “It's almost a second home to public schools,” boasts Hier. “We want to keep them there.”³⁶

This is no ordinary museum. A slick, high-tech enterprise that “marries theme-park glitz with harrowing themes” (*Los Angeles Daily News*),³⁷ it presents a relentlessly Judeocentric version of history, packed with grotesque historical distortions and falsehoods. (A detailed look at the “Museum of Tolerance” will appear in a forthcoming *Journal* issue.)

Conclusion

The phenomenal growth and impact of the Simon Wiesenthal Center is a reflection of the predominant financial-political forces in American society today, and consequently of its prevailing cultural values and historical outlook. It is a barometer of Zionist-Jewish power and influence in the United States, of the hypocrisy and weakness of this country's political leadership, and of the quasi-religious role that the Holocaust story has come to play, not only in America but throughout the world.

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16. J. Miller, *One, by One, by One*, p. 248.
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Simon Wiesenthal: Fraudulent 'Nazi Hunter'

MARK WEBER

For more than 40 years, Simon Wiesenthal has been tracking hundreds of "Nazi criminals" from his "Jewish Documentation Center" in Vienna. For his work as the world's most prominent "Nazi hunter," he has been awarded several honorary degrees and numerous medals, including Germany's highest decoration. In a formal White House ceremony in August 1980, a teary-eyed President Carter presented him with a special gold medal awarded by the US Congress. President Reagan praised him in November 1988 as one of the "true heroes" of this century.

This living legend was portrayed in flattering terms by the late Laurence Oliver in the 1978 film fantasy "The Boys From Brazil," and by Ben Kingsley in the 1989 HBO made-for-television movie "Murderers Among Us: The Simon Wiesenthal Story." One of world's most prominent Holocaust organizations bears his name: the Simon Wiesenthal Center of Los Angeles.

Wiesenthal's reputation as a moral authority is undeserved. The man whom *The Washington Post* has called the "Holocaust's Avenging Angel"¹ has a little known but well-documented record of reckless disregard for truth. He has lied about his own wartime experiences, misrepresented his postwar "Nazi-hunting" achievements, and has spread vile falsehoods about alleged German atrocities.

Different Stories

Szymon (Simon) Wiesenthal was born on December 31, 1908, in Buczacz, a town in the province of Galicia (now Buchach in Ukraine) in what was then the eastern fringe of the Austro-Hungarian empire. His father was a prosperous wholesale sugar merchant.

In spite of all that has been written about him, just what Wiesenthal did during the war years under German occupation remains unclear. He has given conflicting stories in three separate accounts of his wartime activities. The first was given under

oath during a two day interrogation session in May 1948 conducted by an official of the US Nuremberg war crimes commission.² The second is a summary of his life provided by Wiesenthal as part of a January 1949 "Application for Assistance" to the International Refugee Committee.³ And the third account is given in his autobiography, *The Murderers Among Us*, first published in 1967.⁴

Soviet Engineer or Factory Mechanic?

In his 1948 interrogation, Wiesenthal declared that "between 1939 and 1941" he was a "Soviet chief engineer working in Lvov and Odessa."⁵ Consistent with that, he stated in his 1949 declaration that from December 1939 to April 1940 he worked as an architect in the Black Sea port of Odessa. But according to his autobiography, he spent the period between mid-September 1939 and June 1941 in Soviet-ruled Lvov, where he worked "as a mechanic in a factory that produced bedsprings."⁶

'Relative Freedom'

After the Germans took control of Galicia province in June 1941, Wiesenthal was interned for a time in the Janowska concentration camp near Lvov, from where he was transferred a few months later to a camp affiliated with the repair works (OAW) in Lvov of the *Ostbahn* ("Eastern Railroad") of German-ruled Poland. Wiesenthal reported in his autobiography that he worked there "as a technician and draftsman," that he was rather well treated, and that his immediate superior, who was "secretly anti-Nazi," even permitted him to own two pistols. He had his own office in a "small wooden hut," and enjoyed "relative freedom and was permitted to walk all over the yards."⁷

Partisan Fighter?

The next segment of Wiesenthal's life — from October 1943 to June 1944 — is the most obscure, and his accounts of this period are contradictory. During his 1948 interrogation, Wiesenthal said that he fled from the Janowska camp in Lvov and joined a "partisan group which operated in the Tarnopol-Kamenopodolsk area."⁸ He said that "I was a parti-

This is a revised and updated version of an article that first appeared in *The Journal of Historical Review*, Winter 1989-90 (Volume 9, number 4), pages 439-452.

san from October 6, 1943, until the middle of February 1944,” and declared that his unit fought against Ukrainian forces, both of the SS “Galicia” division and of the independent UPA partisan force.⁹

Wiesenthal said that he held the rank of lieutenant and then major, and was responsible for building bunkers and fortification lines. Although he was not explicit, he suggested that this (supposed) partisan unit was part of the *Armia Ludowa* (“Peoples Army”), the Polish Communist military force established and controlled by the Soviets.¹⁰

He said that he and other partisans slipped into Lvov in February 1944, where they were “hidden by friends of the A.L. [‘People’s Army’] group.” On June 13, 1944, his group was captured by the German Secret Field Police. (Although Jewish partisans caught in hiding were often shot, Wiesenthal reports that he was somehow spared.) Wiesenthal told much the same story in his 1949 statement. He said that he fled from internment in early October 1943 and then “fought against the Germans as a partisan in the forest” for eight months — from October 2, 1943, to March 1944. After that, he was “in hiding” in Lvov from March to June 1944.

Wiesenthal tells a totally different story in his 1967 autobiography. He reports there that after escaping from the *Ostbahn* Repair Works on Oct. 2, 1943, he lived in hiding in the houses of various friends until June 13, 1944, when he was discovered by Polish and German police and returned to a concentration camp. He makes no mention of any partisan membership or activity.¹¹

According to both his 1948 interrogation and his 1967 autobiography, he tried to commit suicide on June 15, 1944, by cutting his wrists. Remarkably, though, he was saved from death by German SS doctors and recovered in an SS hospital.¹² He remained in the Lvov concentration camp “with double rations” for a time, and then, he reports in his autobiography, he was transferred to various work camps. He spent the remaining chaotic months, until the end of the war, in different camps until he was liberated from Mauthausen (in Austria) by American forces on May 5, 1945.¹³

Did Wiesenthal invent a past as a heroic wartime partisan? Or did he later try to suppress his record as a Communist fighter? Or is the true story altogether different — and too shameful to admit?

‘Nazi Agent’?

Did Wiesenthal voluntarily work for his wartime oppressors? That’s the accusation leveled by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, himself of Jewish ancestry and leader for many years of his country’s Socialist Party. During an interview with foreign journalists in 1975, Kreisky charged Wiesenthal with using “Mafia methods,” rejected his pretense of



Simon Wiesenthal

“moral authority,” and suggested that he was an agent for the German authorities. Some of his more pertinent remarks, which appeared in Austria’s leading news magazine *Profil*, include:¹⁴

I really know Mr. Wiesenthal only from secret reports, and they are bad, very nasty. I say this as Federal Chancellor ... And I say that Mr. Wiesenthal had a different relationship with the Gestapo than I did. Yes, and this can be proven. I can’t say more [now]. Everything else, I’ll say in court.

My relationship with the Gestapo is unambiguous. I was their prisoner, their inmate, and I was interrogated. His relationship was a different one, I can say, and this will come out clearly. It’s bad enough what I’ve already said here. But he can’t clear himself by charging me with defaming his honor in the press, as he might wish. It’s not that simple, because that would mean a big court case ... A man like this doesn’t have the right to pretend to be a moral authority. That’s what I say. He doesn’t have

the right ...

Whether a man who, in my view, is an agent, yes, that's right, and who uses Mafia methods ... Such a man has to go ...

He is no gentleman, and I would say, to make this clear, so that he won't become a moral authority, because he is not ... He shouldn't pretend to be a moral authority ...

I say that Mr. Wiesenthal lived in that time in the Nazi sphere of influence without being persecuted. Right? And he lived openly without being persecuted, right? Is that clear? And you perhaps know, if you know what was going on, that no one could risk that.

He wasn't a "submarine" ... that is, submerged and in hiding, but instead, he was completely in the open without having to, well, ever risk persecution. I think that's enough. There were so many opportunities to be an agent. He didn't have to be a Gestapo agent. There were many other services.

In response to these damning words, Wiesenthal began efforts to bring a lawsuit against the Chancellor. Eventually, though, both Wiesenthal and Kreisky backed away from a major legal clash.

Mauthausen Myths

Before he became famous as a "Nazi hunter," he made a name for himself as a propagandist. In 1946 Wiesenthal published *KZ Mauthausen*, an 85-page work that consists mainly of his own amateurish sketches purporting to represent the horrors of the Mauthausen concentration camp. One drawing depicts three inmates who had been bound to posts and brutally put to death by the Germans.¹⁵

The sketch is completely phony. It was copied — with some minor alterations — from photographs that appeared in *Life* magazine in 1945, which graphically record the firing-squad execution in December 1944 of three German soldiers who had been caught operating as spies behind the lines during the "Battle of the Bulge."¹⁶ The source of the Wiesenthal drawing is instantly obvious to anyone who compares it with the *Life* photos.¹⁷

The irresponsible character of this book is also shown by Wiesenthal's extensive citation therein of the supposed "death bed confession" of Mauthausen Commandant Franz Ziereis, according to which *four million* were gassed to death with carbon monoxide at the nearby Hartheim satellite camp.¹⁸ This claim is totally absurd, and no serious Holocaust historian still accepts it.¹⁹ Also according to the Ziereis "confession" cited by Wiesenthal, the Germans supposedly killed another *ten million* people in Poland, Lithuania and Latvia.²⁰ In fact, this fraudulent "confession" was obtained by torture.²¹

Years later, Wiesenthal was still lying about

Mauthausen. In a 1983 interview with the daily newspaper *USA Today*, he said of his experience in Mauthausen: "I was one of 34 prisoners alive out of 150,000 who had been put there."²² This is a blatant falsehood. The years have apparently not been kind to Wiesenthal's memory, because in his own autobiography he wrote that "almost 3,000 prisoners died in Mauthausen after the Americans liberated us on May 5, 1945."²³ Another former inmate, Evelyn Le Chene, reported in her standard work about Mauthausen that there were 64,000 inmates in the camp when it was liberated in May 1945.²⁴ And according to the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, at least 212,000 inmates survived internment in the Mauthausen camp complex.²⁵

After the war Wiesenthal worked for the US Office of Strategic Services (the forerunner of the CIA) and the US Army's Counter-Intelligence Corps (CIC). He was also vice chairman of the Jewish Central Committee in the US occupation zone of Austria.²⁶

'Human Soap'

Wiesenthal has given circulation and credence to one of the most scurrilous Holocaust stories, the charge that the Germans manufactured soap from the corpses of murdered Jews. According to this tale, the letters "RIF" in bars of German-made soap allegedly stood for "Pure Jewish Fat" (*"Rein jüdisches Fett"*). In reality, the initials stood for "National Center for Industrial Fat Provisioning" (*"Reichsstelle für industrielle Fettversorgung"*).²⁷

Wiesenthal promoted the "human soap" legend in articles published in 1946 in the Austrian Jewish community paper *Der Neue Weg* ("The New Path"). In an article entitled "RIF," he wrote: "The terrible words 'transport for soap' were first heard at the end of 1942. It was in the [Polish] General Government, and the factory was in Galicia, in Belzec. From April 1942 until May 1943, 900,000 Jews were used as raw material in this factory." After the corpses were turned into various raw materials, Wiesenthal wrote, "The rest, the residual fat stuff, was used for soap production."

He continued: "After 1942 people in the General Government knew quite well what the RIF soap meant. The civilized world may not believe the joy with which the Nazis and their women in the General Government thought of this soap. In each piece of soap they saw a Jew who had been magically put there, and had thus been prevented from growing into a second Freud, Ehrlich or Einstein."²⁸

In another imaginative article published in 1946 entitled "Belzec Soap Factory," Wiesenthal alleged that masses of Jews were exterminated in electrocution showers.²⁹

The people, pressed together and driven on by

the SS, Latvians and Ukrainians, go through the open door into the "bath." Five hundred persons could fit at a time. The floor of the "bath chamber" was made of metal and shower heads hung from the ceiling. When the room was full, the SS turned on the 5,000 volts of electric current in the metal plate. At the same time water poured from the shower heads. A short scream and the execution was over. An SS chief physician named Schmidt determined through a peep hole that the victims were dead. The second door was opened and the "corpse commando" came in and quickly removed the dead. It was ready for the next 500.

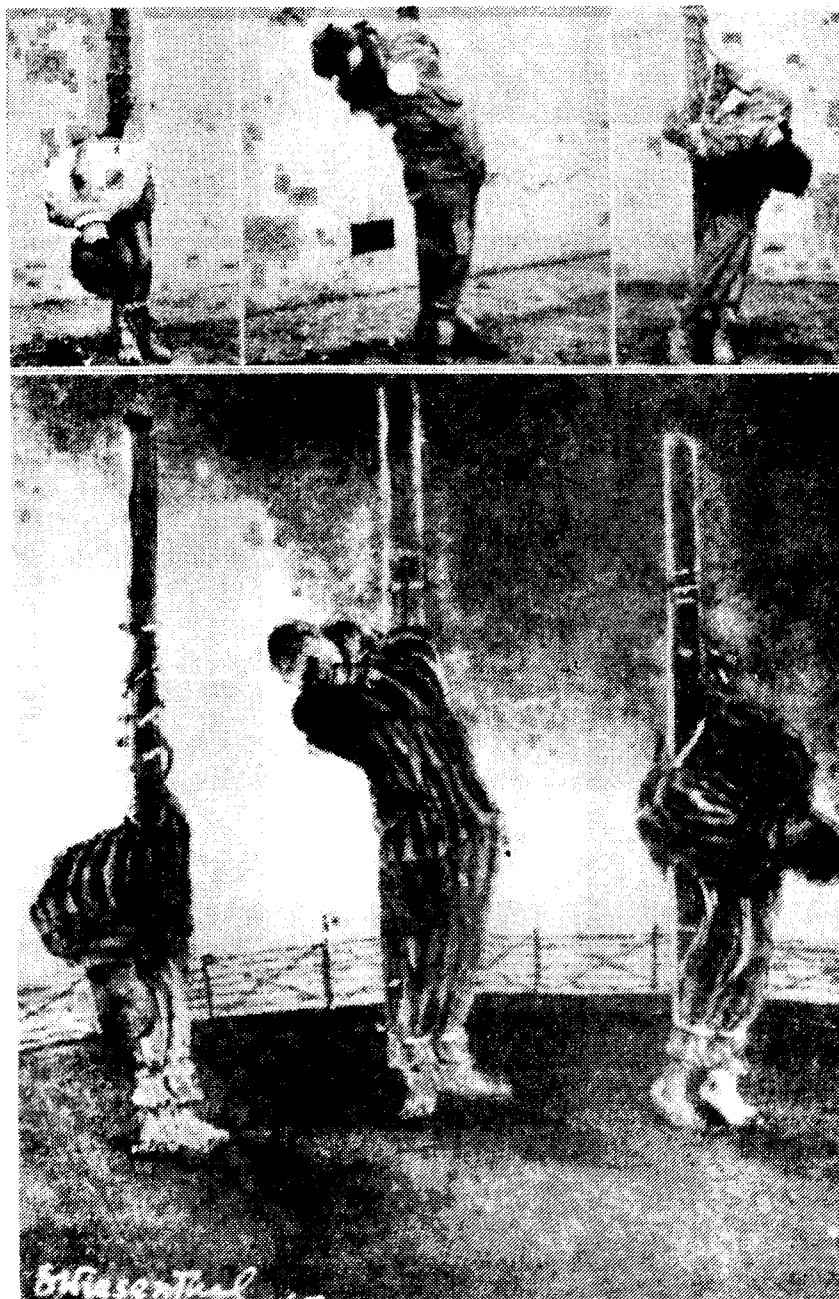
Today no serious historian accepts the stories that Jewish corpses were manufactured into bars of soap or that Jews were electrocuted to death at Belzec (or anywhere).

Wiesenthal's imaginative view of history is not limited to the twentieth century. In his 1973 book *Sails of Hope*, he argued that Christopher Columbus was a secret Jew, and that his famous voyage to the western hemisphere in 1492 was actually a search for a new homeland for Europe's Jews.³⁰

Wiesenthal is not always wrong, of course. In 1975 and again in 1993 he publicly acknowledged that "there were no extermination camps on German soil."³¹ He thus implicitly conceded that the claims made at the postwar Nuremberg Tribunal and elsewhere that Buchenwald, Dachau and other camps in Germany proper were "extermination camps" are not true.

'Fabrications' About Eichmann

In more than 40 years of "Nazi hunting," Wiesenthal's role in locating and capturing Adolf Eichmann is often considered his greatest



In a book published in 1946, Simon Wiesenthal sought to portray wartime horrors of the Mauthausen concentration camp. His book consists largely of his own sketches, including one here showing three inmates who had been bound to posts and killed.

This sketch is a fraud. It was copied, with some changes, from three photographs published in *Life* magazine in 1945, that record the firing-squad execution in December 1944 of three German soldiers who had been caught operating as spies behind the lines during the "Battle of the Bulge."

For his drawing, Wiesenthal adapted and combined the photos (above) showing the three Germans after their execution.

achievement.³² (Eichmann headed the wartime SS Jewish affairs department. He was kidnapped by Israeli agents in Argentina in May 1960 and hanged in Jerusalem after a trial that received worldwide media attention.)

But Isser Harel, the Israeli official who headed the team that seized Eichmann, has declared unequivocally that Wiesenthal had “absolutely nothing” to do with the capture. (Harel is a former head of both the Mossad and Shin Bet, Israel’s foreign and domestic security agencies.)³³

Wiesenthal not only “had no role whatsoever” in the apprehension, said Harel, but in fact he endangered the entire Eichmann operation. In a 278-page manuscript, Harel carefully refuted every claim by Wiesenthal about his supposed role in identifying and capturing Eichmann. Claims by Wiesenthal and his many friends about his supposedly crucial role in capturing the former SS officer, said Harel, have no foundation in fact. Many specific assertions and incidents described in two books by Wiesenthal, said the Israeli official, are “complete fabrications.”³⁴

“Wiesenthal’s reports and statements at that period prove beyond any doubt that he had no notion of Eichmann’s whereabouts,” said Harel.³⁵ (For example, just before Eichmann’s capture in Argentina, Wiesenthal was placing him in Japan and Saudi Arabia.)³⁶

Characterizing Wiesenthal as a rank opportunist, Harel summed up: “All the information supplied by Wiesenthal before and in anticipation of the [Eichmann] operation was utterly worthless, and sometimes even misleading and of negative value.”³⁷

Reckless Charges in Walus Case

One of Wiesenthal’s most spectacular cases involved a Polish-born Chicago man named Frank Walus. In a letter dated December 10, 1974, he charged that Walus “delivered Jews to the Gestapo” in Czystochowa and Kielce in Poland during the war. This letter prompted a US government investigation and legal action.³⁸ *The Washington Post* dealt with the case in a 1981 article entitled “The Nazi Who Never Was: How a witch hunt by judge, press and investigators branded an innocent man a war criminal.” The lengthy piece, which was copyrighted by the American Bar Association, reported:³⁹

In January 1977, the United States government accused a Chicagoan named Frank Walus of having committed atrocities in Poland during World War II.

In the following years, this retired factory worker went into debt in order to raise more than \$60,000 to defend himself. He sat in a

courtroom while eleven Jewish survivors of the Nazi occupation of Poland testified that they saw him murder children, an old woman, a young woman, a hunchback and others ...

Overwhelming evidence shows that Walus was not a Nazi War criminal, that he was not even in Poland during World War II.

... In an atmosphere of hatred and loathing verging on hysteria, the government persecuted an innocent man. In 1974, Simon Wiesenthal, the famous “Nazi hunter” of Vienna, denounced Walus as “a Pole in Chicago who performed duties with the Gestapo in the ghettos of Czystochowa and Kielce and handed over a number of Jews to the Gestapo.”

The Chicago weekly newspaper *Reader* also reported on the case in a detailed 1981 article headlined: “The Persecution of Frank Walus: To Catch a Nazi: The U.S. government wanted a war criminal. So, with the help of Simon Wiesenthal, the Israeli police, the local press and Judge Julius Hoffman, they invented one.”⁴⁰ The article stated:

... It is logical to assume that the “reports received by Wiesenthal [against Walus] actually were rumors... In other words, Simon Wiesenthal had no evidence against Walus. He denounced him anyway.

While [Judge] Hoffman had the Walus case under advisement, *Holocaust* aired on television. During the same period, in April 1978, Simon Wiesenthal came to Chicago, where he gave interviews taking credit for the Walus case. “How Nazi-Hunter Helped Find Walus,” was the *Sun-Times* headline on a story by Bob Olmstead. Wiesenthal told *Sun-Times* Abe Peck that he “has never had a case of mistaken identity.” “I know there are thousands of people who wait for my mistake,” he said.

It was only after an exhausting legal battle that the man who was vilified and physically attacked as “the butcher of Kielce” was finally able to prove that he had spent the war years as a peaceful farm laborer in Germany. Frank Walus died in August 1994, a broken and bitterly disappointed man, man.

Wiesenthal’s recklessness in the Walus case should have been enough to permanently discredit him as a reliable investigator. But his Teflon reputation survived even this.

Wrong About Mengele

Much of the Wiesenthal myth is based on his hunt for Joseph Mengele, the wartime physician at Auschwitz known as the “Angel of Death.” Time and time again, Wiesenthal claimed to be close on Mengele’s heels. Wiesenthal reported that his informants had “seen” or “just missed” the elusive

physician in Peru, Chile, Brazil, Spain, Greece, and half a dozen locations in Paraguay.⁴¹

One of the closest shaves came in the summer of 1960. Wiesenthal reported that Mengele had been hiding out on a small Greek island, from where he escaped by just a few hours. Wiesenthal continued to peddle this story, complete with precise details, even after a reporter whom he had hired to check it out informed him that the tale was false from beginning to end.⁴²

According to another Wiesenthal report, Mengele arranged for the murder in 1960 of one of his former victims, a woman he had supposedly sterilized in Auschwitz. After spotting her, and her distinctive camp tattoo, at a hotel in Argentina where he was staying, Mengele allegedly arranged to have her killed because he feared that she would expose him. It turned out that the woman was never in a concentration camp, had no tattoo, had never met Mengele, and her death was a simple mountaineering accident.⁴³

Mengele regularly dined at the finest restaurants in Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, Wiesenthal said in 1977, and supposedly drove around the city with a bevy of armed guards in his black Mercedes Benz.⁴⁴

Wiesenthal announced in 1985 that he was "100 percent sure" that Mengele had been hiding out in Paraguay until at least June 1984, and charged that the Mengele family in Germany knew exactly where. As it turned out, Wiesenthal was completely wrong. It was later definitively established that Mengele had died in 1979 in Brazil, where he had been living for years in anonymous poverty.⁴⁵

Israel's ambassador to Paraguay from 1968 to 1972, Benjamin (Benno) Varon, remarked in 1983 on the Mengele campaign: "Wiesenthal makes periodic statements that he is about to catch him, perhaps since Wiesenthal must raise funds for his activities and the name Mengele is always good for a plug." Wiesenthal "failed miserably" in the Mengele case, the diplomat said on another occasion.⁴⁶ In the Mengele case, former Mossad chief Harel remarked, "Wiesenthal's folly borders on the criminal."⁴⁷

In truth, the bulging Mengele file in Wiesenthal's Vienna "Documentation Center" was such a jumble of useless information that, in the words of the London *Times*, it "only sustained his self-confirmatory myths and gave scant satisfaction to those who apparently needed a definitive answer to Mengele's fate."⁴⁸

In the considered view of Gerald Posner and John Ware, coauthors of *Mengele: The Complete Story*, Wiesenthal spent years assiduously cultivating a mythical "self-image of a tireless, dogged sleuth, pitted against the omnipotent and sinister

might of Mengele and a vast Nazi network." Because of his "knack of playing to the gallery," Posner and Ware concluded, Wiesenthal "ultimately compromised his credibility."⁴⁹

'Incompetence and Arrogance'

Eli Rosenbaum, an official with the US government's "Nazi hunting" Office of Special Investigations and an investigator for the World Jewish Congress, took aim at Wiesenthal's carefully cultivated "Nazi hunter" reputation in a detailed 1993 book, *Betrayal*.⁵⁰ For example, Rosenbaum mentioned, Wiesenthal "had all these reports placing Mengele in almost every country in Latin America except the one he was in — namely, Brazil."⁵¹

Wiesenthal, wrote Rosenbaum, has been a "pathetically ineffective" investigator who had "gone far beyond the buffoonery and false boasts in prior years." Much of his illustrious career, Rosenbaum said, has been characterized by "incompetence and arrogance."⁵²

Bruno Kreisky once summed up his attitude towards the "Nazi hunter" in these words:⁵³

The engineer Wiesenthal, or whatever else his title is, hates me because he knows that I despise his activity. The Wiesenthal group is a quasi-political Mafia that works against Austria with disgraceful methods. Wiesenthal is known as someone who isn't very careful about the truth, who is not very selective about his methods and who uses tricks. He pretends to be the "Eichmann hunter," even though everyone knows that this was the work of a secret service, and that Wiesenthal only takes credit for that.

'Commercializing' the Holocaust

The Los Angeles Wiesenthal Center pays the Vienna "Nazi Hunter" \$75,000 a year for the use of his name, the director of Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust center said in 1988.

Both the Center and Wiesenthal "commercialize" and "trivialize" the Holocaust, the director added.

Wiesenthal "threw out" the figure of "11 million who were murdered in the Holocaust — six million Jews and five million non-Jews," said the Yad Vashem official. When asked why he gave these figures, Wiesenthal replied: "The gentiles will not pay attention if we do not mention their victims, too." Wiesenthal "chose 'five million (gentiles)' because he wanted a 'diplomatic' number, one that told of a large number of gentile victims but in no way was larger than that of Jews..."⁵⁴

"What Wiesenthal and the Los Angeles Center that bears his name do is to trivialize the Holocaust," commented *The Jewish Press*, a weekly that

claims to be the largest-circulation English-language Jewish community paper in America.

In recent years Wiesenthal has been concerned about the growing impact of Holocaust revisionism. In "A Message from Simon Wiesenthal" published by the Center that bears his name, he said: "Today, when I see the rise of antisemitism here in Europe ... the popularity of Le Pen, of David Duke, of the Holocaust revisionists, then I am convinced more than ever about the need for our new [Wiesenthal Center] Beit Hashoah-Museum of Tolerance" in Los Angeles.⁵⁵

Wiesenthal is often asked why he does not forgive those who persecuted Jews half a century ago. His stock answer is that although he has the right to forgive for himself, he does not have the right to forgive on behalf of others.⁵⁶ On the basis of this sophistical logic, though, neither does he have the right to accuse and track down anyone in the name of others. Wiesenthal has never confined his "hunt" to those who victimized him personally.

'Driven by Hatred'

It is difficult to say just what drives this remarkable man. Is it a craving for fame and praise? Or is he trying to live down a shameful episode from his past?

Wiesenthal clearly enjoys the praise he receives. "He is a man of considerable ego, proud of testimonials and honorary degrees," the *Los Angeles Times* has reported.⁵⁷ Bruno Kreisky has given a simpler explanation. He said that Wiesenthal is "driven by hatred."⁵⁸

In light of his well-documented record of deceit, lies and incompetence, the extravagant praise heaped upon this contemptible man is a sorry reflection of the venal corruptibility and unprincipled self-deception of our age.

Self-Deception

"All too often in this part of the world, fear of one lie gives birth to another lie, in the foolish hope that by protecting ourselves from the first lie we will be protected from lies in general. But a lie can never protect us from a lie. Those who falsify history do not protect the freedom of the nation but rather constitute a threat to it."

"The idea that a person can rewrite his autobiography is one of the traditional self-deceptions of Central Europe. Trying to do that means hurting oneself and one's fellow countrymen. When a truth is not given complete freedom, freedom is not complete."

— Czech President Vaclav Havel, July 26, 1990.

Notes

1. Quoted in: M. Weber, "Nazi Hunter' Caught Lying," *The Spotlight* (Washington, DC), Oct. 26, 1981, p. 9.
2. Interrogation of S. Wiesenthal on May 27 and 28, 1948, conducted by Curt Ponger of the Interrogation Branch of the Evidence Division of the Office (U.S.) Chief of Counsel for War Crimes. Interrogation No. 2820. On file at the National Archives (Washington, DC), "Records of the U.S. Nürnberg War Crimes Trials Interrogations, 1946-49," Record Group 238, microfilm M-1019, roll 79, frames 460-469 and 470-476. Also cited in: "New Documents Raise New Doubts About Simon Wiesenthal's War Years," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Winter 1988-89 (Vol. 8, No. 4), pp. 489-503.
3. PCIRO (International Refugee Organization, Austria) "Application for Assistance" filled out and signed by Wiesenthal. Dated Jan. 16, 1949. (This was a trial exhibit in the Walus court case. Photocopy in author's possession.)
4. Simon Wiesenthal, *The Murderers Among Us: The Simon Wiesenthal Memoirs*. Edited by Joseph Wechsberg. (New York: McGraw Hill, 1967)
5. Interrogation of S. Wiesenthal, May 27, 1948, pp. 1-2.
6. *The Murderers Among Us*, p. 27.
7. *The Murderers Among Us*, pp. 29-35. This account is not inconsistent with his 1948 and 1949 statements; See also: Simon Wiesenthal, *Justice Not Vengeance* (New York: Grove Weidenfeld: 1989), pp. 7-9.
8. Interrogation of May 27, 1948, p. 2. In a signed 1945 statement, Wiesenthal wrote:

"... I escaped on October 18, 1943, from the Lemberg [Lvov] hard labor camp where I was kept as a prisoner during my two years of labor at the railroad works... and went into hiding until joining Jewish partisans on November 21, 1943, who operated there. It was while fighting in the partisan ranks against the Nazis that we managed to collect and bury for safekeeping considerable amount of evidence... When the partisans were dispersed by the Germans I fled to Lemberg on February 10, 1944, and again went into hiding. On June 13, 1944, I was found during a house to house search and was immediately sent to the famous Lacki camp, near that city ..." Source: "Curriculum Vitae of Ing. Wiesenthal, Szymon." SHAEF, Subject: War Crimes, July 6, 1945. Records of USAEUR, War Crimes Branch, National Archives (Suitland, Maryland), Records Group 338, Box 534, Folder 000-50-59.
9. Wiesenthal's alleged partisan activities are also recounted in Alan Levy, *The Wiesenthal File* (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Eerdmans, 1994), pp. 50-53.
9. Interrogation of May 28, 1948, pp. 1-2.
10. Interrogation of May 28, 1948, p. 5.
11. *The Murderers Among Us*, pp. 35-37.
12. *The Murderers Among Us*, pp. 37-38; Interrogation, May 27, 1948, p. 2, and May 28, 1948, p. 5; A. Levy, *The Wiesenthal File* (1994), p. 54.
13. *The Murderers Among Us*, pp. 39-44; Interrogation, May 27, 1948, pp. 2-3.
14. Interview with foreign journalists in Vienna, Nov. 10, 1975. Text published in: "War Wiesenthal ein Gestapo-Kollaborateur?," *Profil* (Vienna), No. 47, Nov. 18, 1975, pp. 16, 22-23; Reprinted in: Robert H. Drechsler, *Simon Wiesenthal: Dokumentation* (Vienna: 1982), pp. 215-218, 222-223; Quoted in part in A. Levy, *The Wiesenthal File* (1994), p. 349, and in S. Wiesenthal, *Justice Not Vengeance* (New York: 1989), pp. 7, 299.

- Kreisky was not alone in charging that Wiesenthal had collaborated with the German Gestapo. Wim Van Leer, columnist for the English-language daily *Jerusalem Post*, stated in May 1986 that a high-level police official in Vienna, citing confidential police records, had told him during the early 1960s that these and other charges against Wiesenthal were true. Source: J. Bushinsky, "Nazi hunter sues over charges of links to Gestapo," *Chicago Sun-Times*, Jan. 31, 1987.
15. Simon Wiesenthal, *KZ Mauthausen* (Linz and Vienna: Ibis-Verlag, 1946). Facsimile reprint in: Robert H. Drechsler, *Simon Wiesenthal: Dokumentation* (Vienna: 1982), p. 64.
 16. "Firing Squad," *Life* magazine, US edition, June 11, 1945, p. 50.
 17. M. Weber and K. Stimely, "The Sleight-of-Hand of Simon Wiesenthal," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Spring 1984 (Vol. 5, No. 1), pp. 120–122; *D. National-Zeitung* (Munich), May 21, 1993, p. 3.
 18. S. Wiesenthal, *KZ Mauthausen* (1946). See also facsimile reprint in: Robert H. Drechsler, *Simon Wiesenthal: Dokumentation* (Vienna: 1982), pp. 42, 46. This "confession" is a somewhat altered version of Nuremberg document NO-1973;
A new edition of Wiesenthal's 1946 book has been published under the title *Denn sie Wussten, was sie tun: Zeichnungen und Aufzeichnungen aus dem KZ Mauthausen* (Vienna: F. Deuticke, 1995). I am grateful to Robert Faurisson for bringing this to my attention. He points out in a July 1995 essay that Wiesenthal has deleted from this new edition both the "death bed confession" of Ziereis as well as his drawing of the three Mauthausen inmates.
 19. According to the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* ("Mauthausen," Vol. 11, p. 1138), a grand total of 206,000 persons were inmates of Mauthausen and its satellite camps (including Hartheim) at one time or another.
 20. S. Wiesenthal, *KZ Mauthausen* (1946). Facsimile reprint in: R. Drechsler, *Simon Wiesenthal: Dokumentation*, p. 47.
 21. R. Faurisson, "The Gas Chambers: Truth or Lie?," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Winter 1981, pp. 330, 361. See also: Hans Fritzsche, *The Sword in the Scales* (London: 1953), p. 185; Gerald Reitlinger, *The Final Solution* (London: Sphere, pb., 1971), p. 515; M. Weber, "The Nuremberg Trials and the Holocaust," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Summer 1992 (Vol. 12, No. 2), p. 182.
 22. *USA Today*, April 21, 1983, p. 9A.
 23. *The Murderers Among Us*, p. 44.
 24. Evelyn Le Chene, *Mauthausen: The History of a Death Camp* (London: 1971), pp. 166–168 and 190–191.
 25. "Mauthausen," *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (New York & Jerusalem: 1971), vol. 11, p. 1138.
 26. C. Moritz, ed., *Current Biography 1975* (New York: H.W. Wilson, 1975), p. 442; Wiesenthal interrogation of May 27, 1948, p. 3.
 27. Mark Weber, "Jewish Soap," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Summer 1991 (Vol. 11, No. 2), pp. 217–227; See also: Robert Faurisson, "La savon juif," *Annales d'Histoire Revisionniste* (Paris), No. 1, Printemps 1987, pp. 153–159.
 28. *Der Neue Weg* (Vienna), No. 17/18, 1946, pp. 4–5. Article entitled "RIF" by "Ing. Wiesenthal." (Simon Wiesenthal).
 29. *Der Neue Weg* (Vienna), Nr. 19/20, 1946, pp. 14–15. Article entitled "Seifenfabrik Belsetz" ("Belzec Soap Factory"), by "Ing. S. Wiesenth."
 30. S. Wiesenthal, *Sails of Hope* (Macmillan, 1973).
 31. Letters by Wiesenthal in *Books & Bookmen* (London), April 1975, p. 5, and in *Stars and Stripes* (European edition), Jan. 24, 1993, p. 14. Facsimile of *Stars and Stripes* letter in *The Journal of Historical Review*, May–June 1993, p. 10;
In 1986 Wiesenthal lied about his 1975 statement. In a letter dated May 12, 1986, to Prof. John George of Central State University in Edmond, Oklahoma (copy in author's possession), Wiesenthal wrote: "I have never stated that 'there were no extermination camps on German soil.' This quote is false, I could never have said such a thing."
 32. For example, in a letter (dated Sept. 13, 1993), published in *The New York Times*, Sept. 29, 1993, Wiesenthal boasted: "I succeeded in putting a number of Nazis on trial who had perpetrated horrendous crimes in the Nazi era, including Adolf Eichmann, Franz Stangl, Gustav Wagner..."
 33. S. Birnbaum, "Wiesenthal's Claim on Eichmann Disputed by Former Mossad Head," *Jewish Telegraphic Agency Daily News Bulletin* (New York), April 4, 1989. (Dispatch dated April 3).
 34. J. Schachter, "Wiesenthal had no role in Eichmann capture," *The Jerusalem Post*, May 18, 1991. Facsimile reprint in *Christian News*, May 27, 1991, p. 19. See also: Ruth Sinai, "Wiesenthal's role in Eichmann's capture disputed," Associated Press, *The Orange County Register*, Feb. 25, 1990, p. A 26; L. Lagnado, "How Simon Wiesenthal Helped a Secret Nazi," *Forward* (New York), Sept. 24, 1993, pp. 1, 3.
 35. J. Schachter, *The Jerusalem Post*, May 18, 1991 (cited above). Facsimile in *Christian News*, May 27, 1991, p. 19.
 36. Arnold Forster, *Square One* (New York: 1988), pp. 187–189. (Forster was general counsel of the Anti-Defamation League, a major Zionist organization.)
 37. J. Goldberg, "Top Spy Says Wiesenthal Lied About His Exploits," *Forward* (New York), Nov. 12, 1993, pp. 1, 4; R. Sinai, "Wiesenthal's role..." *The Orange County Register*, Feb. 25, 1990 (cited above).
 38. Michael Arndt, "The Wrong Man," *The Chicago Tribune Magazine*, Dec. 2, 1984, pp. 15–35, esp. p. 23; Charles Ashman and Robert J. Wagman, *The Nazi Hunters* (New York: Pharos Books, 1988), pp. 193–195.
 39. "The Nazi Who Never Was," *The Washington Post*, May 10, 1981, pp. B5, B8.
 40. "The Persecution of Frank Walus," *Reader* (Chicago), Jan. 23, 1981, pp. 19, 30. After Wiesenthal was ultimately proven wrong in a similar case in Canada, the *Toronto Sun* newspaper commented in an editorial: "It seems that material provided by professional Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal is wrong, but repeated anyway [in the media]." (Quoted by M. Weber in *The Journal of Historical Review*, Spring 1984, pp. 120–122.)
 41. Gerald L. Posner and John Ware, *Mengele: The Complete Story* (New York: Dell, 1987), pp. 220–221; Gerald Astor, *The 'Last' Nazi: The Life and Times of Dr. Joseph Mengele* (Toronto: Paperjacks, 1986), p. 202.
 42. G. Posner and J. Ware, *Mengele: The Complete Story* (cited above), p. 220.
 43. G. Posner and J. Ware, *Mengele* (cited above), pp. 179–180; G. Astor, *The 'Last' Nazi* (cited above), pp. 178–180.
 44. *Time* magazine, Sept. 26, 1977, pp. 36–38. Cited in: G. Posner and J. Ware, *Mengele* (cited above), p. 219.
 45. "Hunting the 'Angel of Death,'" *Newsweek*, May 20, 1985, pp. 36–38. See also: M. Weber, "Lessons of the Mengele Affair," *Journal of Historical Review*, Fall 1985 (Vol. 6, No. 3), p. 382. On Wiesenthal's distortion of truth in the Mer-

melstein-IHR case, see: M. Weber, "Declaration," *Journal of Historical Review*, Spring 1982 (Vol. 3, No. 1), pp. 42-43; M. Weber, "Albert Speer and the 'Holocaust,'" *Journal of Historical Review*, Winter 1984 (Vol. 5, Nos. 2-4), p. 439.

46. *Midstream*, Dec. 1983, p. 24. Quoted in: G. Posner and J. Ware, *Mengele* (cited above), p. 219; *Los Angeles Times*, Nov. 15, 1985, p. 2.
47. J. Schachter, "Wiesenthal had no role in Eichmann capture," *The Jerusalem Post*, May 18, 1991. Facsimile reprint in *Christian News*, May 27, 1991, p. 19.
48. Tom Bower in *The Times* (London), June 14, 1985, p. 14. Quoted in: G. Posner and J. Ware, *Mengele* (cited above), pp. 222-223.
49. G. Posner and J. Ware, *Mengele* (cited above), pp. 222-223.
50. *Betrayal*, by Eli M. Rosenbaum, with William Hoffer. Published in 1993 by St. Martin's Press (New York). Reviewed by Jacob Heilbrunn in *The New York Times Book Review*, Oct. 10, 1993, p. 9.
51. Quoted in L. Lagnado, "How Simon Wiesenthal...", *Forward* (New York), Sept. 24, 1993, p. 3.
52. *The New York Times Book Review*, Oct. 10, 1993, p. 9; *Forward* (New York), Sept. 24, 1993, p. 3.
53. "Was hat Wiesenthal zu verbergen?," *D. National-Zeitung* (Munich), Nov. 11, 1988, p. 4.
54. David Sinai, "News We Doubt You've Seen," *The Jewish Press* (Brooklyn, NY), Dec. 23, 1988. Based on report in the Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz*, Dec. 16, 1988.
55. "A Message from Simon Wiesenthal," *Response: The Wiesenthal Center World Report*, Winter 1992, p. 11.
56. Charles Ashman and Robert J. Wagman, *The Nazi Hunters* (New York: Pharos Books, 1988), p. 286; A. Popkin, "Nazi-Hunter Simon Wiesenthal: 'Information is Our Best Defense'," *Washington Jewish Week*, Oct. 29, 1987, p. 2.
57. Quoted in: M. Weber, *The Spotlight*, Oct. 26, 1981, p. 9.
58. Quoted in *D. National-Zeitung* (Munich), July 8, 1988, p. 7, and in, R. Drechsler, *Simon Wiesenthal: Dokumentation* (Vienna: 1982), p. 199.

Act of Faith

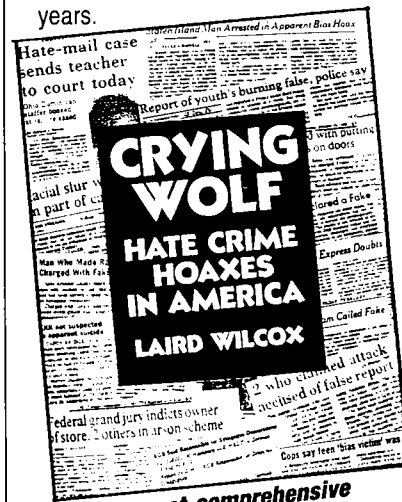
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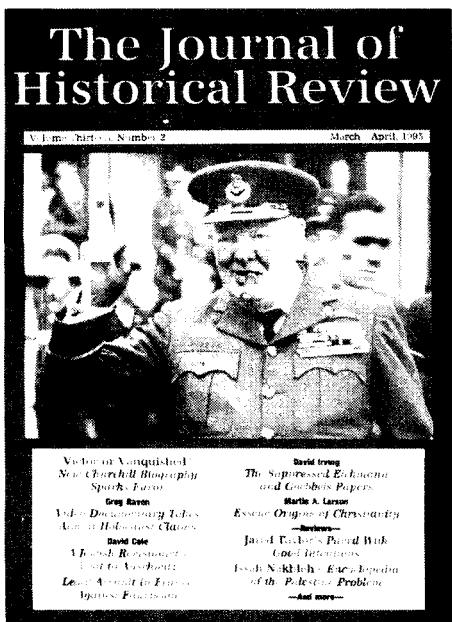
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The Liberation of the Camps: Facts vs. Lies

THEODORE J. O'KEEFE

Earlier this year countless newspaper and magazine feature articles and special television broadcasts recalled the liberation 50 years ago by American, British and Soviet troops of German concentration camps. As the following essay shows, many of these retrospective articles and reports grossly distort reality.

Nothing has been more effective in establishing the authenticity of the Holocaust story in the minds of Americans than the terrible scenes US troops discovered when they entered German concentration camps at the close of World War II.

At Dachau, Buchenwald, Dora, Mauthausen, and other work and detention camps, horrified US infantrymen encountered heaps of dead and dying inmates, emaciated and diseased. Survivors told them hair-raising stories of torture and slaughter, and backed up their claims by showing the GIs crematory ovens, alleged execution gas chambers, supposed implements of torture, and even shrunken heads and lampshades, gloves, and handbags purportedly made from skin flayed from dead inmates.

US government authorities, mindful that many Americans who remembered the atrocity stories fed them during World War I still doubted the Allied propaganda directed against the Hitler regime, resolved to "document" what the GIs had found in the camps. Prominent newsmen and politicians were flown in to see the harrowing evidence, while the US Army Signal Corps filmed and photographed the scenes for posterity. Famous journalist Edward R. Murrow reported, in tones of horror, but no longer of disbelief, what he had been told and shown, and Dachau and Buchenwald were branded on the hearts and minds of the American populace

Theodore J. O'Keefe, educated at Harvard University, is the author of numerous published articles, essays and reviews on historical and political subjects. For some years he served as editor of this *Journal*.

A version of this essay is available, in convenient leaflet form, from the IHR at the following prices, postpaid: Ten copies for \$2; Fifty copies for \$5; 100 copies or more, 8 cents each.

as names of infamy unmatched in the sad and bloody history of this planet.

For Americans, what was "discovered" at the camps — the dead and the diseased, the terrible stories of the inmates, all the props of torture and terror — became the basis not simply of a transitory propaganda campaign but of the conviction that, yes, it was true: the Germans did exterminate six million Jews, most of them in lethal gas chambers.

What the GIs found was used, by way of films that were mandatory viewing for the vanquished populace of Germany, to "re-educate" the German people by destroying their national pride and their will to a united, independent national state, imposing in their place overwhelming feelings of collective guilt and political impotence. And when the testimony, and the verdict, of the Nuremberg Tribunal incorporated most, if not all, of the horror stories Americans were told about Dachau, Buchenwald, and other places captured by the US Army, the Holocaust could pass for one of the most documented, one of the most authenticated, one of the most proven historical episodes in the human record.

A Different Reality

But it is known today that, very soon after the liberation of the camps, American authorities were aware that the real story of the camps was quite different from the one in which they were coaching military public information officers, government spokesmen, politicians, journalists, and other mouthpieces.

When American and British forces overran western and central Germany in the spring of 1945, they were followed by troops charged with discovering and securing any evidence of German war crimes.

Among them was Dr. Charles Larson, one of America's leading forensic pathologists, who was assigned to the US Army's Judge Advocate General's Department. As part of a US War Crimes Investigation Team, Dr. Larson performed autopsies at Dachau and some twenty other German camps, examining on some days more than 100 corpses. After his grim work at Dachau, he was

questioned for three days by US Army prosecutors.¹

Dr. Larson's findings? In an 1980 newspaper interview he said: "What we've heard is that six million Jews were exterminated. Part of that is a hoax."² And what part was the hoax? Dr. Larson, who told his biographer that to his knowledge he "was the only forensic pathologist on duty in the entire European Theater" of Allied military operations,³ confirmed that "never was a case of poison gas uncovered."⁴

Typhus, Not Poison Gas

If not by gassing, how did the unfortunate victims at Dachau, Buchenwald and Bergen-Belsen perish? Were they tortured to death or deliberately starved? The answers to these questions are known as well.

As Dr. Larson and other Allied medical men discovered, the chief cause of death at Dachau, Belsen and the other camps was disease, above all typhus, an old and terrible scourge of mankind that until recently flourished in places where populations were crowded together in circumstances where public health measures were unknown or had broken down. Such was the case in the overcrowded internment camps in Germany at war's end, where, despite such measures as systematic delousing, quarantine of the sick and cremation of the dead, the virtual collapse of Germany's food, transport, and public health systems led to catastrophe.

Perhaps the most authoritative statement of the facts as to typhus and mortality in the camps has been made by Dr. John E. Gordon, M.D., Ph.D., a professor of preventive medicine and epidemiology at the Harvard University School of Public Health, who was with US forces in Germany in 1945. Dr. Gordon reported in 1948 that "The outbreaks in concentration camps and prisons made up the great bulk of typhus infection encountered in Germany." Dr. Gordon summarized the causes for the outbreaks as follows:⁵

Germany in the spring months of April and May [1945] was an astounding sight, a mixture of humanity travelling this way and that, homeless, often hungry and carrying typhus with them ...

Germany was in chaos. The destruction of whole cities and the path left by advancing armies produced a disruption of living conditions contributing to the spread of the disease. Sanitation was low grade, public utilities were seriously disrupted, food supply and food distribution was poor, housing was inadequate and order and discipline were everywhere lacking. Still more important, a shifting of populations was occurring such as few countries and few times have experienced.



Theodore J. O'Keefe

Dr. Gordon's findings are corroborated by Dr. Russell Barton, today a psychiatrist of international repute, who entered Bergen-Belsen with British forces as a young medical student in 1945. Barton, who volunteered to care for the diseased survivors, testified under sworn oath in a Toronto courtroom in 1985 that "Thousands of prisoners who died at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp during World War II weren't deliberately starved to death but died from a rash of diseases."⁶

Dr. Barton further testified that on entering the camp he had credited stories of deliberate starvation but decided such stories were untrue after inspecting the well equipped kitchens and the meticulously maintained ledgers, dating back to 1942, of food cooked and dispensed each day.

Despite noisily publicized claims and widespread popular notions to the contrary, no researcher has been able to document a German policy of extermination through starvation in the German camps.

No 'Human Skin' Lampshades

What of the ghoulish stories of concentration camp inmates skinned for their tattoos, flayed to make lampshades and handbags, or other artifacts? What of the innumerable "torture racks," "meat-hooks," whipping posts, gallows, and other tools of torment and death that are reported to have abounded at every German camp? These allegations, and even more grotesque ones proffered by Soviet prosecutors, found their way into the record at Nuremberg.

The lampshade and tattooed-skin charges were made against Ilse Koch, dubbed by journalists the "Bitch of Buchenwald," who was reported to have furnished her house with objects manufactured from the tanned hides of luckless inmates.

But General Lucius Clay, military governor of the US zone of occupied Germany, who reviewed her case in 1948, told his superiors in Washington: "There is no convincing evidence that she [Ilse Koch] selected inmates for extermination in order to secure tattooed skins or that she possessed any articles made of human skin."⁷ In an interview General Clay gave years later, he stated about the material for the infamous lampshades: "Well, it turned out actually that it was goat flesh. But at the trial it was still human flesh. It was almost impossible for her to have gotten a fair trial."⁸ Ilse Koch hanged herself in a German jail in 1967.



US Senator Alben Barkley, a member of a special American congressional committee, views bodies of prisoners at the recently liberated Buchenwald camp, April 1945.

It would be tedious to itemize and refute the thousands of bizarre claims as to Nazi atrocities. That there were instances of German cruelty, however, is clear from the testimony of Dr. Konrad Morgen, a legal investigator attached to the Reich Criminal Police, whose statements on the witness stand at Nuremberg have never been challenged by proponents of the Jewish Holocaust story. Dr. Morgen informed the court that he had been given full authority by Heinrich Himmler, commander of Hitler's SS and the dread Gestapo, to enter any German concentration camp and investigate instances of cruelty and corruption on the part of camp personnel.

As he explained in sworn testimony at Nuremberg, Dr. Morgen investigated 800 such cases, resulting in more than 200 convictions.⁹ Punish-

ments included the death penalty for the worst offenders, including Hermann Florstedt, commandant of Lublin (Majdanek), and Karl Koch (Ilse's husband), commandant of Buchenwald.

While German camp commandants in certain cases did inflict physical punishment, such acts had to be approved by authorities in Berlin, and it was required that a camp physician first certify the good health of the prisoner to be disciplined, and then be on hand at the actual beating.¹⁰ After all, throughout most of the war the camps were important centers of industrial activity. The good health and morale of the prisoners was critical to the German war effort, as is evidenced in a January 1943 order issued by SS General Richard Glücks, chief of the office that supervised the concentration camps. It held the camp commanders "personally responsible for exhausting every possibility to preserve the physical strength of the detainees."¹¹

Camp Survivors: Merely Victims?

US Army investigators, working at Buchenwald and other camps, quickly ascertained what was common knowledge among veteran inmates: that the worst offenders, the cruelest denizens of the camps were not the guards but the prisoners themselves. Common criminals of the same stripe as those who populate US prisons today committed many villainies, particularly when they held positions of authority, and fanatical Communists, highly organized to combat their many political enemies among the inmates, eliminated their foes with Stalinist ruthlessness.

Two US Army investigators at Buchenwald, Egon W. Fleck and Edward A. Tenenbaum, carefully investigated circumstances in the camp before its liberation. In a detailed report submitted to their superiors, they revealed, in the words of Alfred Toombs, their commander, who wrote a preface to the report, "how the prisoners themselves organized a deadly terror within the Nazi terror."¹²

Fleck and Tenenbaum described the power exercised by criminals and Communists as follows:

The trustees, who in time became almost exclusively Communist Germans, had the power of life and death over all other inmates. They could sentence a man or a group to almost certain death ... The Communist trustees were directly responsible for a large part of the brutalities at Buchenwald.

Colonel Donald B. Robinson, chief historian of the American military government in Germany, summarized the Fleck-Tenenbaum report in an article published in an American magazine shortly after the war. Colonel Robinson wrote succinctly of the American investigators' findings: "It appeared

that the prisoners who agreed with the Communists ate; those who didn't starved to death."¹³

Additional corroboration of inmate brutality has been provided by Ellis E. Spackman, who, as Chief of Counter-Intelligence Arrests and Detentions for the US Seventh Army, was involved in the liberation of Dachau. Spackman, later a professor of history at San Bernardino Valley College in California, wrote in 1966 that at Dachau "the prisoners were the actual instruments that inflicted the barbarities on their fellow prisoners."¹⁴

'Gas Chambers'

In December 1944 US Army officers Colonel Paul Kirk and Lt. Colonel Edward J. Gully inspected the German concentration camp at Struthof-Natzweiler in Alsace. They submitted their findings to their superiors at the headquarters of the US 6th Army Group, which subsequently forwarded their report to the US War Crimes Division. While, significantly, the full text of their report has never been published, it has been revealed, by a historian supportive of Holocaust claims, that the two investigators were careful to characterize equipment exhibited to them by French informants as a "*so-called* lethal gas chamber," and to claim it was "*allegedly* used as a lethal gas chamber."¹⁵ (Emphasis added)

Both the careful phraseology of the Natzweiler report, and its effective suppression, stand in stark contrast to the credulity, the confusion, and the blaring publicity that accompanied official reports of alleged gas chambers at Dachau. At first, a US Army photo depicting a GI gazing at a steel door marked with a skull and crossbones and the German words for: "Caution! Gas! Mortal danger! Don't open!" was identified as showing the murder weapon.¹⁶

Later, however, it was evidently decided that the apparatus in question was merely a standard delousing chamber for clothing, and another alleged gas chamber, this one cunningly disguised as a shower room, was exhibited to American congressmen and journalists as the site where thousands breathed their last. While there exist numerous reports in the press as to the operation of this second "gas chamber," no official report by trained Army investigators has yet surfaced to reconcile such problems as the function of the shower heads: Were they "dummies," or did lethal cyanide gas stream through them? (Each theory has appreciable



Dachau camp prisoners cheer their American liberators, April 29, 1945.

support in journalistic and historiographical literature.)

As with Dachau, so with Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen, and the other camps liberated by the Allies in western Germany. There was no end of propaganda about "gas chambers," "gas ovens," and the like, but so far not a single detailed description of the murder weapon and its function, not a single report of the kind that is mandatory for the successful prosecution of any assault or murder case in America at that time and today, has come to light.

Furthermore, a number of Holocaust authorities have now publicly decreed that there were no gasings, no extermination camps in Germany after all. (We are now told that "gassing" and "extermination" camps were located exclusively in what is now Poland, in areas captured by the Soviet Red Army and made off-limits to western investigators.)

Dr. Martin Broszat of the Munich-based Institute for Contemporary History, which is funded by the German government, stated categorically in a 1960 letter to the German weekly *Die Zeit*: "Neither in Dachau nor in Bergen-Belsen nor in Buchenwald were Jews or other prisoners gassed."¹⁷ Professional "Nazi hunter" Simon Wiesenthal stated in 1975 and again in 1993 that "there were no extermination camps on German soil."¹⁸

Dachau "gas chamber" No. 2, which was once presented to a stunned and grieving world as a weapon that claimed hundreds of thousands of

lives, is now described in the brochure issued to tourists at the modern Dachau "memorial site" in these words: "This gas chamber, camouflaged as a shower room, was not used."¹⁹

The Propaganda Intensifies

Fifty years after American troops entered Dachau, Buchenwald and other German camps, and trained American investigators established the facts as to what had gone on in them, the government in Washington, the entertainment media in Hollywood, and the print media in New York continue to churn out millions of words and images annually on the horrors of the camps and the infamy of the Holocaust. Despite the fact that, with the exception of the defeated Confederacy, no enemy of America has ever so suffered so complete and devastating defeat as did Germany in 1945, the mass media and the politicians and bureaucrats behave as if Hitler, his troops, and his concentration camps continue to exist in an eternal present, and our opinion makers continue to distort, through ignorance or malice, the facts about the camps.

Time for the Truth

It is time that the government and the professional historians reveal the facts about Dachau, Buchenwald and the other camps. It is time they let the American public know how the inmates died, and how they didn't die. It is time that the claims of



Buchenwald, May 1945. Jewish children detainees leave the recently liberated camp on a train bound for France.

mass murder by gassing are clarified and investigated in the same manner as any other claims of murder. It is time that the free ride certain groups

have enjoyed as the result of unchallenged Holocaust claims be terminated, just as it is time to end the scapegoating of other groups, including Germans, eastern Europeans, the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and the wartime leadership of America and Britain, either for their alleged role in the Holocaust or their supposed failure to stop it.

Above all, it is time that the citizens of this great Republic have the facts about the camps, facts they have a right to know, a right that is fundamental to the exercise of their authority and their will in the governance of their country. As citizens and as taxpayers, Americans of all ethnic backgrounds, of all faiths, have a basic right and an overriding interest in determining the facts of incidents that are deemed by those in positions of power to be significant in determining America's foreign and educational policy, as well as its selection of past events to be memorialized in our civic life.

Today the alleged facts of the Holocaust are at issue all over the civilized world. The truth will be decided only by recourse to the facts, in the public forum: not by concealing the facts, denying the truth, stonewalling reality. The truth will out, and it is time the government of this country, and governments and international bodies throughout the world, make public the evidence of what actually transpired in the German concentration camps in the years 1933–1945, so that we may put paid to the lies, without fear or favor, and carry out the work of reconciliation and renewal that is and must be the granite foundation of mutual tolerance between peoples and of a peace based on justice.

Summary


The conclusions of the early US Army investigations as to the truth about the wartime German concentration camps have since been corroborated by all subsequent investigators and can be summarized:

1. The harrowing scenes of dead and dying inmates were not the result of a German policy of "extermination," but rather the result of epidemics of typhus and other disease brought about largely by the effects of Allied aerial attacks.
2. Stories of Nazi supercriminals and sadists who turned Jews and others into handbags and lampshades for their private profit or amusement were sick lies or diseased fantasies; indeed, the German authorities punished corruption and cruelty on the part of camp commanders and guards.
3. On the other hand, portrayals of the newly liberated inmates as saints and martyrs of Hitlerism were quite often very far from the truth; indeed, most of the brutalities inflicted on camp detainees were the work of their fellow prisoners, in contravention of German policy and German orders.

4. The alleged homicidal showers and gas chambers were used either for bathing camp inmates or delousing their clothes; the claim that they were used to murder Jews or other human beings is a contemptible fabrication. Orthodox, Establishment historians and professional "Nazi-hunters" have quietly dropped claims that inmates were gassed at Dachau, Buchenwald and other camps in Germany. They continue, however, to keep silent regarding the lies about Dachau and Buchenwald, as well as to evade an open discussion of the evidence for homicidal gassing at Auschwitz and the other camps captured by the Soviets.

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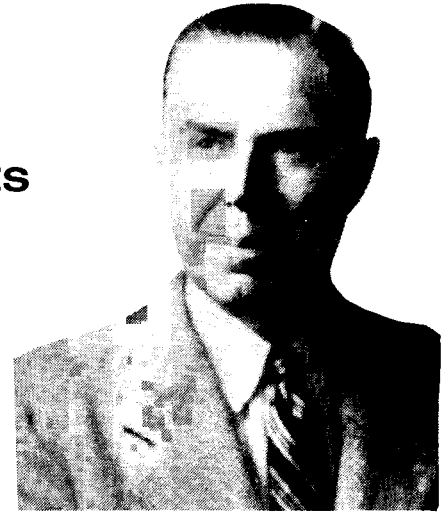
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Its republication by the Institute in 1983 was an event, and not merely because IHR's version included Harry Elmer Barnes' uncannily prophetic essay on "1984" trends in American policy and public life (considered too controversial for conservatives and anti-Communists in the early 50's). It was hailed by the international Revisionist community, led by Dr. James J. Martin, the Dean of living Historical Revisionists, who wrote:

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Discommode and annoy the enemies of historical truth and freedom of research it did — virtually the entire stock of *Perpetual War* was destroyed in the terrorist arson attack on the Institute's offices and warehouse on the Orwellian date of July 4, 1984.

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Harry Elmer Barnes (1889–1968), American historian and sociologist, was one of this century's most influential scholars. He was a major figure in developing the school of history writing known as "revisionist." During the 1920s he played a leading role in overturning the propaganda myth of sole or primary German responsibility for the First World War.

Even after the drastic change in intellectual fashions during the 1940s, Barnes remained true to his principles. During the final decades of his life, he came under ever more stern rebuke for his revisionist debunking of official claims about the Second World War and the Cold War.

Barnes authored many books and countless articles and reviews, and he taught economics, sociology and history at various institutions of higher learning.

He wrote with remarkable assurance and competence in a range of scholarly fields. Of Barnes *The New Columbia Encyclopedia* (1975) noted: "His wide interests generally centered about the main themes of the development of Western thought and culture. His ability to synthesize information from various fields into an intelligible pattern showing human development profoundly affected the teaching of history."

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Revisionist Global Computer Outreach

IHR 'Cyberspace' Connection Reaches Millions Worldwide, Generates Widespread Attention, Provokes Bigoted Rage

The emergence and rapid growth of the "information superhighway" computer network as a vast global communications forum is dramatically transforming the nature of the international struggle for truth in history and for our basic freedoms. Contributing greatly to the phenomenal growth of the already huge "cyberspace" computer link-up is the Internet, a worldwide network of networks that enables computers of all kinds to communicate directly with each other.

For several years now, individual revisionists — often posting materials published by the Institute for Historical Review — have been reaching hundreds of thousands, if not millions, through such global "on line" computer information providers as America Online, Delphi, GEnie, Prodigy, and CompuServe. During much of 1992, for example, a heated debate on the Holocaust issue raged on public discussion forums on the GEnie and Prodigy systems. Hundreds of messages were being posted daily until, bowing to pressure, the companies shut down the freewheeling discussion forums.

In addition, for some time now a heated debate on the Holocaust issue has raged on Internet newsgroups, especially *alt.revisionism*.

Recently an important new breakthrough was achieved on the Internet that enables information from the Institute for Historical Review to reach an enormous, worldwide audience.

IHR materials can be reached 24 hours a day from any of the 146 countries served by Internet through the World Wide Web (WWW), a new multimedia Internet "on-ramp."

Through his personal Internet "Web page," Greg Raven, associate editor of this *Journal*, has been making an impressive selection of *Journal* articles and reviews and IHR leaflets instantly available to millions around the world, free of censorship by governments or powerful interest groups.

This Web page includes a listing of every article that has ever appeared in this *Journal*, allowing callers to quickly search for titles and authors. New items are being added as time permits.

Raven's IHR Web page can be accessed at <http://www.kaiwan.com/~greg.ihr>. E-mail

messages can be sent to the IHR in care of greg.ihr@kaiwan.com. (See also "IHR on the Internet," in the *IHR Update* newsletter, Feb. 1995.)

More than 25 million computers are already connected to the Internet, a figure that has been growing phenomenally in recent months, in large part due to the WWW's ease of use.

Internet users, the great majority of whom are in North America and Western Europe, tend to be exceptionally bright and inquisitive.

The multimedia nature of the World Wide Web means that IHR materials on Raven's Web page are instantly available in an attractive and very readable layout. Internet users around the world can also save IHR material from this Web page on their personal computers for later study, or for reprinting and distribution.

Getting IHR on the Internet has so far been entirely Raven's private spare time project. Because of the tremendous interest already generated by his modest offering of IHR materials, the Institute is seeking funds to make this a priority project.

Revisionist postings on *alt.revisionism* and other electronic public discussion forums, or on the World Wide Web, certainly don't dominate "cyberspace," of course. They are dwarfed by the quantity of anti-revisionist material posted by individuals or provided by such outlets as the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Simon Wiesenthal Center, Israel's Jerusalem One computer, and the Israel government Yad Vashem Holocaust center. At least two Internet services have been organized specifically to counter Holocaust revisionism, including an "academic" Internet "mailing list" by the University of Chicago History Department for persons "who seek to challenge the claims of revisionists."

Media Attention

IHR Internet access has been generating media attention. Three recent highlights:

- A television report about Holocaust revisionism and other supposed Internet "Cyberhate" was broadcast across Canada February 7 on "CBC Primetime Magazine." It included portions of a film interview with Raven conducted earlier in

our office by host Neil MacDonald.

- Portions of a film interview with *Journal* editor Mark Weber were broadcast in February across the US as part of a report on WWOR television "super station" Channel 9, based in New Jersey. The "News Nine Tonight" segment was a deliberately slanted report about supposed "hate" on the Internet. It tried to pin the "hate" label on Holocaust revisionism and the IHR.
- A lengthy, four-column article in the *Los Angeles Times*, May 17, was devoted entirely to the impact of IHR material on the Internet. Raven's IHR "Web page," it reported, "has generated a roaring controversy. Many no doubt well-meaning opponents of Raven and his views want his Internet provider, a private company called Kaiwan, based in Orange County, to toss him off the Net." A "big debate" has been raging about whether Kaiwan should be pressured into cutting off Raven and IHR material.

As the article points out, "the larger issue of Holocaust revisionism has been thrashed out for much longer on the widely available [Internet] newsgroup *alt.revisionism*." Now, though, because "Holocaust denial seems to be spreading on the Internet," a new Web page "dedicated to monitoring and combatting Holocaust denial" has recently been set up.

Frantic, Bigoted Response

Bigoted special interest groups naturally regard such an unfettered exchange of information and views with fear and apprehension. Major Zionist groups, notably the Simon Wiesenthal Center and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), understand the threat to their entrenched interests posed by this vast forum for uncensored exchange of information and ideas.

These enemies of free speech accordingly have been doing everything they can to control this global computer network, and thwart the robust growth of Holocaust revisionism on it.

As early as 1992 the ADL openly boasted in its Frontline newsletter (Jan. 1992) that it was pressuring the Prodigy computer system to nip in the bud any skeptical treatment of the Holocaust issue on its electronic discussion forums. And in September 1992 the GENie system shut down its new "Auschwitz" discussion forum after just five days, in response to numerous skeptical postings by revisionists.

A report on the Twelfth IHR Conference in the Fall-Winter 1994-95 issue of the Simon Wiesenthal Center's glossy magazine, *Response*, focused on the Institute's increasing ability to get out its message through the Internet.

Similarly, articles in the Spring 1995 *Response*



Greg Raven at an IHR office computer, as seen on a recent Canadian "CBC Primetime Magazine" television report about Holocaust revisionism on the Internet.

singled out the Institute, expressing particular anxiety over the IHR's impact through the Internet.

Wiesenthal Center Associate Dean Rabbi Abraham Cooper, writing in the *Los Angeles Times*, April 16, expressed alarm about the growing Internet influence of the Institute for Historical Review ("the leading voice of Holocaust denial in the United States") and other "hate groups." Cooper cited the IHR's new Internet Web site, and concluded his lengthy essay with a vague call for action to ban the IHR and other inconvenient voices from the Internet.

Recently the Wiesenthal Center set up a "Cyber-Watch Hotline, asking users to "to report any incidents of antisemitism, racism or other forms of bigotry that you have experienced."

Journal associate editor Greg Raven promptly responded: "I have been receiving hate messages over the Internet almost every week for the last few months, nearly all of them from anonymous and untraceable sources. Many of the messages threaten my life, and all of them refer to me using intolerant, bigoted terms."

So far the Wiesenthal Center has not responded to Raven's report.

A four-page letter from the Wiesenthal Center sent out to its vast mailing list in March 1995 warned that "Holocaust deniers with their insidious tracts, ranging from the 'scholarly' to the outlandish," along with other "bigots," are making "alarmingly effective" use of the Internet.

"In response to this alarming, almost exponential, rise of computer hate," the letter continued, "the Wiesenthal Center is conducting an extensive global investigation to determine...the steps that can be taken to stop these dangerous haters at home

and abroad... We will work together with legislative and judicial bodies here and around the world in order develop strategies to combat high-tech big-ots."

Translation: The Center is doing everything in its power to ban dissident views on the Holocaust issue from the worldwide computer linkup.

Ominously, both the Wiesenthal Center and the Canadian government's "Human Rights Commission" candidly admit that their goal is to totally shut off all access to revisionist facts and arguments.

Growing Importance

Because of its worldwide scope and the absence of any central control, the Internet is difficult to police, even in countries where Holocaust revisionism is prohibited by law. As a result, would-be censors have so far been unable to seriously hamper the Institute's Internet outreach.

As the worldwide computer network plays an ever more significant role in international communications, and as the struggle over basic social values represented by the Holocaust debate intensifies, Jewish-Zionist groups will doubtless step up their efforts to silence the Institute for Historical Review and similar dissident voices.

Cyberspace will almost certainly become an even more critically important battleground in the global struggle for historical truth and freedom of thought and expression.



Dan Gannon at his computer terminal.

"Truth conquers all things."

— Roman proverb

Computer Prodigy Pioneers Cyberspace Revisionism

From the bedroom of his tidy, modest home in Portland, Oregon, a soft-spoken young computer prodigy named Dan Gannon has been stirring things up around the globe. Jewish-Zionist groups in the United States, and government officials in Europe, have been keeping a close watch on his controversial messages, which are accessed by computers around the world.

Since October 1988 he has devoted tremendous time and energy publishing revisionist materials and arguments on international computer networks. If anyone deserves to be called the pioneer of Holocaust revisionism on the worldwide computer networks, it is Gannon.

As many as two million persons around the world, Gannon estimates, have seen at least some of his postings.

If printed on paper, his posted messages, and the debate responses they've generated, would fill more than 6,000 pages.

Gannon has transcribed and made electronically available more than 150 revisionist articles and other items into the system, many of them from the IHR. "Sourced information, like the scholarly articles found in the *IHR Journal*, is by far the most useful" material, he says.

In 1993, Gannon was reaching hundreds of thousands over the Usenet "news groups" section of the Internet. Holocaust revisionism, he reported in late 1993, is one of the five best known and most popular Usenet topics, and was probably also one of the three most intensely debated.

Reflecting the highly emotional treatment of the Holocaust issue in motion pictures, television and other media, anti-revisionists typically respond to the postings by Gannon and other revisionists with hateful name-calling, vile invective, and sloppy, irrational arguments. "For a few years I was getting a lot of death threats — about 500 per year," he says.

In August 1991 Gannon started his own computer bulletin board system (BBS), "Banished CPU." Because several "provider" firms cut off his BBS from their networks, he has had to operate "Banished CPU" as a local BBS.

Gannon's activism has attracted media attention. Some television reports have been viciously slanted, deliberately misrepresenting what he actually says, and even giving the utterly false impression that he promotes criminal violence.

Relatively more objective was a February 1995 television report about Holocaust revisionism and other supposed Internet "Cyberhate" that was broadcast across Canada on "CBC Primetime Magazine." It included portions of a film interview with

Gannon conducted at his home in Portland by host Neil MacDonald.

Gannon's activism is not confined to the computer. He has arranged for the showing of the video "David Cole Interviews Dr. Franciszek Piper" in college classes at two Portland-area campuses. He also arranged for this video to be broadcast on local public access cable television. (It was shown on the most limited-area public access channel, on the pretext that it was "made in a foreign country," a reference to a portion filmed at Auschwitz in Poland.)

Gannon has also distributed about a thousand revisionist leaflets in the Portland area, including Fred Leuchter's "Inside the Auschwitz 'Gas Chambers'" (published by the IHR), and an illustrated IHR advertisement for the Cole/Piper video.

Gannon's e-mail address is:

dgannon@banished.com.

He can also be reached at P.O. Box 90151, Portland, OR 97290, USA.

My 'Invasion' of the Computer Networks

DAN GANNON

I first heard about Holocaust revisionism from my grandfather in October 1988. I read several leaflets put out by the IHR and a few articles from the *IHR Journal*. My first impression was one of mixed shock, disbelief and curiosity. What I read was so much at variance with what I had been taught with such repetition and zeal all of my life that I didn't know what to make of it. Then the seriousness of the whole matter dawned on me, and I began to think that some things might be seriously wrong.

Being a 17-year-old idealist, and much more naive than I am now, I first thought that surely this dispute over the facts had either already been settled, or would soon be settled in an honest discussion between recognized historical experts, and that the truth would shortly be proven and announced in the media for all to see.

Even then, however, I could see that revisionists had encountered an extreme amount of suppression, dishonesty, slander, legal persecution and even violence. So I decided to get personally involved and see what honest help I could lend in settling the matter.

Thrilling at the possibility of helping to set the historical record straight in a major way, I took the issue to the computer networks, which I had discovered about a year earlier. I chose the WWIV international computer network, to which I already had access. With mixed feelings of curiosity, doubt and

defiance, I publicly invited discussion on the subject.

In my first message I mentioned that I recently had come across some well-referenced information that, among other things, indicated that six million Jews were not murdered by the Nazis during World War II, the Nazis did not gas anybody in homicidal gas chambers, and the Anne Frank "Diary" might be a forgery. I also asserted that the Holocaust story was being exploited as an enormous financial and political scam, and the mass media appears to be controlled by a powerful, cohesive group of unscrupulous individuals who abuse their power to an alarming degree. I expected rational discussion and debate, but received something very different.

What I got was a great quantity of vicious name-calling, false accusations of ill will and dishonesty, numerous death threats and all forms of untruth and fallacy. Some people made shrill, vague statements about "the pictures" and "the eyewitness testimonies," and how they simply could not believe that I could be so evil.

After about seven months of posting revisionist arguments on the WWIV network, the Holocaust lobby succeeded in exerting enough pressure to deprive me of access to that network, despite the fact that those who run it claimed to support freedom of speech.

In August 1991, with my grandfather's help, I started my own bulletin board system (BBS), "Banished CPU." This BBS is not about "hate." It is about truth and intellectual freedom, and it supports freedom of speech.

More than 8,000 files are available for downloading on "Banished CPU." Although it provides information on a wide range of subjects, it is clearly the Holocaust revisionist material that is considered the most objectionable and "dangerous." Because of pressure, "service provider" firms broke their agreements and dropped my BBS. No longer tied into any network, I operated "Banished CPU" as a local BBS for many months. In the summer of 1995, I set up to become my own Internet provider, with a high-speed link to MCI's Internet backbone.

Thanks to my grandfather, I no longer have to transcribe revisionist articles by hand. I now have a nice flat-bed scanner and high-quality software that enable me to scan articles electronically instead of typing them manually. They still require a little editing (mostly just formatting), but the scanner makes entering articles into the computer much faster and easier. It also allows me to scan pictures (color or black and white) with a high degree of detail.

Generally I've been happy with the response to "Banished CPU." Typically I receive several hundred inquiries each month. Since starting my BBS,

it has received more than 157,000 calls.

Much of the media coverage of my activities vilifies and grossly misrepresents me and what I say. A good example was a CBS television news report broadcast December 26, 1988, which described my work as an "invasion" of the computer networks. It portrayed me as a purveyor of racial hatred — even though I've made no statements whatsoever in support of racism, but have in fact denounced racism (and all other forms of prejudice) on several occasions.

On November 13, 1992, a local KATU television news report portrayed me as "dangerous" and "scary," and falsely suggested that I use my BBS to sell information on how to commit crimes. For melodramatic effect and to frighten the public, it included film clips from the movie "Rambo," which showed "Rambo" blowing up a jeep and several buildings in huge fiery explosions.

An article in *The New York Times*, April 30, 1993, also mentioned my BBS activism in an extremely inaccurate and negative way. More recently, MTV cable television broadcast a special report on "hate groups" that dishonestly included footage from my BBS.

Such media reports seek to stigmatize and ostracize me and anyone else who provides access to suppressed information. They fail to mention that "Banished CPU" supports freedom of speech and that it provides information on a wide range of subjects. These reports also carefully avoid discussing specific revisionist arguments.

I have given up responding to the constant personal attacks and irrelevant bickerings of the opposition. I usually just ignore such attempts to divert attention from the real issues. If I were to answer all of the outlandish accusations of my enemies, I would have no time to do anything else.

Tax-Exempt Donations to IHR

Friends of the Institute can now support its work, and deduct the donation from their income for tax purposes. Through a special not-for-profit, tax deductible account, you can donate to our cause and take a tax deduction (as allowable under law).

Checks should be made out to "IHR-LBP, Inc."

Please also consider a generous bequest to the Institute when making your will or trust. Friends of the IHR have greatly helped to further the Institute's work by remembering it in wills and trusts. For further information, please contact Greg Raven at our office.

The Institute in the News

In addition to the attention generated because of the impact of its materials on the Internet, the Institute for Historical Review has been attracting other recent media attention. A few highlights:

- A brief but error-packed item about the Institute appeared prominently in *The Washington Post*, May 11, under the headline "The Neo-Nazi Network." With blatant disregard for elementary facts, the IHR was cited, along with three other individuals or groups, as a "primary source" of "Nazi propaganda material" sent to Germany.

The six-line item contained not only factual errors, but misrepresented the IHR as the "Institute for Historic [sic] Review." Predictably, the *Post* declined to publish a letter from the IHR correcting the errors.

- *Journal* editor Mark Weber appeared February 19 as a guest on the "America First Radio," an hour-long shortwave radio talk show hosted by Harry Bertran and sponsored by *The Populist Observer* (P.O. Box 15499, Pittsburgh, PA 15237).

- The Institute was mentioned several times in a news report broadcast May 28 on National Public Radio's "Weekend Edition/ Sunday" program. Speaking from Rome, the NPR reporter described the IHR as "the most active source of Holocaust denial material in the world," and misleadingly lumped it together with "American white supremacists" and "neo-Nazi groups." With a tone of alarm, the Institute's international conferences and worldwide Internet outreach were also cited.

- *Journal* editor Mark Weber was smeared in a made-for-television movie, "The Infiltrator," broadcast over the HBO television network on June 24. This crude, lie-packed "dramatization" about neo-Nazis in Germany, attempts to portray the Simon Wiesenthal Center as a courageous, principled fighter of "hate." Jewish comedian Alan King, in the role of Wiesenthal Center "Dean" Rabbi Marvin Hier, calls Weber a "big-time fascist."

- An essay by former *Journal* editor Theodore O'Keefe, "The US Holocaust Memorial Museum: A Costly and Dangerous Mistake," was reprinted in full in the March-April 1995 issue of *Social Justice Review*, a thoughtful traditionalist Roman Catholic journal published bimonthly by the Catholic Central Union, 3835 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo. 63108. O'Keefe's essay also appeared in the March-April 1995 *Journal*.

- Steven Frogue, a high school history teacher in southern California, has come under fire for saying that the IHR's view of the Holocaust story deserves serious consideration. In an interview with the Irvine Valley College student newspaper, Frogue expressed the view that the Institute has "raised

questions" about the Holocaust story that should "enter the debate."

Froge teaches history at Foothill High School in Tustin and is a member of the Saddleback Community College district board. A report on the matter in the *Orange County Register*, April 4, appeared under the headline "Teacher's View of Holocaust Stirs Furor."

- A front-page article in the *Wall Street Journal*, April 28, about "extremist" groups "in the wake of the Oklahoma City bombing" cites the Institute for Historical Review by name as a dangerous "far-right group."

In fact, far from being a fomentor of "hate" or illegal activity, as the nationally-distributed daily suggest, the IHR has been a repeated *target* of terrorists. (For details, see *The Zionist Terror Network*, a 20-page illustrated booklet, available from the IHR for \$5.50, postpaid.)

- Sometimes they get it right. After persistent urging, local newspapers have been describing the IHR and its work more accurately, dropping the silly "Holocaust denial" and "Holocaust denier" labels.

For example, the *Los Angeles Times* (Orange County edition), June 25, describes the IHR as "a think tank known best for its claims that accounts of the Holocaust are exaggerated."

Playwrights Take Aim at Revisionism

The Institute's work, and the growing impact of Holocaust revisionism, are under fire in two new theatrical productions.

"Blue Light," a play by Jewish novelist Cynthia Ozick, is described in the *Detroit Jewish News*, February 3, as a new play that "shines a light on those who assert the Holocaust never happened; it is beacon of bravery, the writer armed for the battle with truths against Holocaust bashers...." The play "is not trying to convert the converted," says Ozick, but is instead meant "for non-Jews." Prominent Hollywood film director Sidney Lumet is working with Ozick to bring "Blue Light" to the Broadway stage with a "stellar cast" of Oscar-award actors.

"Denial," an anti-revisionist play by Jewish writer Peter Sagal, has premiered at the South Coast Repertory theater in Costa Mesa, California. In a *Los Angeles Times* interview (March 13), Sagal "pointed out that the Institute for Historical Review is just down the road in Newport Beach, where it serves as a clearinghouse for the notion that the Holocaust never occurred." Among the five characters in his play, Sagal "focuses on a revisionist 'very loosely based' on a Northwestern University engineering professor," a reference to Dr. Arthur Butz, author of *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*.

Ingrid Weckert's FLASHPOINT

The Book that Dares to Ask: *Cui bono*
(Who Benefitted?) from Reichskristallnacht

Kristallnacht—the attacks on Jewish property throughout Germany in response to the assassination of a German diplomat by a



young Jew in Paris — signalled an ominous turning point in relations between the Third Reich and international Jewry.

But what was the *real* story of the shooting in Paris? Was Herschel Grynszpan a "lone

gunman"? Or was he commanded by shadowy backers? And what was the role of Vladimir Jabotinsky, mentor to Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir?

Who bears the responsibility for the riots? Was it Hitler? Goebbels? The German people? Or a shadowy cabal of provocateurs?

Historian Ingrid Weckert asks — and answers—these bold questions in *Flashpoint*, her gripping investigation of the instigators, victims, and beneficiaries of *Kristallnacht*.

Meticulously researched, *Flashpoint* places the momentous events of early November, 1938 firmly within the much-neglected context of German-Jewish relations (above all the surprising collaboration between Hitler's Germany and the Zionists). Yet it reads like an international thriller!

No one with an interest in the Third Reich, Zionism and the Jews can afford to ignore *Flashpoint*.

FLASHPOINT by Ingrid Weckert

Softcover • 179 pp • Notes, Bibl., Index, Glossary

ISBN 0-939484-37-4 • \$7.50 + \$1.25 postage

Published by INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL REVIEW

More Student Papers Publish Smith's 'Open Debate' Advertisement

During the 1994–95 academic year, Bradley Smith — probably America's most prominent revisionist activist — succeeded in publishing a large-size advertisement calling for open debate on the Holocaust issue in 17 student newspapers across the country.

Through his "Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust" (CODOH), Smith has been publishing these ads since 1991 as part of his "Campus Project" campaign. With limited resources, and defying a well-organized campaign of bigotry, intimidation and smears by such prominent Jewish-Zionist groups as the Simon Wiesenthal Center and the Anti-Defamation League, Smith succeeded in focusing considerable national attention on Holocaust revisionism and the one-sided nature of the Holocaust lobby campaign.

During the 1994–95 school year, Smith's CODOH advertisement — headed "A Revisionist Challenge to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum" — appeared in student papers at 17 colleges and universities, including Oberlin College (Ohio), the University of New Orleans, State University of New York at Binghamton, Wittenberg University (Ohio), and Northeastern University (Boston). In April and May 1995 alone, Smith estimates, some 250,000 college students and faculty members read his "Open Debate" ad.

Smith and his free speech campaign first attracted nationwide notoriety during the 1991–92 school year, when he published his CODOH ad in 17 student papers. This provoked intense debate on many campuses and brought widespread media notoriety. Smith's campaign gained even greater attention during the 1993–94 school year, when his CODOH ad was published, in one form or another, in at least 35 college and university student papers, as well as in one major metropolitan daily.

Publication of Smith's ad touched off heated discussion and emotional student protest meetings by Jewish and leftist groups on a number of campuses that, in turn, generated widespread newspaper, magazine and television coverage. One result of all this was Bradley Smith's March 1994 appearance as a guest on the "Donahue" television talk show. (See the May–June 1994 *Journal*, pages 19–20.)

For more about Smith's "Campus Project," including a facsimile reproduction of his CODOH ad, see the detailed report in the July–August 1994 *Journal*, pages 18–24. Smith and CODOH can be reached at P.O. Box 3267, Visalia, CA 93278.

American Troops Liberate Dachau, April 1945



DACHAU Reality and Myth

When American GIs liberated the infamous Dachau concentration camp on April 29, 1945, they were horrified by the corpses they found there, and readily believed stories of mass killings in a camp "gas chamber." As John Cobden explains in this easy to read overview, the real story of the camp is quite different than the widely accepted legend.

Few know, for example, that even after the American's took over Dachau, prisoners continued to die in large numbers—nearly ten percent of all deaths at the camp took place after liberation.

Over the years, former Dachau inmates have told "eyewitness" stories of terrible atrocities committed in the camp, including "gas chamber" killings of thousands of prisoners.

In *Dachau: Reality and Myth*, however, these tales disintegrate under close examination. Cutting through a fog of confusion, deception and politics, here is the true story of Dachau, including how the "official" history of the Third Reich's first and best-known concentration camp has changed dramatically over the years. Written with passionate devotion to truth and sensitivity for the suffering of the camp's victims, *Dachau: Reality and Myth* systematically debunks a major historical legend.

Dachau: Reality and Myth

by John Cobden

52 pages • Photos • ISBN: 0-939484-49-8

\$6 postpaid

Two or more copies \$4.50 each postpaid

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Institute for Historical Review

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Remer Seeks Asylum in Spain

To evade a 22-month jail sentence in Germany for "denying the Holocaust," a retired German general has fled his homeland and is living in exile. Otto-Ernst Remer, a highly decorated Second World War officer, arrived in February 1994 in Spain, where he is seeking political asylum.

In November 1993 the German Federal High Court upheld an earlier district court sentence that found Remer guilty of "popular incitement" and "incitement to racial hatred" because of statements disputing gas chamber claims that appeared in five issues of a tabloid paper that bears his name, *Remer Depesche*. (See the March–April 1993 *Journal*, pp. 29–30, and the May–June 1994 *Journal*, pp. 42–43.)

To dispute claims of mass killings in wartime concentration camps is regarded in Germany today as a criminal attack against all Jews, who enjoy a privileged status there.

"There were no [execution] gas chambers," Remer reaffirmed as he left Germany. "I stand by the expert report of Germar Rudolf," he added, referring to detailed forensic report of a young German chemist who has himself become a victim of Germany's legal system because of his views. (On the "Rudolf Report," see the Nov.–Dec. 1993 *Journal*, pp. 25–26. See also Rudolf's statement in the Nov.–Dec. 1994 *Journal*, pp. 14–15.)

On the basis of an international arrest warrant issued at the initiative of German officials, Remer was arrested by Spanish police on June 1, 1994, in Malaga. He was on his way to Madrid for a meeting at the Spanish Interior Ministry to argue his case for political asylum. A senior Spanish judge ordered Remer's immediate release pending a decision on his asylum application. Remer's transgression is not a crime in Spain, the judge declared. Spanish law forbids extradition for political crimes, except in cases of terrorism or similarly violent acts.

As a young officer in command of the Berlin guard regiment in July 1944, Remer played a key role in putting down the ill-fated attempt by conspirators to kill Hitler and seize power in a violent coup. Remer was promoted, eventually to General, and at the end of the war was serving as a commander in Pomerania. Wounded eight times in battle, he was awarded numerous military decorations for his extraordinary courage and daring in combat, including the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves.

Media coverage of the Remer case has often been biased and inaccurate. For example, Remer is frequently referred to as an "SS man" or an "SS general." In fact, he was never associated with the SS.

The Simon Wiesenthal Center has announced its intention to "apply pressure" on Germany to force Remer's extradition from Spain.



With his wife, Anneliese, and a friend, the 82-year-old, wheelchair-bound Otto-Ernst Remer arrives in Spain on February 5, 1994. He fled his homeland to evade a 22-month prison sentence in Germany for the "thought crime" of "Holocaust denial." He has applied for political asylum in Spain.

Agitation for Remer's arrest followed his appearance on Spanish television, in which he reaffirmed his view that there were no wartime gas chamber killings of Jews. Appearing with him on Spanish television was Gerd Honsik, a native of Austria who publishes the German-language newsletter *Halt!*. In May 1992 Honsik was sentenced by a Vienna criminal court to 18 months imprisonment for rejecting claims of wartime killings of Jews in gas chambers. To evade this sentence, he fled to Spain.

In June 1993 Austrian authorities asked Interpol to execute a warrant for Honsik's arrest. In a rare show of defiance, Interpol rejected the application because the political nature of the offense. In July 1994 an Austrian judge declared that the charges against Honsik are "typical of precisely those which are to be regarded as political offenses." Honsik continues to publish his newsletter in Spain.

Remer addressed the Eighth IHR Conference in 1987. (His Conference presentation is available on both audio- and videotape from the IHR.) Remer's essay, "My Role in Berlin on July 20, 1994," was published in the Spring 1988 *Journal*.

Gas chamber proof discovered

VIENNA: Historians have found what they say is the first technical proof that the nazis used gas chambers to exterminate concentration camp victims during World War II.

"It is to my knowledge the only piece of technical equipment from gas chambers found until now. This is a major discovery," said historian Florian Freund. The discovery was of a ventilator used to pump poison into gas chambers at the Mauthausen concentration

camp 120km west of Vienna.

He said it was part of a body of evidence refuting revisionists' claims that gas chambers never existed because there was no technical proof.

In the last months of 1945, the nazis had destroyed all trace of the equipment from gas chambers.

Freund said historians discovered the Mauthausen ventilator in the Czech Republic, thanks to a photograph taken in May 1945.

Revisionist View Confirmed

Two historians in Austria recently made public what they say is the "first technical proof" that gas chambers were used to kill prisoners in German camps during the Second World War. This "major discovery" is a ventilator fan.

In the face of the revisionist challenge, historians have for several years been searching for just one such bit of proof.

The newspaper report reproduced here appeared in the *Sunday Times* of Perth, western Australia, April 30, 1995, p. 7. Similar reports appeared in the Austrian magazine *Profil* (May 8, p. 7), the French newspaper *Var-Matin* (April 29, p. 15), and possibly elsewhere.

Professor Robert Faurisson, Europe's foremost revisionist scholar, comments:

If historians Florian Freund and Bertrand Perz had consulted specialists, they would know that this ventilator fan is no proof at all of homicidal killings. They would have learned that "Degesch system" delousing or disinfestation gas chambers — which were in widespread use in Europe during the Second World War, including at many camps — were routinely equipped with ventilator fans.

This "discovery" is significant for another reason, Faurisson points out. Without intending it, Freund and Perz implicitly confirm that the revisionists have been right all along about a critically important historical point: for the past 50 years, no Holocaust researcher had supplied even a single "technical proof" for the existence of Nazi execution gas chambers.

This item also implicitly confirms that not a single "technical proof" has been discovered proving the existence of Nazi execution gas chambers at Auschwitz (including Birkenau), supposedly the most notorious wartime extermination center.

For half a century, revisionists who have said what this matter-of-fact news item now reports were insulted, smeared, and even punished by courts. Moreover, for five decades, Germans have been put on trial, sentenced and punished for their supposed involvement in gas chamber killings of millions — without even a single technical proof.

In April 1989, American execution hardware specialist Fred Leuchter inspected the supposed "gas chamber" at Mauthausen, the camp where the newly-discovered fan had been used. In a technical report he concluded that no one was ever killed at this alleged gassing facility, nor could they have been. See: F. Leuchter and R. Faurisson, "The Second Leuchter Report," *Journal of Historical Review*, Fall 1990, pp. 261-322.

PEARL HARBOR The Story of the Secret War

by George Morgenstern

Hailed by Revisionist giants Barnes, Beard, and Tansill when it appeared shortly after World War II, this classic remains unsurpassed as a one-volume treatment of America's Day of Infamy. Morgenstern's *Pearl Harbor* is the indispensable introduction to the question of who bears the blame for the

Pearl Harbor surprise, and, more important, for America's entry through the "back door" into World War II. Attractive new IHR softcover edition with introduction by James J. Martin. 425 pp., index, biblio., maps, \$14.95 + \$2.50 shipping.



Who Bombs *Children*?

NICHOLAS STRAKON

After the Oklahoma City bombing, ordinary Americans all over the country were asking in bewildered horror, "Who bombs *children*?" I can answer that question without having a scrap of evidence about who really employed Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols, the accused bombers. I can answer it not because I am so smart but because it is so easy.

My answer is: the United States government, among others.

With regard to war and the state, many Americans wander in a fog of mystification — or, to put it not so generously, in a moral stupor. For heaven's sake, the Oklahoma City bombing occurred a mere 19 days before the 50th anniversary of V-E Day. It occurred two months after the 50th anniversary of the incineration of Dresden and less than four months before the 50th anniversary of the incineration of Hiroshima. Let us, for once, connect historical events everyone knows about with the values all civilized people are supposed to cherish. Who is the greatest bomber of children if not the state?

When I write that World War II went far toward corrupting the moral sense of the American people, making possible the civilizational collapse we are now witnessing, I do not mean to indict the deceived, the propagandized, or the maleducated. Instead, I mean to suggest that the ruling class has robbed us not only materially but morally as well. And I mean to suggest that we can recapture our moral sense by reading history, recalling the values we were taught as children, and restoring certain vital connections between that history and those values. Americans of today cannot overturn the Permanent Regime, but we can keep it from stealing our souls. So let us remember *all* of what happened in World War II, and let us call mass murder by its right name.

A Juvenile War Fan

I shrink at sounding holier-than-thou, so immediately I offer a *mea culpa*. I was an adolescent World War II buff. I read everything about the war I could lay my hands on, but especially books about

the European Theater, where the dictators were cinematic, the music was stirring, the massed tanks were exciting, and glamorous cities were destroyed. In those days, the materials available to me reflected the William Shirer/Time-Life triumphalist-nationalist school, but even those works of propaganda gave strategic bombing at least a glance.

It's safe to say that in 1962 the formative work for any bespectacled, bloodthirsty 13-year-old war fan was the paperback edition of Shirer's *Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*. It certainly was for me. I read my copy until it fell apart, and then I bought another. Now, Shirer, in the three pages — out of a total of 1,483 — that he devotes to the subject of area bombing, describes the destruction only of German "cities" and "homes," as if the inhabitants themselves were magically untouched. And in the entire massive work, he mentions the bombing of Dresden *not once*. He does criticize the bombing of cities — but because it was strategically unproductive, not because it was a monstrous atrocity.

Still, it shouldn't have taken much of a leap of imagination for me to conclude that many children must have been turned into ash in those air raids. Indeed, I may have made that connection; I don't recall. I do recall that a few years later when I started to learn about civilian casualties in Germany and Japan from historians more honest than Shirer, I blamed not Roosevelt, Truman, and Churchill but Hitler and Tojo. Those latter villains forced "us" to kill the civilians! And anyway, those civilians (including the children, I suppose) had it coming for supporting Hitler and Tojo.

It is difficult to compartmentalize moral numbness, and mine infected more than just my understanding of World War II. After 1945, Western propaganda ministries abruptly dropped their loving descriptions of Stalin as the kindly, brave, pipe-smoking "Uncle Joe" and transformed the Soviet people from "our glorious, fraternal, democratic allies" into our most fearsome, loathsome enemy. It was an act of massive rectification that no doubt served as the principal inspiration for George Orwell's parables in 1984, where the dread enemy might change in mid-speech from Eurasia to Eastasia, whereupon the people of Oceania were obliged instantly to adopt the belief that "Oceania is at war with Eastasia ... Oceania has always been at war with Eastasia."

In any event, as a good citizen groping toward intellectual consistency in 1967, I justified a surprise nuclear attack on Soviet cities — the old "throw a thousand missiles over the pole" strategy — by arguing that the Soviet people had a moral imperative to overthrow their wicked regime, and if they didn't, they (the children, too, I suppose) deserved whatever "we" had to do to them in the

Nicholas Strakon is the pen name of the editor of *Dispatches from The Last Ditch*, a newsletter. (P.O. Box 224, Roanoke, IN 46783. \$42 for twelve issues. Free sample available on request.) "Who Bombs Children?" and "The Bombardier's Song" are reprinted from the April-May 1995 issue.



Victims of an Allied bombing raid on Berlin, December 1943, are laid out for identification in a gymnasium incongruously decorated with Christmas trees. An estimated 50,000 to 60,000 Berliners perished in Allied air attacks. More than half a million Germans civilians were killed in Allied bombing attacks during the Second World War. In addition, Allied bombers took the lives of many tens of thousands of civilians in France, Italy, Hungary, Belgium and other European countries.

course of extirpating communism. That is what I had learned from my studies of World War II, and that is the tortured way I went about making it comport with what I had learned about good and evil in Sunday School. It *had* to comport somehow, or everything I believed about the sanctity of the United State would be threatened.

Eventually, I found a better way to integrate what I knew of history with what I believed about freedom, justice, slavery, and murder. A late-blooming moral Columbus, I discovered America the beautiful, and had done with the hideous United State and its grisly works.

Kill a Child for FDR and Uncle Joe

The government of the United State is surely the champion bomber of children in world history, with the British Imperial regime secure in second place. Some writers tell us that the Eighth and Fifteenth air forces didn't do much terror bombing, as such, in Europe until late 1944 or early 1945, but in fact American air forces became full partners with Britain's terroristic Bomber Command much earlier. The difference was that the Americans at first tended to bomb cities for tactical reasons — that is, to clear the way for their armies; or for reasons of economic strategy — that is, to shatter industry and

infrastructure. The resulting massacre of civilians was merely "collateral damage." Unintended. Just accidental: "Ooops! There goes another orphanage! Sorry! Thought it was a power plant. Don't worry, when it's all over, we'll pass out choon gum, chocolate, and Lucky Strikes to the kids, if any survive." The fliers didn't restrict their activities to Germany, by the way: they wrecked cities in Italy, France, and Belgium as well. It was, one supposes, a case of having to destroy those cities in order to liberate them.¹

By the last months of the war in Europe, the American bomber force did resort to outright terror bombing. For example, the courageous Eighth Air Force took over from the heroic Brits on the second day of the destruction of Dresden, a city with no AA guns but a million helpless refugees. And David Irving writes of another noble military operation no doubt vital to winning the war: "To exploit the refugee chaos in Berlin, the Americans sent over nine hundred heavy bombers at noon on February 3 [1945] ... The city's casualties were immense."²

In the Pacific Theater, the United State had no close rival in child-bombing: it ran the Allies' only major air force, and that force rained havoc and death on a scale that made the raids conducted on Chinese civilians by Japan's rickety bomber force look like juvenile vandalism.³

(Other nations win prizes in other classes of heroic, valorous endeavor. For instance, that Red Army whose glorious achievements the Clintons celebrated in Moscow the other day qualifies, at least in the European Theater, as the No. 1 Rapist — of women *and* children.)

The Butcher's Bill

How many children, in both theaters, did the United State and British Imperialist air forces slaughter? I've dabbled in a little demography in an effort to come up with a figure. Douglas Botting, in *From the Ruins of the Reich*, estimates that Allied bombing killed 500,000 civilians in Germany, not counting another 100,000 civilians killed in the land warfare, which included another type of bombing — artillery bombardment.⁴ The 500,000 figure seems decidedly conservative in light of estimates that 250,000 were killed in the raids on Dresden alone (February 1314, 1945).⁵ But let it stand for our present purpose. In *War Without Mercy* (p. 298), John Dower calculates that American saturation bombing of 66 Japanese cities killed 393,000 civilians. Say, then, that about 893,000 civilians were killed in air attacks on Germany and Japan. (I omit civilians murdered by the "liberation" air forces in Italy, France, and the Low Countries.)

Census figures indicate that in 1970, children 14 or younger made up approximately 28 percent of the U.S. population.⁶ It is reasonable to assume that the cohort of German and Japanese children was proportionally larger in the 1940s — a time of larger families and shorter life expectancy — but, again, let the conservative estimate stand.

If 28 percent of the victims were age 14 and younger, we end with an estimated butcher's bill of about 250,000 children murdered by American and British fliers. Extrapolating from the total figures, we can assume, roughly, that 44 percent of the murdered children were Japanese and 56 percent were German. If all the murdered Japanese children were murdered by Americans, for 44 percent of the total, and — at a guess — a third of the murdered German children were murdered by Americans, for another 18.67 percent of the total, we arrive at a figure of 62.67 percent or 156,675 children murdered by Americans, and 37.33 percent or 93,325 murdered by the British.

156,675 children! Call to mind the child the whole world saw in the Oklahoma City fireman's arms — and then imagine having to see a different child suffocated or crushed or incinerated on the front page of your daily paper every day for almost 429 years!

I don't mince words, because this must be clear: it wasn't "bombing" or "air raids" or "airplanes" that accounted for those homicides. It was the govern-

ment employees crewing the planes. B-17s don't bomb people; people bomb people. Some crewmen were conscripts, "serving" with a gun in their back; but the pilots, navigators, and bombardiers were officers. Doing what they did should ignite 50 years' worth of fiery nightmares, for anyone with a moral imagination.

Hey, Hey, LBJ ...

I could not compartmentalize my moral numbness, and neither could other Americans. It infected our evaluation of other public calamities. For every youngster in the '60s who chanted, "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?" there had to be a hundred Americans who never gave a second thought to those "collateral losses" produced by the strategic bombing of Vietnam. In fact, many probably thought the chanting kids ought to be lynched for insulting "our" president. (In the end, the war did become quite unpopular with most adults, but primarily because they didn't care to have their sons' tails shot off by an unbeatable enemy, not because of any holocaust of underage Oriental Commies.)

Worse: although it was no secret, in 1983, that the battleship New Jersey had bombarded unseen Lebanese villages with its 16-inch guns, most Americans were *surprised* when, in response, Shiite soldiers gave their lives to blow up the Marine barracks in Beirut. The ugliest thing wasn't that Americans failed to take seriously the murdering of the villagers — including children — by US sailors, but that they didn't even expect the *Lebanese* to take those homicides seriously enough to want to strike back. In fact, they thought of the avengers as typical Ayrab fanatics for carrying out their strike! Apparently, only Americans are allowed to be outraged when their civilians and children are murdered. Such an attitude reveals not merely a lapse, but the death, of the moral imagination.

It Can't Happen Here

Writing without regard to nationality, I believe I have made my case that the United States is the greatest bomber of children in history. That is all I wanted to demonstrate in order to shed some light on this odd season of terror and celebration, and it is all I can demonstrate. I have no secret knowledge, only black suspicions, about what happened in Oklahoma City. However, for the benefit of those who object that the children bombed to death in World War II were, after all, mere *foreigners*, and that "It (government child-bombing) can't happen here," I go on to suggest that just as the popular vocabulary, from curse words to the names of ethnic groups, has undergone considerable rectification in recent decades, so the definition of "us" and "them"



On makeshift grids of steel girders, heaped bodies of victims of the Dresden firestorm air raid were cremated in large bonfires. Some two thousand British and American bombers took part in the devastating attack, February 13–14, 1945. So intense was the heat of the firestorm created in the raid that rivers of molten asphalt flowed through the streets. Conservative estimates put the number of victims at 135,000 — the great majority of them civilians. Authoritative sources estimate that as many as 300,000 perished in the raid.

At the time of the attack Dresden was packed with hundreds of thousands of German women and children fleeing advancing Soviet forces. One of Europe's great cultural and architectural treasures, the German city had no importance as a military target. Mass killing and terrorism were the sole objectives of the Dresden attack, which British diplomat and author Harold Nicolson called "the single greatest holocaust by war."

has changed.

I maintained in "Dark Suits and Red Guards" that, since the completion of the Suits' Managerial Revolution and the rise of the Guards in the '60s, the two wings of the American ruling apparatus have shared a growing contempt, if not a loathing, for us ordinary, unprogressive, provincial Majority Americans. In the conclusion of an earlier article, I envisioned a near-future American regime dispatching Rapid Deployment Force planes with paraquat, Agent Orange, napalm, and anthrax to wipe out backwaters that had become difficult to govern. "Extreme?" I wrote. "But why would we expect our cosmopolitan Suits and Guards to display sentiments toward domestic rubes and yahoos any warmer than those which earlier, nationalistic American elites displayed toward the inhabitants of Dresden, Nagasaki, and Hiroshima?"

Why, indeed? To the elites, what happens to us American "yahoos" at century's end matters as little as what happened to the "grinning yellow monkeys" and "bestial Huns" — of whatever tender age — in

the 1940s. How much crippling inflation and taxation — how many policies destroying families, small businesses, small towns, and traditional culture — how much nihilistic Red Guard propaganda in the schools and media — how much reverse discrimination — how many campaigns for civil disarmament — how many managed-trade and world government schemes — how much ruinous foreign aid and intervention — how many expropriations in favor of Wall Street banks, Israel, and Third World dictatorships must we suffer before we understand that it is not for *us* that the elites are building their New World Order? We ordinary Americans in the 1990s have more in common with the ordinary people of Germany and Japan than we have with our masters in New York and Washington.

Many of the victims in Oklahoma City were not just Americans, of course, but friends and servants of the regime. Even if the deracinated elites would hesitate to murder American children no more than they would Lebanese children, wouldn't they flinch at killing their own servants?

I think they would not flinch.

Regimes have always been willing to sacrifice some of their hapless minions for reasons of state.⁷ Perhaps there would have been some resistance to a plan to butcher low-level nobodies at a facility on the Bicoasts. (Of course, that wouldn't have worked half as well for terroristic purposes, either.) But the bureaucrats and others who were targeted were mere *Heartlanders* — Okies, Velveeta eaters, K-mart shoppers, folks with unwashed accents, butts of Bicoastal jokes and ridicule. Almost all were undoubtedly Christians. In the eyes of New York and Washington, they were absolute nobodies from nowhere (although the media and other, more official spokesmen for the regime must make it seem that they were somebodies, for the benefit of the other nobodies in front of the tube).

I was relating to an acquaintance of mine, a 28-year veteran of the Central Government bureaucracy, the conspiratorial allegation that none of the "senior personnel" assigned to the Murrah building showed up for work the morning of the bombing. "Senior personnel!" he said, chuckling. "What senior personnel?" He said he doubted whether Murrah

housed anyone at all in the Senior Executive Service, let alone any important political appointees. "At most, you had a handful of GS-15s. In DC, a GS-15 doesn't even rate a reserved parking space."

Infantile Bromides

I no longer support mass murder, but I'm afraid millions of nice, friendly, peaceful-looking Americans acquiesce in it, without thinking much about it. Undoubtedly, they would have the murdering limited to war — the slaughter specially sanctified by statesmen. But we all should remember that we live in an era of undeclared wars, secret wars, and "moral equivalents" of war. We should pray that the statesmen of our own nation don't decide to make war on *us*.

And although it won't change anything in the bloody world around us, we might remember the simple moral teachings of the West we all learned as children, such as "Two wrongs don't make a right," "Innocent until proven guilty," "Spare the children," and "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Call them infantile bromides if you will, but they are central tenets of any decent civilization, and of any decent man.

Notes

1. See James J. Martin, "The Bombing and Negotiated Peace Questions in 1944," in *Revisionist Viewpoints: Essays in a Dissident Historical Tradition* (Colorado Springs, Colo.: Ralph Myles, 1971), pp. 11617. [Available from the IHR for \$9.75, postpaid.]
This revelatory essay describes the hate campaign mounted by the US and British regimes and their unofficial mouthpieces, designed to corrupt the American and British peoples so they would be ready to accept what Martin calls "the new barbarism." Before reading this essay, I had never heard of the Peace Now Movement (1943–1944).
2. David Irving, *Hitler's War: 1942–1945* (London: Macmillan, 1985 [1977]), p. 762. See also: David Irving, *Hitler's War and The War Path, 1933–1945* (London: Focal Point, 1991), p. 735.
3. I do not mean to minimize Chinese losses and suffering from other causes. John W. Dower, in *War Without Mercy: Race & Power in the Pacific War* (New York: Pantheon, 1986 [pp. 295–296]), suggests that a figure of nine million civilian deaths, from all causes, is a conservative estimate.
4. Douglas Botting, *From the Ruins of the Reich: Germany 1945–1949* (New York: Crown, 1985), p. 125.
5. D. Irving, *Hitler's War: 1942–1945* (London: 1985 [1977]), p. 771, and D. Irving, *Hitler's War* (London: Focal Point, 1991), p. 739.
"Most of the [Dresden] victims were refugee women and children," writes Frederick J.P. Veale. The Allied "strategic air offensive," he reports, killed a total of 600,000 civilians in Germany. F.J.P. Veale, *Advance to Barbarism: The Development of Total Warfare* (Institute for Historical Review, 1993), pp. 191, 199.
6. *The Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present*, introduction and user's guide by Ben J.

Wattenberg (New York: Basic Books, 1976), p. 23.

7. Whoever carried out the bombing, we may be skeptical about the extent to which the Dark Suits considered it a threat to themselves and their agenda, given the fact that the Dow index not only closed at a record high on the day of the bombing but also set new highs on each of several days immediately thereafter.

The Bombardier's Song

Here's an example of how moral numbness can propagate factual error and, in effect, result in the Orwellian rectification of history. I heard recently on my local socialist radio station a locally produced "concert preview" for the Fort Wayne Philharmonic, which was scheduled to perform Carl Orff's "Carmina Burana." The announcer was recounting the life and career of the German composer. Reading from a prepared script, he informed us that Orff had been working at the *Guntherschule* in Munich, but that his work was interrupted in 1943 when the Nazis bombed the school.

Now, I found that statement remarkable, given the fact that Orff shared with Richard Strauss the distinction of being the Nazi regime's favorite contemporary composer. And oddly, none of my books on World War II reports a "Nazi" bombing of Munich in 1943. However, B.H. Liddell Hart, in his *History of the Second World War*, does report that the British Bomber Command perpetrated a major raid on Munich the night of October 7, 1943.

The scriptwriter whose presentation I heard was brought up to believe that whatever the Allies did was, by definition, good. Conversely, if a bad thing happened in World War II to something that, in his present context, he regards as good in this case, a music school the Nazis must have done it. Even if it was a Nazi music school!

— N. S.

Rights and Duties

"We are born into no right whatever but what has an equivalent and corresponding duty right alongside of it. There is no such thing on this earth as something for nothing. Whatever we inherit of wealth, knowledge or institutions from the past has been paid for by the labor and sacrifice of preceding generations."

— William Graham Sumner

Advance TO Barbarism

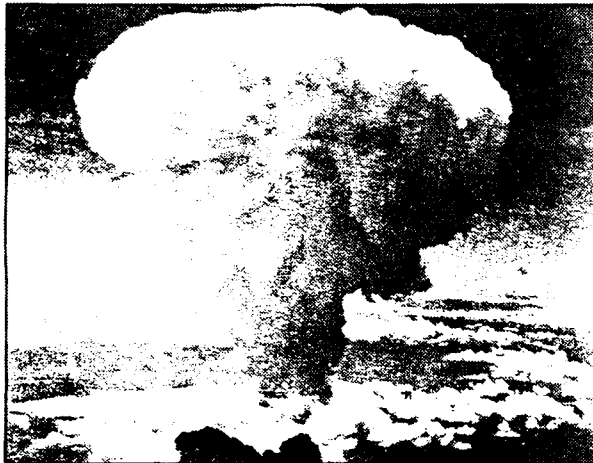
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Some Lessons After Fifty Years

JOSEPH SOBRAN

The Holocaust as Excuse

In a century marked by mass murders, something about the very term “the Holocaust” makes one uneasy. It has become a sort of political brand name, like “the Great Society” and “Contract with America.” It serves a morbid sort of boosterism. When I hear it, I expect it to be followed by a pitch for Israel, and I am rarely disappointed.

Since the dethronement of Christianity, “Holocaust denial” has become the chief of heresies in the secularized West. I mean “heresy” literally: an opinion you can be jailed for professing. Some countries, including France, Germany, Canada, and of course Israel, have actually made it a *criminal offense* to express doubt of the standard version. How strange in the modern world, to ban opinion about a historical fact!

Yet there are people who are neither fanatic nor stupid nor insane nor mean-spirited who argue that it was never Hitler’s purpose or policy to exterminate the Jews. Maybe not; they are far more informed on the subject than I care to be, and it never surprises me when the Zionist lobby lies or grossly exaggerates — or tries to suppress free discussion. No doubt the lobby would criminalize opinion here too if it could.

Are the Holocaust affirmers really as certain as they claim to be? Subversive thought! But when we are really sure of a historical fact, we don’t force others to assent to it. We trust the truth to take care of itself. Most of us don’t doubt that Napoleon invaded Russia, but we don’t lose sleep over anyone who denies it. In fact we might start wondering about

whether it really happened, not if a few eccentrics denied it, but if they were fiercely persecuted for doing so. Our curiosity would be piqued by the very fact that someone in power felt so threatened by doubt as to outlaw debate.

The Holocaust as a symbol doesn’t date from World War II. The word was never used in those days. It dates from the late 1960s, when Jewish power reached its present height in Western politics, the universities, and the media. I see nothing sinister about Jews achieving power on the same terms as other people; what is sinister, though, is the attempt by a large number of Jews to use stealth, suppression, and slander to advance a furtive nationalism. The charge of anti-Semitism serves to obscure the difference between keeping your guard up against Jewish chauvinism and desiring to persecute people just for being Jewish.

Beyond that, the legitimacy of the entire post-constitutional US regime rests on the myth that World War II was a holy war against Evil, and wartime propaganda has hardly been qualified by sober second thoughts. And we should be suspicious of anyone who tries to bully us into agreement on any subject as we have been bullied on this one. (Besides, can anything repeated so often in *The New Republic* actually be true?)

But having said all this, I remember something from my own experience. I used to go to a deli in New York, where a little old Jewish woman would make me sandwiches for lunch. We never conversed: it was all smiles and thanks. But one day I noticed a tattoo on her wrist. I didn’t ask her about it. It was her number. I had a good idea where she got it.

I’ve always kept her in mind as a touchstone. I’ve tried to imagine a man making his living tattooing numbers onto the wrists of men, women and children as if he were branding cattle. His occupation seems to me to imply a lot about the system he works for and its attitude toward the people it takes the liberty of marking so indelibly. If its design isn’t to wipe them out, what is it?

My view of Hitler wouldn’t be changed much if it transpired that he really only meant to enslave the

Joseph Sobran is a nationally-syndicated columnist, author and lecturer. He is a former senior editor of *National Review*, and currently Washington, DC, correspondent for *The Wanderer* and the *Rothbard-Rockwell Report*. He edits a monthly newsletter, *Sobran’s* (c/o Griffin Communications, P.O. Box 1383, Vienna, VA 22183). “Holy War” first appeared in the May 18, 1995, issue of *The Wanderer*, a traditionalist Roman Catholic weekly. “The Holocaust as Excuse” and “The Winner” first appeared in the June 1995 issue of *Sobran’s*.

Jews and that only a few hundred thousand, not five (sorry! six) million, had died under his care. I don't consider Stalin that much worse or Roosevelt that much better. They were all murderers who used the power of the state to destroy somewhat excessive numbers of innocent people.

Of course this is sacrilege. We are not supposed to think this way. On this subject, we are not supposed to think at all. We are supposed to repeat like tape recorders that the Nazi regime was "uniquely evil." But no evil in this old world is unique. There have always been massacres. Nowadays they are better organized, that's all. Anyway, right and wrong aren't contingent on historical fact. We didn't need modern monsters to teach us that murder is a bad thing. The murder of someone you love will teach you that, if you hadn't known it already, far more piercingly than millions of murders abroad.

But the Holocaust, in its full mythic sense of *the* uniquely evil event, has become vital to Israel as the justification for its very existence and the palliative for all its sins. It is hardly too much to say: No Holocaust, no Israel.

Suppose it were proved that Hitler had stopped at tattooing and forced labor and had had no policy of actually killing Jews. Would the West be so indulgent toward the treatment Israel metes out to its own minorities? Would it accept the Jewish claim to Palestine as legitimate at all? Obviously not. We have become accustomed to judging Israel as a sort of emergency survival measure for Jews, not as a normal state; and so we don't judge it by the same criteria as other states, which are expected to accord their citizens impartial treatment under law, or a reasonable approximation thereof.

The Holocaust is not a justification for injustice. There is no such thing. It has become, rather, the Grand Excuse for a condition of permanent abnormality, for perennial "emergency measures." Against the background of the Holocaust, Israel is allowed to treat non-Jews in ways that would cause uproar throughout the West if any state were to treat Jews in those same ways. It insists that Jews can be "safe" only if they have a place where they can practice what would be condemned as anti-Semitism if it were done to them. Yet Jews are *less* safe, more subject to violence in Israel than in countries where everyone has the same rights. But the violence that injustices to non-Jews provoke is cited to excuse even more injustices. Terrorist acts by Arabs are used to damn the Palestinian cause and even to prove that Arabs are essentially savage, but terrorist acts by Jews, or by the Israeli state itself, are not allowed to reflect on Jews — even though Israel has actually elected two prime ministers with terrorist pasts.

The distinction between justifications and

excuses is vital here. Only just measures can be justified. Only wrongs need to be excused. And Israel's excuses are wearing thin. The murder of a Jew in Poland in 1943 doesn't excuse robbing an Arab of his land in 1995.

In all this Israel is the very model of a modern state. Most states have adopted similar excuses for enlarging their power. Ours has made old crimes against blacks the excuse for anti-white policies today. Socialism (sometimes under the alias "liberalism") treats all society as a standing emergency, to be corrected by giving the state what amount to eternal emergency powers. By now modern man hardly knows what it would mean to get back to normal.

Holy War

Bill Clinton chose to celebrate the 50th anniversary of V-E Day in Moscow. Highly appropriate, since the big winner of the war was the Soviet Union. In order to enhance his stature as a World Leader, Clinton is in fact lauding the blackest alliance in Western history.

The real significance of the war is buried in commemoration. We hear endlessly of the Nazis' victims, which now include 27 million Russians (up from Nikita Khrushchev's inflated 1959 claim of 20 million). We hear much less of the Communists' victims, whose numbers were greatly augmented when those heroic statesmen Roosevelt and Churchill allowed Stalin to claim much of Christendom as his share of the spoils, whereupon he launched a persecution that would have appalled Nero. The US and Britain also obligingly "repatriated" two million Slavic Christians, who returned to face certain death. (Many, knowing what awaited them, killed themselves on the way back.)

The legitimacy of liberalism rests on the myth that World War II vanquished evil from Europe. The tone of the current festivities implies that nothing much else happened. Liberals regard the war's chief result, the near-destruction of Christian civilization, as either incidental or positively good; either way, they don't care to talk about it in public. And so, just as [*New York Times* journalist] Walter Duranty denied the forced famine of Ukraine in the early 1930's, liberals maintain, to this day, virtual denial about postwar Communist crimes, while they incessantly harp on the war crimes of the Axis powers.

But there is no reason for Christians to join in keeping a silence that serves only the purpose of exculpating liberalism. They obscurely know that the liberal regime is their enemy. It is time to revise



British premier Churchill, American President Roosevelt and Soviet premier Stalin at the Yalta Conference in Soviet Crimea, February 1945. At this meeting the "Big Three" Allied coalition leaders approved Soviet rule over all of eastern and much of central Europe, repeated the demand for Germany's "unconditional surrender," agreed to dismember Germany, and resolved to establish a United Nations organization to insure the Allied powers' permanent global hegemony.

the history of the liberals' holy war. So far, most "history" conforms to official wartime propaganda.

Incidentally, Roosevelt went to absurd lengths to whip up war fever in America. His problem was that Americans didn't feel threatened by Hitler. So he warned of Nazi designs for "world conquest" (not mere regional aggression) and even tried to convince the country that the Nazis were penetrating South America, though most South Americans weren't especially captivated by the idea of Aryan supremacy. No wonder Newt Gingrich admires him.

Roosevelt smeared as "isolationism" the philosophy of the Founding Fathers, who of course took a dim view even of alliances with the Christian nations of Europe. It's not hard to guess what they would have thought of an alliance with a monstrous anti-Christian tyranny like the Soviet Union. It is all but forgotten now that Pius XI, in the years leading up to the war, strongly condemned both racist nationalism and all cooperation with Communism.

The Winner

Joe Stalin is the guy you haven't heard mentioned much during the fiftieth anniversary commemorations of the end of World War II. Not fair, really, because he won the war. He helped start it, and he won it. Why deny this great statesman and conqueror his victory?

In conventional terms, the United States was also a great victor. Its global power increased immensely as a result of the war, which weakened and dismembered the old empires of Europe. That power endures, while the Soviet Union has ceased to exist at all. And it can be argued that Americans enjoy a higher degree of prosperity because their government won.

But though America may have won much of the world, it lost its soul. Its old Constitution was a casualty of the war; the freedom it allegedly fought for was diminished, not expanded, by both domestic and international postwar settlements. The ambiguous — and ruinous — ideal of equality, as under-

stood by Communists and liberals, replaced the ideal of liberty. The United States even undermined the civilization that had given it birth and sustained it. Hundreds of thousands of young Americans died to achieve this outcome.

This only begins to tell the story. The fruits of victory proved very perishable. And the net result of the war was infinitely worse than the most pessimistic isolationist had predicted.

By 1945 Stalin's already huge empire had expanded to include several vassal states in the Eastern regions of what had formerly been Christian Europe; by 1948, when he fell out with his wartime cronies to the West, he had a total of ten, not counting the new Communist regimes of Yugoslavia and Albania. The Communist program was to abolish not just "capitalism," but all independent institutions, above all the Church. (Curbing the influence of orthodox Christianity has also been a high priority of American liberalism.)

In 1949 Stalin had his own atomic bomb, which enabled him to menace the Western "democracies" in a way Hitler never had, never could, and never aspired to. For the first time, every American was directly vulnerable to foreign attack. Two oceans ceased to provide natural security. Nuclear weapons, like Soviet global power, sprang from the war itself. Americans in 1940 simply could not have imagined the danger they would live in, every moment, by 1950.

That is why the regimes of those countries still have to exaggerate the menace Hitler posed. If it ever sinks in with ordinary Christians that the war was a Pyrrhic victory for them, they will understand how they were betrayed by Roosevelt and Churchill.

The realization nearly came shortly after the war. That is what the McCarthy period was all about. If men at the top were helping Stalin all along, what had the little men gained by their sacrifices? Of Roosevelt's inner circle, only Alger Hiss was (in effect) convicted of treason, but his Soviet sympathies were clearly shared by other insiders like Harry Hopkins, Henry Wallace, and Harry Dexter White.

Even Whittaker Chambers never charged that Hiss gave away anything substantial, like nuclear secrets. Hiss had merely acted, in trivial ways, perhaps technically illegal, on the policies and propaganda of the whole Roosevelt administration concerning our heroic ally. How could you fault him for failing to foresee the postwar swerve? Communism was approved by "progressive" opinion, which still forgives Communists in ways it won't forgive Nazis, Fascists, or even McCarthy. The only Communist who isn't forgiven is Stalin himself, who "betrayed" his idealistic followers at home and abroad. (*The Jewish Encyclopedia* describes the

years 1948-53 as "the black years," because it was then that Stalin turned against the Jews; presumably the years of the Ukrainian famine were "the sunny years.")

Alistair Cooke rightly spoke of "a generation on trial" in the Hiss case. The New Deal was permeated by Soviet sympathies from the start. This is evident not from the agents who were later exposed but from the Roosevelt Administration's open policies. It gave diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union in 1933, as millions of Ukrainians starved to death, and it never included the USSR among the "aggressors" and "dictatorships" who were to be condemned and quarantined. It made only feeble objections to the Soviets' 1939 invasion of Poland, 1940 seizure of the Baltic states, and 1940 assault on Finland.

Moreover, the US alliance with the Soviets wasn't just a reluctant tactical alliance under emergency conditions. Roosevelt and his men had a dream: they saw the Soviets as partners in building a better postwar world. That was what the United Nations was all about, and Hiss was one of its founding fathers.

Joe McCarthy was never so bold as to implicate Roosevelt directly, specializing instead in "card-carrying Communists," but the import of his campaign was clear enough. The real target was pro-Communist "liberalism."

Then there was Yalta. Had Roosevelt been betrayed by Stalin, or had Poland — and the West itself — been betrayed by Roosevelt and Churchill? Those who have the greatest stake in the arrangements of the period jeer at "conspiracy theories," but the modern superstate regularly conspires against its subjects. It deceives and betrays them, in war and in peace, with its twin rationales: its claim of "national security" and its promise of "social security." It is completely parasitical on the ruled, yet it holds their allegiance by pretending to protect them from foreign foe and economic vicissitude alike. The sense of betrayal by rulers is often very strong in democracies, because of their fiction that the rulers and the ruled have the same interests; the masses are shocked when the rulers act on motives of their own.

Apart from its geopolitical consequence, Yalta was of a piece with such everyday policies as the state's constant, quiet debasement of its own currency by inflation. Modern rulers are not distinguished by their sense of honor toward those they rule. State control of currency (usually paper) and credit are a form of institutionalized betrayal. Inflation was once deemed criminal, like private counterfeiting; now it is accepted as a fact of life, and prostitute economists pretend to debate its causes.

McCarthy's concern was less philosophical and

more earthy. He wanted to get Communists out of sensitive positions in government. That might seem unexceptionable, but it wasn't.

Liberals reacted violently against him, on the pretext that he was smearing innocent people with reckless charges. The truth was that many liberals regarded actual Communists — their old allies and friends — as innocent people. In time they became fairly open about this, calling old Reds like Lillian Hellman "victims of McCarthyism" for having been exposed as Stalin's little helpers.

Privately, Roosevelt and Churchill hated each other far more than they hated Stalin, whom Roosevelt in fact rather liked and was willing to trust. Roosevelt was building an empire too; Churchill was losing the one entrusted to him and couldn't accept being reduced to America's sidekick. Neither cared in the least that Christian civilization was being torn apart — the end Popes Plus XI and XII had foreseen as they labored desperately to prevent the war from breaking out, with condemnations of both racialism and Communism.

And neither Roosevelt nor Churchill lamented the fate of Christians under Communism. Neither do our current political and opinion leaders, which is why it is still possible for them to celebrate World War II as "our" victory. Nor was the Communist torture of Christians and Christianity of interest to the major news media; they preferred commemorating Jewish suffering under Nazism long after they had ceased to report Christian suffering under Communism *while it was still occurring* (as it still occurs today in China). There has simply been a huge blackout of the subject.

Double standards always point to the buried truth. Liberal opinion is not only indifferent to Christian suffering but profoundly hostile to the idea of a Christian society, while it keenly feels Jewish pain and has no objection to a Jewish state. That is why Hitler remains the symbol of pure evil, while Stalin is only a roughneck. The happy liberal story line must avoid mentioning Stalin, just as it must avoid mentioning, for the same reasons, the dismembering of Christendom.

The American political universe is still defined by the official propaganda of World War II. Newt Gingrich parrots it as faithfully as Edward Kennedy. In public life it is still taboo to suggest that the greatest war in history was exactly what you might expect it to be: a terrible disaster for Christian civilization. Of course the West no longer speaks of itself, or thinks of itself, as "Christian civilization." That is not the least of the disaster.

**The Most Ambitious Book-length
Debunking to Date of the Works of
Jean-Claude Pressac**

AUSCHWITZ The End of a Legend

by Carlo Mattogno

Mattogno is a learned man in the mold of his ancestors of the Renaissance. He is meticulous and prolific; in the future he will be in the first rank of Revisionists. —Prof. Robert Faurisson

Jean-Claude Pressac's *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* was published in 1989 to resounding worldwide media hosannas. It was followed in 1993 by his second opus, *The Crematoria of Auschwitz: The Machinery of Mass Killing*.

Pressac's principal volume, more than 500 pages with hundreds of illustrations, promised conclusive evidence of the existence and use of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Headlines proclaimed that the revisionists were finally vanquished, that Pressac had proven what the immense resources of the Holocaust industry had failed to prove in more than 40 years.

But in the mad rush to herald the news, the pundits hadn't bothered to read the book, presuming that the French pharmacist had accomplished what his publisher—the Klarsfeld Foundation—claimed he had. He hadn't.

So Pressac's second volume was published, promising, in his own words, "*the definitive rebuttal of revisionist theories*." This dog wouldn't hunt, either.

As you read *Auschwitz: The End of a Legend* you'll find out why. Here, Italian documents specialist Carlo Mattogno demolishes the boldest attempt to date—Pressac's back to back volumes—to answer the revisionist critique of the Auschwitz extermination story.

Mattogno shows how Pressac misinterpreted his own data in such a way as to assist not his fellow exterminationists, but the very revisionists he had set out defeat.

Mattogno demonstrates that Pressac's confused arguments confirm his ignorance of the structure and functioning of crematory ovens and gas chambers, and of the nature and use of the disinfectant Zyklon B; that Pressac's use of available statistics was arbitrary and largely fanciful, resulting in a *down-sizing* of the number of alleged victims; and that where information did not exist, Pressac simply invented it, often with mutually contradictory arguments in different parts of his thesis.

Mattogno's relentless deconstruction of Pressac's assertions and interpretations not only reveals the Holocaust Lobby hero's incompetence, it's a case study of the pathetic sloppiness the media can be counted on to overlook in the crusade against Holocaust Revisionism.

AUSCHWITZ: The End of a Legend

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Letters

Passing On Info

Congrats on your excellent use of available technology on the Internet to counter our traditional enemies. I've been spending the last half-hour saving your info to read and pass on later. Carry on the good work.

H. L.
South Africa

Ray of Light

I just want to thank and congratulate you for your excellent [Internet] web page [<http://www.kaiwan.com/~greg.ihr>]. What a ray of bright light. I found it in making various searches on the Internet for people who share my views. So far I have not been able to find anything comparable to your page.

Having just had access to the Internet for a couple of months, I'm very excited about it. Because it is a truly free avenue of communication, it must be scaring the pants off both the politicians and pressure groups which have so far done such a thorough job of controlling public opinion. The Internet offers a revolutionary opportunity to bypass governments and private controllers of the publishing and broadcasting worlds, which is exactly why every effort is going to be made to control it.

L. F.
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Irving Responds to Faurisson's Comment

Faurisson's letter [in the March–April 1995 *Journal*, pp. 46–47] is good and does not need much comment from me, other than that he and I will continue to disagree about the events of November 30, 1941, at Skiatowa, outside Riga [Latvia], which is when and where about a thousand Jews from a *Judentransport aus Berlin* ended up being liquidated

despite Hitler's clear instructions to Himmler to the contrary.

As for the rest: yes, it is important to see each entry in Goebbels' diary in the overall context of all other entries on the same subject throughout the volumes. Only thus does a pattern emerge.

Remember: after 1936 the Goebbels' diary was being written specifically for publication 20 years after his death, that is, *ad usum delphicus*, though he states in one place that it will have to be sanitized first. Also remember that from July 1941 it is being dictated to a civil servant on a daily basis, not written personally in ink, which must have had an inhibiting, cramping effect on what Goebbels felt free to disclose.

David Irving
Key West, Florida

Evidence Ignored

David Irving has not done a service for historical revisionism with what he says about Dr. Goebbels in his Jan.–Feb. 1995 *Journal* presentation, which is based on his forthcoming biography.

In Irving's view, Goebbels was the man who was really responsible for the persecution of Jews and the alleged "extermination." Writes Irving:

If we're looking for a culprit, if we're looking for a criminal behind the "final solution" or the "Holocaust," whatever it was, for the man who started it in motion, then it was undoubtedly Dr. Goebbels first and foremost. Not Julius Streicher, not Adolf Hitler, nor any of the other Nazis. Goebbels was the moving force, and the brain behind it in every sense of the word.

Such talk is ammunition for our "traditional enemies" (to borrow Irving's apt phrase).

It is unfortunate that Irving has rejected — unfairly, I believe

— the remarkable work of historian Ingrid Weckert in her study on the "Crystal Night," *Flashpoint* [published by the IHR, and available for \$8.75, postpaid].

She presents impressive evidence to show that Irving is wrong, at least about his characterization of Goebbels' role with the infamous November 1938 "Crystal Night" anti-Jewish violence. She shows that Goebbels was genuinely enraged by the consequences of the "Crystal Night" outburst, and therefore certainly did not plan it, or at least did not incite what actually happened.

Friedrich Christian, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, was a close adjutant to Goebbels. In his 1963 memoir (quoted in the foreword to Weckert's book) he describes an important meeting in the aftermath of "Crystal Night," at which he witnessed Goebbels angrily and loudly berate Berlin Police Chief Count Helldorff for the destruction.

Among the things Goebbels said to Helldorff:

The whole business is outrageous. This is not the way to solve the Jewish problem, not by any means. Not this way. This only makes martyrs of them — and then? We have disgraced ourselves before the whole world, Helldorff ... and I? I am expected to bail us out of this idiocy, to iron everything out again with propaganda. An impossibility ...

We could not possibly have done the opposing propaganda a greater service. Our people have killed a dozen Jews, but for this dozen we may have to pay some day with a million German soldiers.

Wilfred von Oven — who worked with Goebbels constantly, and often very closely, during the final two years of the war — contributes an enlightening foreword

to Weckert's book. While acknowledging that Goebbels hated Jews (as have so many others), he is absolutely convinced that Goebbels was sincere in what he said in fury to Helldorff.

Disturbing is Irving's use of such turns of phrase as "it's not difficult to imagine Dr. Goebbels's attitude," or "the way he may well have looked ..." Apart from the question of whether the conclusions that Irving draws from the diary are valid, one has the unpleasant feeling that he Irving may be trying to ingratiate himself with our enemies.

K. W.
Zierenberg, Germany

Recharged Batteries

I found the Twelfth IHR Conference deeply interesting, and hope to make a more positive contribution in future. I am so pleased to have met everyone there. I arrived back home with my batteries recharged, determined to redouble my efforts on behalf of revisionism.

I consider that the IHR's work on "Holocaustomania" to be the most important research currently underway anywhere. I was particularly moved by Professor Faurisson's appeal at the Conference to now go on the attack against those who have kept us on the defensive.

T. A.
London, England

Scholarship and Class

Just a brief note to let you know how much I enjoyed the entire [Twelfth IHR] Conference. I am a seasoned "conventioner" and have had my share of high caliber events, both as a speaker and as an attendee. I have never seen such scholarship and class.

M. I.
San Diego, Calif.

Mussolini and Pareto

In his fine article in the Sept.-Oct. 1994 *Journal*, James Alexander mentions that Mussolini attended lectures by Vilfredo Pareto at the University of Lau-

sanne, during the time that the future Italian premier was living in Switzerland and working mainly as a bricklayer.

In *My Autobiography* (p. 14), published in New York in 1928, Mussolini recalled that time:

With a kind of passion, I studied social sciences. Pareto was giving a course of lectures in Lausanne on political economy. I looked forward to every one. The mental exercise was a change from manual labor. My mind leaped toward this change and I found pleasure in learning. For here was a teacher who was outlining the fundamental economic philosophy of the future.

E. Svedlund
Seattle, Wash.

Puffy Rhetoric

We should confront the nice words of Czech President Vaclav Havel in his Philadelphia speech, published in the Sept.-Oct. 1995 *Journal*.

Just a few weeks before he delivered that speech Havel declared that there would be no revision of the decrees of Eduard Benes, president of Czechoslovakia in the aftermath of World War II. Benes' decrees were the basis for the expropriation and brutal expulsion in 1945-1946 of more than three million ethnic Germans from the *Sudetenland* region (of whom more than 200,000 perished or were killed).

Thus, Havel's fine words are mere puffy rhetoric. I think it is a waste of time to mention them, or him.

E. S.
Salta, Argentina

Honorable Men

According to the paid advertisement by "Americans for Equal Justice" (March-April 1994 *Journal*, p. 23), "during World War II, young German men were unwillingly taken from their homes and drafted into the German army."

This statement is not only erroneous, I think, but contemptuous. Along with many thou-

sands of volunteers from other European countries, the young German men knew very well why they had to fight, and for what they were fighting. They tried to protect their homelands and all of Europe from the onslaught of Communism.

We can never right a wrong on false assumptions. Only the truth can set us free, and only if every nation admits its deplorable part in conflicts can we start to build for the future.

M. H.
Hamilton, Ont.
Canada

Europe's Response to Soviet Communism

There was no "Holocaust" in the sense that it is usually portrayed — that is, a planned, systematic extermination of six million Jews. What did happen was explained by Princeton University professor Arno Mayer in his 1989 book *Why Did The Heavens Not Darken?: The "Final Solution" in History*. He shows that Nazi Germany's harsh repression of Europe's Jews arose from a mortal fear of Soviet Communism, and was based on the significant Jewish role in Communism. [See: M. Weber, "The Jewish Role in the Bolshevik Revolution and Russia's Early Soviet Regime," Jan.-Feb. 1994 *Journal*.]

With the introduction of Marxist Bolshevism onto the European continent, the nations of Europe were fighting for their very survival. Perceiving Bolshevism as an alien, largely Jewish import, these threatened nations felt the need to root out and expel the Jews.

Many of the evils afflicting our country today, including "multiculturalism" and "affirmative action," are simply Marxist policies under a different guise. Such socially destructive "progressive" policies are imposed on us without debate.

P. M.
Spokane, Wash.

Getting Angry

You must know that what you are saying can't be true.

My grandfather was at the concentration camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau [where] every day he saw the smog and smell from the crematorium ...

Why are you doing this? If you are a Nazi, be proud of what the Germans did. Stop being a hypocrite.

I am a Jew. I know *Mein Kampf*.

... Whatever you do, whatever you say, we are ready to eliminate all neo-Nazis. We have Israel, we have the best army. We are going to get support from the Blacks, Muslims, homosexuals and Latinos, because we have something in common. We are all hated by your organization, and we are losing are patience.

We are getting very angry, and if your people don't stop this attitude at once, we will show our power and we shall eliminate you.

You have no right to insult such people as the Jewish Defense League and the B'nai B'rith ... Someday my Jewish brothers will wake up, and we will kill you one by one ... If the government does not do it, if Israel does not, believe me, we will take the law in our hands and kill you nazi bastards.

Juden uber alles!

R. Hershel [by Internet]
Anti-Nazi League
University of Miami
Florida

Christian Anti-Revisionism

Enclosed is a special "Holocaust" issue of *Israel My Glory*, a bimonthly published by "The Friends of Israel Gospel Ministry." You will note the attack against the Institute for Historical Review and the *Journal* in the three-page article, "Denying the Dead: Holocaust Revisionism and a Response." This glossy magazine is a good example of the pro-Israel material put out some Christian organizations in the United States. I have stopped my support for this group because of its obvious bias and lack of inter-

est in searching out the available truth.

S. W.
Carneys Point, N.J.

Wonderful Job

We are making headway educating the world about what really happened, and are all doing a wonderful job of just that. Keep it up and never stop.

An article in the Nov.-Dec. 1993 *Journal* (p. 24) reports on Moshe Peer's statements about killings of prisoners in gas chambers at the Bergen-Belsen camp. I served in the US Army during World War II; I was wounded in Belgium and have the Purple Heart medal. I saw Bergen-Belsen, and can confirm that there were no gas chambers there.

I also saw Eisenhower's death camps for German prisoners of war, or as he called them, "disarmed enemy forces." These camps were as James Bacque describes them in his book, *Other Losses*.

O. P.
Clinton, Ill.

Elie Wiesel

Having just finished reading the IHR leaflet by Dr. Faurisson about Elie Wiesel ("A Prominent False Witness"), I would like to thank you for confirming my skepticism of this man.

I first heard of him in 1985 when then-President Reagan was planning to visit a German military cemetery at Bitburg. There were many protests when it was learned that some Waffen SS soldiers were also buried there. One of the most important voices of protest came from Wiesel, who was presented on the major American television networks as an expert on the wartime role of the Waffen SS.

He spoke about atrocities supposedly committed by SS troops during the December 1944 "Battle of the Bulge." Everything he said about this matter was false, but because he was a concentration camp survivor, what he said was never questioned.

Because of Wiesel's lies, the President spent only a few minutes at the Bitburg ceremony. Relations between Germany and the United States were strained because of the controversy created by Wiesel and others like him.

I was very upset about this entire affair, and I tried to explain to friends that Wiesel did not know what he was talking about. My friends did not believe me until I showed them proof. I believe that the American people would have also agreed, if they had all the facts.

Pseudo-knowledge is a great danger.

I have always disapproved of certain people posing as experts about matters of which they have only a vague knowledge. Wiesel qualifies for a place at the top of the list. It is about time that the world sees this man for what he really is: just another person with opinions.

Again, I would like to thank all of you at the Institute for Historical Review for taking a realistic view of Wiesel.

B. D.
Garden City, Michigan

Essential Job

Everyone is entitled to my opinion, and mine is that you are doing an essential job. [Donation of \$200 enclosed.] Best wishes!

A. B.
Madrid, Spain

Extortion Racket

You are on the right track with Holocaust revisionism. The Holocaust is the Number One revisionist issue of this century. It needs to be understood, dissected and exposed, so that its accompanying worldwide extortion racket can be broken.

Don't let up.

J. J.
Sterling Heights, Mich.

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THE CASE AGAINST THE PRESUMED EXTERMINATION OF EUROPEAN JEWRY

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THE Hoax OF THE Twentieth Century

THE CASE AGAINST
THE PRESUMED EXTERMINATION
OF EUROPEAN JEWRY

Arthur R. Butz

Yehuda Bauer and Prof. Moshe Davis agreed that there is a "recession in guilt feeling" over the Holocaust, encouraged by fresh arguments that the reported extermination of six million Jews during World War II never took place... "You know, it's not difficult to fabricate history," Davis added. —Chicago Sun-Times, Oct. 25, 1977

You can't discuss the truth of the Holocaust. That's a distortion of freedom of speech. The U.S. should emulate West Germany, which outlaws such public exercises. —Franklin Littell, Temple University. Quoted in: Jerusalem Post, weekly edition, Oct. 19-25, 1980

IN SPITE OF THE MANY IMPORTANT BREAKTHROUGHS in Revisionist scholarship since it was first published in 1976, Dr. Butz' pathbreaking study remains unsurpassed as the standard scholarly refutation of the Holocaust extermination story.

In more than 400 pages of penetrating analysis and lucid commentary, he gives the reader a graduate course on the fate of Europe's Jews during the Second World War. He scrupulously separates the cold facts from the tonnage of stereotyped myth and propaganda that has served as a formidable barrier to the truth for half a century.

Chapter by solidly referenced chapter, he applies the scholar's rigorous technique to every major aspect of the Six Million legend, carefully explaining his startling conclusion that "the Jews of Europe were not exterminated and there was no German attempt to exterminate them."

Focusing on the postwar "war crimes trials," where the prosecution's evidence was falsified and secured by coercion and even torture, Dr. Butz re-examines the very German records so long misrepresented. Reviewing the demographic statistics which

do not allow for the loss of the "Six Million," he concludes that perhaps a million Jews may have perished in the turmoil of deportation, internment and war. He re-evaluates the concept and technical feasibility of the legendary extermination "gas chambers."

Maligned by people who have made no effort to read it, denounced by those unable to refute its thesis, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* has sent shock waves through the academic and political world. So threatening has it been to the international Holocaust lobby that its open sale has been banned in several countries, including Israel, Germany and Canada.

In four important supplements contained in this edition (including his lecture presented to the Eleventh International Revisionist Conference, October, 1992) the author reports on key aspects of the continuing international Holocaust controversy.

Now in its ninth US printing, this semi-underground best seller remains the most widely read Revisionist work on the subject — must reading for anyone who wants a clear picture of the scope and magnitude of the historical cover-up of the age.



Dr. Arthur R. Butz was born and raised in New York City. He received his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in Electrical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1965 he received his doctorate in Control Sciences from the University of Minnesota. In 1966 he joined the faculty of Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois), where he is now Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences. Dr. Butz is the author of numerous technical papers. Since 1980 he has been a member of the Editorial Advisory Committee of *The Journal of Historical Review*, published by the Institute for Historical Review.

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The Heart-warming, Infuriating, Informative, and Revisionist memoir that Dares to Tell the Truth About the Postwar Trials of the Germans

INNOCENT AT DACHAU

AMERICAN TEENAGER JOE HALOW was still a boy when he sailed to war-ravaged Germany in late 1946. The year he spent there, taking part in some of the most sensational of the war-crimes trials of the defeated Nazis, turned him into a man.

Innocent at Dachau is Joe Halow's account of his year in postwar Germany, above all his work as a court reporter during the U.S. Army courts-martial at Dachau. There Halow witnessed, recorded and transcribed some of the most gripping testimony from some of the most sensational trials of the postwar years: of SS guards from Buchenwald, Mauthausen, and Dora/Nordhausen; of the inmates who carried out their orders as kapos (prisoner trustees); and of German villagers who attacked and murdered downed American fliers in the last phase of the Allies' terrifying air war.

Armed with an ironclad faith in American righteousness when he arrived, young Halow soon saw the flaws and abuses in the trials: reliance on *ex post facto* law and broad conspiracy theories; abuse of prisoners during interrogation; and the shocking tolerance, even encouragement, of perjured testimony by concentration camp survivors. The teenaged American court reporter came to sympathize with the plight of the accused, particularly those convicted, sentenced or executed unjustly.

Innocent at Dachau is Joe Halow's story of his coming of age, of his loss of innocence in the Dachau courts. And it's the human drama of how he came to terms with his own anti-German feelings living and working in a Germany still heaped with rubble and ruled by the black market, in the shadow of the looming Iron Curtain and approaching Cold War.

Innocent at Dachau is also the story of how, four decades later, Joe Halow went back — back to the long-classified records of the Army's trials at Dachau where he found astounding confirmation from official sources of his own misgivings about the trials; and back to Germany for a moving visit with one of the German SS men Halow watched testify about his role at Nordhausen concentration camp.

Outspoken, informative, moving, *Innocent at Dachau* is a unique testimony to one American's quest for truth, understanding and honor, in a realm ruled even today

by shibboleth and taboo — a book that deserves to be read, and read again.

Joseph Halow was born and raised in Altoona, Pennsylvania. After a brief stint in the U.S. Army following World War II, during which he served in Peking, China, Mr. Halow served as a court reporter at the U.S. Army war crimes trials at Dachau. Mr. Halow has had a long career in the export-import business, during which he headed an association that promoted the exportation of American grain. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of The George Washington University, Joseph Halow is the author of numerous articles on agricultural affairs, as well as a book, *U.S. Grain: The Political Commodity*. He lives near Washington, D.C.

INNOCENT AT DACHAU

by Joseph Halow

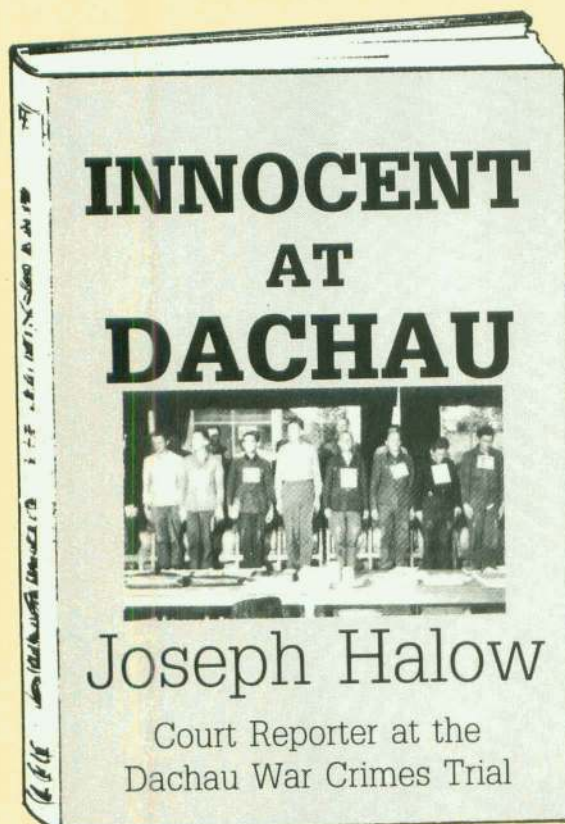
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TOP: The author at publisher's 1990 historical conference.

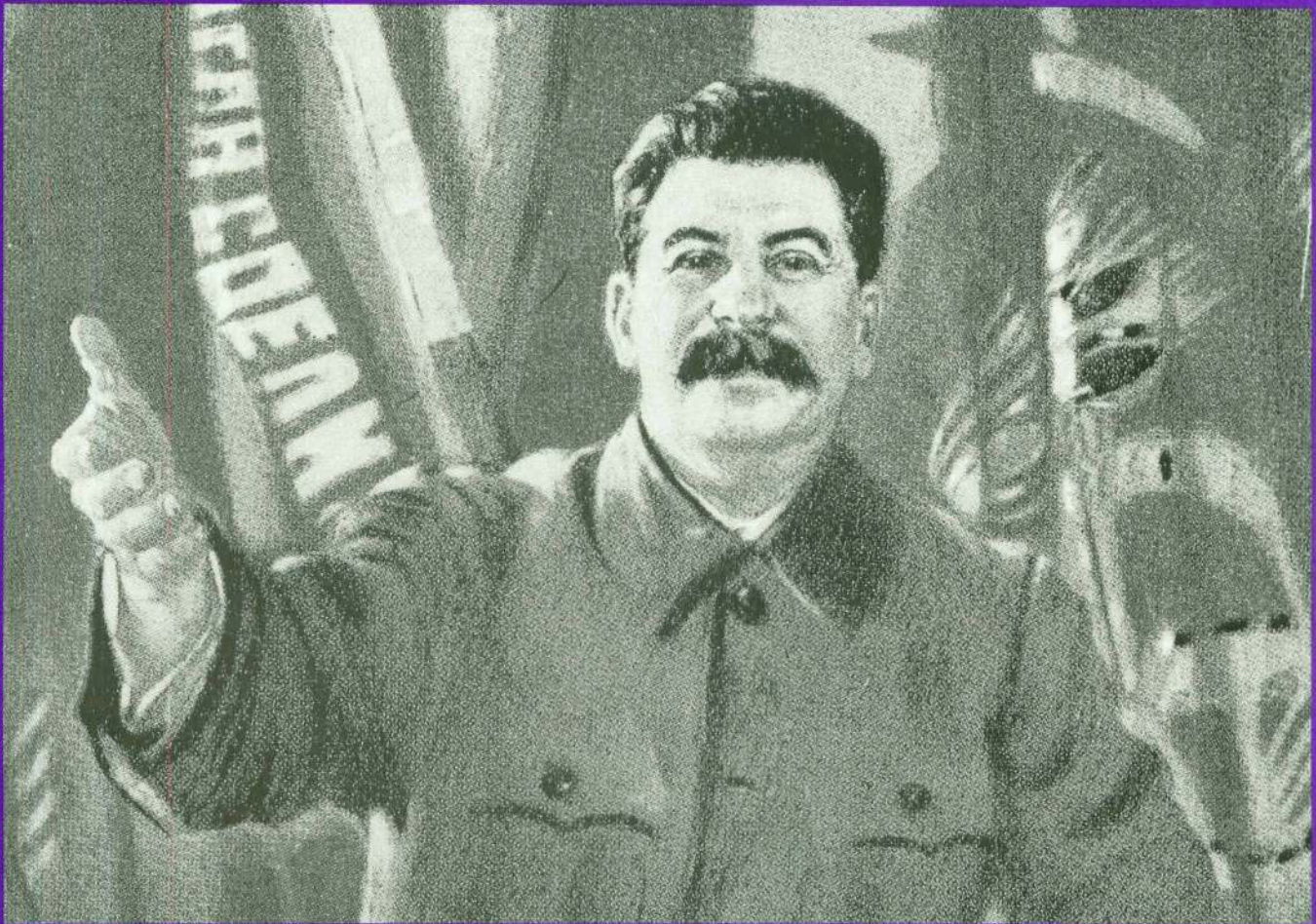
INSET: Germany, 1946: The author transcribing his courtroom "take" for the record.



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My Impressions of the New Russia

Ernst Zündel

Birth Pangs of a New Russia

Mark Weber

Holocaust: Threat to Christianity

Eric D. Butler

Record and Mission of the Institute for Historical Review

Revisionism on the Internet

— Reviews —

Chernow's *The Warburgs*

John Weir

Lipstadt's *Denying the Holocaust*

Anthony Oluwatoyin

— And More —

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our time!*

The Holocaust Story in the Crossfire: The Weber-Shermer Holocaust Debate

You'll be amazed as Occidental College professor Michael Shermer squares off against *Journal* editor Mark Weber in this unforgettable clash of wits on the most politicized chapter of 20th century history.

Shermer, just back from an inspection of the sites of the wartime concentration camps of Auschwitz, Majdanek, Mauthausen and Dachau, cites a "convergence of evidence" in his defense of the Holocaust story.

Weber, Director of the Institute for Historical Review, delivers a powerful summary of the revisionist critique of the Holocaust story, and gives a devastating response to Shermer's arguments.

Shermer, editor-publisher of *Skeptic* magazine, makes one startling concession after another. He acknowledges that numerous Holocaust claims — once "proven" by eyewitnesses and courts — are obviously not true. Shermer concedes, for example, that the execution "gas chamber" at Majdanek — shown to thousands of trusting tourists yearly — is a fraud. (At Nuremberg the Allies "proved" that the Germans murdered *one and half million* people at this one camp.)

This two hour clash — at a special IHR meeting on July 22, 1995 — dramatically gives the lie to the often-repeated claim that the Holocaust story is "undebatable."

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On the Cover:

A propagandistic Soviet painting portrays dictator Stalin as a benevolent ruler. Russians today debate his proper place in their history.

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My Impressions of the New Russia

Is a 'National Socialist' Russia Emerging?

ERNST ZÜNDEL

For some time I had heard that all kinds of nationalist groups were springing to life in Russia, some of them with newspapers of fairly large circulation, and even one or two emblazoned with swastikas. After wondering, "What are these Russkies up to?", I decided to go see for myself.

I first sent three colleagues to Russia as a fact-finding advance party. They made contacts, did the preliminary work, and came back with interesting tape-recorded interviews. I assessed these interviews and the other material they brought back. I was fascinated to see copies of Russian newspapers with swastikas on them, illustrated with lurid Jewish stars dripping with blood.

So, on August 5, 1994, five of us took off for Russia with an invitation in our pocket from Vladimir Zhirinovsky's Liberal Democratic Party, which is represented in the Russian parliament (Duma). We appreciated that his Party had booked several hotel rooms for us in Moscow, which are normally costly and not easy to get. Even for people from the West, Russia has become a very expensive country.

I arrived with my own interpreter, just in case, a man who speaks five languages. Because I wanted to be sure that what my own interpreter said was accurate, a second interpreter met me in Moscow — a Russian native and a writer by profession. I also brought along my own video cameraman, Jerry Neumann, as well as a photographer and a coordi-

nator/troubleshooter.

Vladimir Zhirinovsky

Within the first few days of our two-week stay in Russia, we met with Vladimir Zhirinovsky. He invited us for a private lunch at his dacha, his week-end retreat in the woods outside Moscow. Many of you perhaps saw him interviewed on the David Frost television show, when he talked about how all Russia will rejoice when he comes to power. Seeing this interview, you might think this guy is stark-raving mad, that he's a crazy buffoon.

Let me caution you, though. This man is not only a lawyer, he was perhaps the only human rights lawyer in the country during the final years of the Soviet regime. He never joined the Communist Party. When everyone else was still a loyal *apparatchik*, he worked as a human rights lawyer. Since his rise to prominence, stories in Russia's tabloid press have said that he was a KGB agent, that he worked for a Zionist organization called Shalom, that his father was Jewish, and so on. Such stories hurt him, not least because many Russians hate Jews with sometimes irrational passion. In today's Russia, calling someone a Jew can ruin his reputation.

I found that intelligent Russians suddenly got starry-eyed when the conversation turned to the Jewish question. One thing that Russians are absolutely wise to, and very sore about, is the role of Jewish revolutionaries in wreaking havoc in Russia during the first decades of this century. [See "The Jewish Role in the Bolshevik Revolution and Russia's Early Soviet Regime," in the Jan.-Feb. 1994 *Journal*.]

Based on all my conversations during that visit, I make this prediction: The Russian people will one day take revenge for what has happened to them and their country over the last 70 years, frequently at the hands of Jewish Bolsheviks, and many innocent Jews are going to be hurt in the process. The Jews who are leaving the country to move to Tel Aviv, Toronto and New York are wise, because the anti-Soviet revolution in Russia is not yet over.

The upheaval I foresee in Russia won't be neat

Ernst Zündel, a German-Canadian publisher and civil rights activist, lives in Toronto. Born in 1939 in southwest Germany, where he was raised, he migrated to Canada at the age of 19. He attracted international notoriety during the first and second "Holocaust trials" in Toronto, 1985 and 1988. In August 1992 Canada's Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the law under which he had been tried and convicted. For more about these trials, see the detailed work compiled by Barbara Kulaszka, *Did Six Million Really Die?: Report of the Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel*. (This 572-page book, reviewed in the March-April 1995 *Journal*, is available from the IHR for \$53, postpaid.)

This essay is adapted from Zündel's presentation at the Eleventh IHR Conference, September 1994.

and orderly, as it was in Germany. It will be brutal and messy. If Boris Yeltsin and his government are not able to halt the country's economic deterioration and political instability, I predict massive anti-Jewish pogroms in Russia. And I mean massive. Many ordinary Russians blame the Jews for their present and past problems. There are still many Jews in very influential positions, and because there are many more Jews in Russia than statistics indicate, it's likely that there will be many more victims.

In conversations about Zhirinovsky since I returned from Russia, people have said to me, "Oh, he's half-Jewish" — as if that settles the matter. Some of my Russian contacts similarly said to me: "Oh, his name is Vladimir Wolfovich. He's a half-Jew." Although the hostile media treats me as a fire-spewing anti-Semite, actually I have always been very cautious about judging people by labels or stereotypes. First of all, whoever Vladimir Zhirinovsky's father really might have been, only his mother really knows. Anyway, none of us can choose our father.

What's important is what this man has made of himself, and what he will do for Russia and, consequently, for the world. My own impression, based on a meeting for two hours over lunch, is this: Zhirinovsky is a highly intelligent, agile, flexible thinker. He is a clever tactician. Like me, he is a natural and accomplished publicity seeker. (After all, his birthday is April 25th, one day after mine. So it figures.)

He told me that because he was not a member of the Communist Party, and because the media in Russia was entirely in the hands of Communist *apparatchiks*, the only way he could get public attention was by creating publicity stunts, by grandstanding, by being outrageous, by saying things that he knew many Russians felt but never had the courage or opportunity to say.

Minority Nationalities

One of the main points that Zhirinovsky keeps making is that under Soviet rule the Communist leaders drained enormous energy and resources from white, Slavic Russia to build up the peripheral, non-Russian republics in the southern USSR, such as Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and those other southern republics. He attributes this policy to a cosmopolitan obsession in the Marxist ideology.

Zhirinovsky says that the Communist rulers did not allow the various nationalities to rise or fall to their proper cultural and economic standard. It was wrong, he says, to divert energy and resources from Slavic Russia to build opera houses, cultural centers, railroad stations, highways, and atomic power plants for these backward, non-Russian minority



Ernst Zündel addresses the evening banquet at the Twelfth IHR Conference, September 1994.

nationalities. The Soviet rulers tried to artificially raise these non-Slavic peoples — some of whom had been little more than nomadic sheep-herders — to the cultural and economic levels of the Russians. Instead of expending Russian sweat and treasure on them, says Zhirinovsky, these backward peoples should have been allowed to keep on tending their sheep. He often mentions that his own grandfather perished while building a Stalin-era railroad in Kazakhstan, and was buried far from home in the empty steppe.

What white, Slavic Russians said to me about these minority nationalities were very, very similar to the arguments I hear from white American nationalists about the minority racial and ethnic nationalities in the United States — about wasteful welfare payments to parasitic ghetto dwellers, and so on. Russians speak about non-Russians — about their lack of productivity and high birth rates — in the same way that white Americans speak of some racial minorities in the US. So, this is a sentiment that Slavic Russians share with many European Americans and western European nationalists.

Obstacles in Political Work

Will Zhirinovsky one day be president of Russia? I don't know. For one thing, his life is in constant danger. He is surrounded by security guards. It costs just \$20 to get a man killed in Moscow. If you are a politician with bodyguards, it can cost \$500. If you are really well guarded, like a banker or a well-to-do business man, it will cost \$800. There are more guards employed by Russia's many private security firms than there are soldiers in the entire US Army.

Zhirinovsky explained to me that his party organization, in this vast country of Russia, is overstretched, understaffed and under-financed.

Political organizers face all kinds of problems that we in the West can hardly relate to. Photocopiers, for example, are hardly known in Russia outside the major cities. Also, they don't have private print shops. If someone needs handbills for a political meeting, they have to turn to the former state and Communist Party-run print shops, which printed local newspapers, books, and so forth. Nearly everyone I spoke with asked for help. Above all, they asked for printing and duplicating equipment.

So the problems Russians face in building a democratic, self-governing society seem almost insurmountable. Still, Zhirinovsky and his party are better off than most because at least his office is computerized, with photocopiers and fax machines, and he has a very capable, multilingual staff.

I interviewed most of Zhirinovsky's important advisors. One is a former diplomat with the United Nations who spoke beautiful, accentless English. For eight years he was president of the Soviet United Nations Association.



Vladimir Zhironovsky

Zhirinovsky's second in command is a retired Red Army general staff officer, a 17-year veteran named Kamerov. He is a well-mannered, handsome man who struck me as very capable and very efficient. (I spoke with him through an interpreter, because he doesn't speak any English. Incidentally, in all the nationalist political groups I visited, I encountered what seemed like an uncanny Red Army presence, nearly always former high-ranking officers.)

I also met and spoke with one of Zhirinovsky's foreign policy advisors. This man, who looks like Russia's last emperor, Tsar Nicholas II, had been a magazine publisher. In his magazine he made some rather nasty remarks about Zhirinovsky supposedly being Jewish. He also published a cartoon depicting

Jews as hairy-legged, hairy-tailed rats. (Russians seem to like their anti-Semitism raw.) Well, a Jewish prosecutor in Moscow who understandably didn't like this derogatory, stereotypical depiction of Jews, charged the publisher under the equivalent of Canada's "hate laws," and had him locked up. He spent four months in jail, where he suffered two heart attacks and was punched around a bit.

Well, the one man who publicly came to his defense, organizing demonstrations outside of the jail, was none other than Vladimir Zhirinovsky. He was also the only one to show up in the police court to defend him. Zhirinovsky and his supporters demanded freedom for this Russian dissident writer/publisher to state his mind, even though what he had done was distasteful. Zhirinovsky said he wanted freedom in Russia, that this was the new Russia, and so on.

So I asked this man who was, after all, freed from jail thanks to Zhirinovsky, "but you criticized him. How come you're now here?" He replied: "I couldn't find a job after coming out of jail, and Vladimir Zhirinovsky hired me, even knowing all those things about me." And he added, plaintively: "I thought that was a very Christian act and a very Christian spirit." That was his answer to my question: "Is Zhirinovsky a Jew or a half-Jew?"

Even though I give people the benefit of the doubt, I think that if I had been in Zhirinovsky's position, I would have thought twice before hiring a man like that. I know it's easy to be cynical about something like this, but I think that this was an act of principle. Zhirinovsky is a man who sincerely believes in human rights and who, therefore, fought for human rights. As a human rights activist myself, and as someone whose own human rights have been denied many times, I say, for the time being anyway: I'm with Zhirinovsky on this one.

I was surprised to learn that Zhirinovsky didn't have much "outreach" to the Russian masses. He has the outer trappings of a western politician, but apparently he has not reached out to the masses on a grass-roots level. Perhaps no one has advised him yet how populist political campaigning works on the ground.

Zhirinovsky seems to be trying to build a following from the top, largely through bluster and propaganda. Maybe it's just that, as he says, he doesn't have the means. As he puts it: "We have no middle class. We have no rich people, except Communist Party *apparatchiks* and gangsters. Where do I get financial support from? The little people, who have little to give?"

It was really something to see the support he gets from the "little people." Volga fishermen would come in the door, shyly clutching some worn-out old rubles, getting their names written in the party reg-

istration book, getting their party card, and so on. It was very moving to be present in Russia to witness a few of these first, infant steps in such an obviously painstaking process of building a democratic society. I was very humbled and proud to be there at such a moment.

Another man I met was a good-looking, highly intelligent former KGB general named Alexander Sterligov who seemed to be in his late 50s. He had been the internal security advisor to former vice-president Aleksandr Rutskoi. He was sacked by the Yeltsin government because he advised Rutskoi that the Gorbachev-era reforms as well as the western-style policies adopted by Rutskoi and Yeltsin were unconstitutional and dishonorably betrayed Russian national interests. So Rutskoi and Yeltsin gave Sterligov a choice — either leave quietly with full honors, or be sacked with less than full honors and a cut in pension and privileges. He decided to leave quietly.

Sterligov still had some residual benefits from his KGB position. When I met him, he was surrounded by uniformed police or soldiers, he was protected with bulletproof glass, and his office was behind doors that electrically opened like bank vaults. Blue-eyed, well groomed and well mannered, Sterligov impressed me as extremely well-organized, no nonsense and businesslike. I am sure that he and capable men like him will be a force in whatever regime finally comes to power in Russia.

In addition to Zhirinovsky's almost mainstream party, there are many small and more radical political parties and groups. You can find their activists outside the Moscow subway entrances, selling their newspapers. And Russians buy these papers. They say that for each newspaper that's sold, ten persons will read the issue. They even buy and sell second-hand newspapers, which are often sent to Siberia and other distant places. Imagine that! You will always see Russians reading. Russia is one of the world's most literate nations. For a Russian a book is still a treasure.

I met another man named Ivanov, a very pro-German fellow who has written 25 books and booklets. As a result of Stalinist-type political prosecution, he was sent to a mental health facility in 1961, and then, in 1981, he was exiled to the Ural mountains region for three years. And yet, in spite of all that, he remained completely undaunted. I was very impressed.

Another very nationalistic Russian I met had been a diplomat with the United Nations who was still with the Russian foreign service, working in the Foreign Ministry in Moscow. Neither he, nor anyone else I spoke with, had any apology for the fact that they had been, at one time, part of the Soviet state apparatus of the Communist Party. I



At Zhirinovsky's dacha outside of Moscow, Ernst Zündel shows the Russian political leader a copy of Barbara Kulaszka's detailed book about the 1988 "Holocaust trial" in Toronto.

saw none of the disgusting groveling that Germans have been engaging in for the last 50 years — trying to apologize for or explain away employment in Hitler's government, membership in National Socialist Party formations or the SS, or even military service in the *Wehrmacht*.

Patriotic Pride

Not a single Russian I met dishonors or defiles himself or his country. Veterans of the Red Army, for example, could and did accept criticism of the Soviet military. While hating Communism, and loathing the Jewish role in the Soviet regime, every one is proud of his service as a Red Army officer or soldier, and is loyal to his unit. Make no mistake about it: the Russian spirit of patriotism and nationalism is alive and very strong.

Eventually, I did find swastika-emblazoned newspapers in Moscow. I saw newspapers with front-page photographs of Dr. Goebbels speaking, with quotes from him coming from his mouth (in text bubbles), as well as well as quotations from Hitler, Alfred Rosenberg, Walter Darré, and other Third Reich personalities.

In my numerous discussions with Russian intellectuals and journalists about the Second World War and National Socialism, I was astonished by their knowledge. You really have to know your stuff, because they certainly do. I challenge any postwar, "modern" German *Wirtschaftswunderling* to visit Russia and take on the Russians about German history, because they would be defeated roundly. And

no one should visit Russia expecting to meet Russians who will dump all over their own history. They don't and won't. Mindful of the contrast with today's Germans, I found this trait refreshing!

Stalin and Hitler

Another big surprise for me was to learn that nationalist Russians, at least the ones I met and spoke with, put Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler on virtually the same level. Whereas we think of Stalin as a tyrant and murderous thug, the Russians speak of him with lots of nuance, shades of grey and many explanations. They regard Stalin as a stern ruler who brought backward Russia into the 20th century, who brought the downtrodden Russian masses, virtual serfs, into the modern world. Their fathers or grandfathers had told them how, because of Stalin, they could go to school for the first time, how they received modern medical services, and so on. Stalin made all that possible, they all told me.

In the Russian context today, nationalists regard Stalin almost as a National Socialist. There are many similarities between the policies of Stalin and Hitler, I was told. Each eliminated class barriers, elevated humble peasants and workers, and made it possible for ordinary people to become officers, professional people, university professors, and so forth.

When I piped up to ask, "but what about Stalin's persecutions?" they would respond: "Oh, you mean of the Jews?" That ordinary Russians suffered terrible persecution, and were murdered by the millions under Stalin, well, that's unfortunate. But they were glad that he cleaned out many of the original Jewish Bolsheviks during the great "purges" of the 1930s, and replaced them with Slavic Russians. It's odd, but the Russians seem to be able to forgive Stalin for much of his brutality, while at the same time they can hold a deep and seemingly permanent grudge against the Jews who were around him, and who preceded him.

In numerous conversations, many Russians I spoke with regarded both Hitler and Stalin as tragic victims of history. Virtually to a man, they said that something must have happened — something that we still don't fully understand — to explain why Hitler went to war against Stalinist Russia. Everyone thought the German-Russian war was a great tragedy — a terrible mistake that should never have happened. Perhaps Russians spoke this way with me because I am a German and they wanted to build bridges. I don't know. Anyway, this view was a real surprise to me.

Russian 'Subhumans'?

Having been very anti-Communist all my life, and as one who is proud of Germany and the German record during the Second World War, you can

imagine the heated discussions I had with these Russians.

Again and again a phrase came up in these talks, one phrase that really bothered the Russians with whom I spoke: *Untermensch*, "subhuman." This very unfortunate term, which means something like subhuman scum, was used in early German wartime propaganda to describe the Soviets.

In every discussion between and Russians and Germans (and perhaps any Westerner), these things loomed large: the German invasion of Russia, Hitler's war against the Stalin regime, the *Untermensch* phrase, and Germans looking down on the Slavs as second-class Europeans. Naturally, I sensed in all this a revisionist opportunity. I thought to myself: Gee, this is nothing. We can solve these problems in a jiffy.

With regard to the *Untermensch* term, I said that it was simply stupid to call Russians subhumans. I couldn't help but think this as I talked with all these fine-looking examples of Aryan manhood. I might mention that every Russian I met with was, racially speaking, a beautiful specimen — two meters tall, with blue eyes and blond hair. Compared to them I looked like a short, second-rate runt.

They became very quiet when I told them:

Look, I understand your objection to the term *Untermensch*. I admit that this was a stupid propaganda slogan, but you should understand it in the context of the time, that it was based on the behavior of Bolshevik revolutionaries who did in fact behave like subhumans. So you should not feel bad about this. If you didn't behave like *Untermenschen*, this doesn't refer to you.

But also keep in mind all the woman who were raped across eastern and central Europe, all the people who were killed, all the personal belongings that were looted and destroyed, all the houses that were torched, and all the victims of the postwar Soviet-run camps in eastern and central Europe. That wasn't the work of nice people. It's why you got a bad reputation.

Hitler's Attack On Russia

Regarding Hitler's attack against the Soviet Union, I referred to *Icebreaker: Who Started the Second World War?*, the magnificent book by Russian historian Victor Suvorov [published in English in 1990]. Thank God for Suvorov and his work, I thought to myself. In *Icebreaker*, Suvorov [real name Vladimir Rezun] details how Stalin was preparing a massive military attack against Germany and the West, and how Hitler beat him to the punch by a mere two weeks in a preventive strike.

Well, was I in for a shock. In conversations and discussions, every one of my Russian partners rejected Suvorov and his thesis out of hand. I nearly fell off my chair. Here I played my trump card, and they rejected it flat. Why? Because Suvorov was a defector. Imagine that. (This senior Soviet military intelligence officer was granted political asylum in Britain.)

I responded:

This is irrational. Come on now. Let's reason this out together. You've told me that Communists were responsible for draining Slavic Russia's wealth and resources. You've said that the Gulag camp system, and so on, was their responsibility, and that all of you suffered one way or another at Soviet hands. And yet, you condemn the one Russian who had the nerve to leave his own country to bring to the world this news that Stalin was preparing in 1941 to attack, not just Germany, but all of western Europe.

At this point in the conversation an uneasy silence usually permeated the room. My Russian partners became even more silent when I played my second and third trump cards. I cited German or Austrian historians who had, before Suvorov, presented evidence in support of this same revisionist view. These include Erich Helmdach in his 1975 book, *Ueberfall*, Max Klüver in his 1986 book *Präventivschlag 1941*, and Ernst Topitsch in *Stalins Krieg* (1985) [published in English in 1987 by St. Martin's Press as *Stalin's War*]. The Russians responded by saying, apparently quite candidly, "Gee I'd be quite interested in looking into that" (referring to these non-Russian works).

I also found that sometimes, after further discussion, they would concede, "Oh yeah, we know that there were massive [Soviet] troop movements [in 1941] toward the west." This was based on bits of information about the great military build up in 1941 they had heard from fathers, grandfathers, uncles and so forth.

So this is a great opportunity for revisionists. We can puncture the Allied (and especially Soviet) propaganda myth of insatiable, fire-spewing Nazis who attacked poor, innocent mother Russia. Even with our limited resources, we can detoxify the debate. We can remove this poison between the Germans and the Russians. In the process, we can liberate pent up energies that could change the world.

Building a New Russia

The Russians I met and spoke with closely share my own view of the kind of society we would like — a society based on pride in race, pride in nation, pride in culture. These Russians told me how



Vladimir Lenin addresses Red Army troops in Moscow, May 1920. Leon Trotsky (Lev Bronstein), who commanded the Bolshevik armed forces, stands to the right facing the camera. Behind him (partially obscured) is Lev Kamenev (Rosenfeld), another leading Jewish Bolshevik figure.

fiercely they oppose the "New World Order." They want nothing to do with it. What they want is a white Russia, a Slavic federation similar to the old Tsarist empire.

If those nationalist Russians ever shake off the Communist monkey that's still clinging to their back, and clean out the Communist *apparatchiks* who still permeate the Russian system like termites, the one path they certainly will not take is toward American-style capitalism.

Patriotic Russians are totally against the Americanization of their country. They fiercely resent what Coca Cola and McDonald's hamburgers mean for Russia. Yet these very same Russians I spoke with wore blue jeans and Nike running shoes, carrying Adidas duffel bags, and so on. When I pointed this out, they were a little embarrassed. But I said, "Okay, look. I'm just pointing this out to you. Not everything coming from the west is bad. Don't throw out the baby with the bath water. Don't be like Germans — "extremists." We had a good laugh about that.

Russia today is like Weimar Republic Germany

in the aftermath of the First World War — humiliated, weak and disorganized, but still a great and racially homogenous nation. The historical comparisons are frightening. If the people I met with have anything to say about it, Russia will not adopt an economic system with the dog-eat-dog-style capitalism of the United States. Russians are instead likely to choose as their model a system that worked eminently well in Europe during the 1930s, something like the National Socialist regime that was adopted by Germany at a time when she was in somewhat the same condition as Russia today.

Even though Hitler attacked the Soviet Union, and many Russian families lost sons and fathers and grandfathers to the Germans in that war, Russians instinctively understand all this. That's why so many of them now study the writings of such men as Alfred Rosenberg and Adolf Hitler. In downtown Moscow I bought a Russian edition of *Mein Kampf*. It was a handsome copy, gold embossed with black linen cover. Any Russian can freely buy one. Just try that in Berlin, Vienna or even Toronto!

I believe that if we revisionists quickly get our act together, we can help free the Russians from some terrific misconceptions, and help them as they build a society that is compatible with their own traditions, and right for their own needs.

We have a wonderful opportunity here to heal old wounds. In the process, though, we will have to work together to overcome some of our own prejudices. Speaking for myself, I must deal with prejudices based on tales from my father about the very real wartime brutalities of the Bolsheviks and the Red Army across Europe, including mass rapes, looting, wanton cruelty, and so forth.

I'm telling you: watch Russia. We revisionists can have an influence on developments there, an impact far out of proportion to our numbers. We can help those people in adopting a civilized form of self-government. Much more than the Chase Manhattan Bank, we revisionists can truly help free Russia.

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Birth Pangs of a New Russia

Nationalist Sentiment Widespread, Growing in Former Soviet Union

MARK WEBER

These are trying days for Russia. The privations and sufferings endured by her people are all the more tragic because this is a potentially wealthy and powerful nation with a long and proud history.

Contrary to the optimistic hopes and expectations of so many, the swift collapse of Communist Party rule in 1991–1992, and the accompanying breakup of the Soviet Union, failed to bring prosperity and security. Naive enthusiasm for western-style democracy has given way to bitter disappointment.

"Russia is teetering at the brink," says Michael Intriligator, professor of economics, political science and policy studies at the University of California - Los Angeles. In a recent *Los Angeles Times* essay he explains:

Russia is in an impossible situation, with catastrophic economic and political problems ... The economy is in a nose-dive, with continuing huge drops in output and high levels of inflation. Russia is now in a depression comparable with the United States in the 1930s and, at the same time, suffers an inflation comparable with that of Germany in the 1920s ... The economy is also riddled with crime.

From January to September 1995, the Kremlin recently announced, real incomes in Russia dropped by twelve percent, and 40 million of the country's 148 million people are living below the poverty line, defined as \$68 per month.

Unable to bring stability or even basic order to this vast federation, President Boris Yeltsin and his government enjoy only minimal popular support. His administration has succeeded in alienating nearly every significant social group, including workers, intellectuals, and honest businessmen.

Fervent Nationalism

In this climate of uncertainty, it is hardly surprising that demands for a nationalist, authoritarian, "law and order" regime are widespread and growing. A prominent artist, Ilya Glazunov, says:

Russia is undergoing the most terrible moment of its history. Our children are being bought for millions of rubles. The most beautiful Russian girls are being sold as prostitutes in Europe

and Asia. We are becoming an American colony! ... The mad insects and dogs of the democratic press say "Russia for Russians" is a fascist slogan. But who else is to own Russia if not Russians? ... Everybody should fight for the revival of Russia!

In a country where patriotic and national sentiment is deeply rooted (much more so than in the United States) nostalgia for the centuries-old Tsarist regime that was toppled in 1917 is widespread. Grass-roots pro-Tsarist and monarchist organizations have sprung up in many cities. A virtual cult of popular veneration for Russia's last emperor has swept the nation in recent years, and portraits of Nicholas II hang in countless homes and apartments.

More and more Russians are even willing to identify themselves as fascist. Boris Mironiv, Chairman of the Russian government's Press Committee (until he was fired by Yeltsin), publicly declared: "I'm a tough nationalist. It's healthy, it's the people's roots, history and wisdom. If Russian nationalism is fascism, I'm a fascist."

Taking note of the shifting mood, the well-informed New York Jewish weekly *Forward* (Sept. 30, 1994) reported from Moscow:

If you are interested in Russian fascism, you need only go downtown to the square in front of the former Lenin Museum in the shadow of the Kremlin. Here a variety of publications are openly for sale: *The Will of Adolf Hitler*; *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*; *Kikes*, a book with a Star of David formed from human bones on the cover; *Sources of Hatred: Essays on the Jewish Question*, first published in Munich in 1942; and the latest book by militant Alexander Barkashov, leader of the fascist Russian National Unity Party ... Nazi material is distributed widely in Moscow and St. Petersburg...

Most of the street sellers, who also offer cassettes of Third Reich marching songs, are young men, some of them sporting modified swastika insignias.

In Russia today, as so often in other countries throughout history, patriotic and nationalist sentiment is closely linked to antipathy toward Jews. Russians are acutely aware of the remarkable role played by Jews in their history, most notably in the Communist takeover and in the early Soviet regime.

Seven decades of relentless Communist propaganda, draconian laws against anti-Semitism, and brutal suppression of ethnic nationalism, have failed to stamp out such sentiments. A 1995 University of Toronto survey found that anti-Jewish feel-



Yakov Sverdlov (Solomon) played a crucial role in the brutal Communist takeover of Russia, 1917-1920, and in the early Bolshevik regime. He was executive secretary of the Communist party and, as chairman of the Soviet government's Central Executive Committee, head of the first Soviet government. Along with Lenin, Sverdlov gave the order in July 1918 to murder the former Tsar, Nicholas II, and his entire family.

ing in Russia has been growing. The survey of 12,000 Russian adults in dozens of cities and towns across the country showed that a significant percentage favors deporting all Jews.

Zhirinovsky

For much of the American media, the personification of Russian "fascism" is Vladimir Zhirinovsky, leader of the deceptively named Liberal Democratic Party. Born in 1946, he first burst on to the international scene during the Russian parliamentary elections in December 1993, when his previously almost unknown party captured 22.8 percent of the vote, more than any other single political group. Since then Zhirinovsky's party has lost some parliamentary seats and popular backing. Public opinion polls indicate that support for him and his party has

dropped from a high of more than 30 percent to nine percent.

Zhirinovsky repeatedly attracts international notoriety for sensational antics and provocative statements. He has called "for the preservation of the white race," and has spoken of creating a greater Russia that would reincorporate Finland, Ukraine, the Baltic lands, part of Poland and even Alaska.

During a visit to the United States in late 1994, at the invitation of San Francisco's World Affairs Council, Zhirinovsky made several public appearances, including one on national television with Phil Donahue.

Zhirinovsky's comments about Jews have brought particular censure. In one interview (*Time* magazine, Nov. 21, 1994), he said that "the influence of the Jews is very strong" in the USA. "It's well known that finance and the press in America — and also in western Europe and Russia — are controlled by Jews." He went on: "... The fact is that a majority of people who made the [1917 Bolshevik] revolution possible, as well as perestroika, were of Jewish origin. In fact, the first Soviet government was almost 90 percent Jewish. Those who first ran the Gulag prison camps were mostly Jewish ..."

Once, when an Israeli official addressed the Russian parliament, Zhirinovsky led the members of his party's faction out of the assembly.

Not all Russian patriots are impressed with the outspoken political leader. Many are put off by his flamboyance and seeming lack of self-control. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, for one, calls him "a caricature of a patriot."

Whether or not Zhirinovsky ever takes supreme power in Russia (as he has often vowed), it is unlikely that this great nation will adopt the liberal-democratic social-political system of the United States. Eventually, Russia will almost certainly "revert to type," adopting an overtly nationalist, more or less authoritarian and culturally conservative social-governmental order rooted in its ancient traditions and consistent with its particular needs.

Ignorance and Freedom

"If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be ... If we are to guard against ignorance and remain free, it is the responsibility of every American to be informed."

— Thomas Jefferson

Could You Survive a Nuclear Attack?

Why I Survived The A-Bomb

By Akira Kohchi (Albert Kawachi)

Until now, the *real* story of the first nuclear holocaust had not been told. Previous books on the atomic bombings of Hiroshima approached it only obliquely: technical works hailed it as a marvel of nuclear science, and books written from the military perspective honored the men who gave and carried out a difficult order. Even the eyewitness accounts, numbering some two thousand—and almost all yet to be translated from the Japanese—are overwhelmingly stories of *personal* misery. The total picture—the background, scope, and consequences of the catastrophe—has, until now, never been presented.

Why I Survived the A-Bomb tells a unique and fascinating story as seen from inside Japan 48 years ago and today. The author is eminently qualified—he lived through the experience of a nuclear attack and walked through the flaming, radioactive city of Hiroshima!

Albert Kawachi, a longtime United Nations finance officer, explores the attempts at political and economic justifications for the atom-bombing as he describes the day-to-day living experiences of his family in its wake. His story is dramatic, informative, and historically revisionist.

What was it really like to survive the massive devastation, then deal with the suffering and humiliation wrought by this American doomsday weapon? Who was behind the use of the bomb in the first place? And what did it really accomplish? We need real answers to these hard questions before we speak glibly of defense and disarmament, and before we argue over trade imbalances and deficits, for what happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki could be our tomorrow.

Chapters include: At the Beginning • The Pacific • The Home Battleground • Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 • The Days After • The Surrender of Japan and Her Recovery • My America and "Pearl Harbor" • Hiroshima and Me • At the End

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September / October 1995

The Holocaust Campaign: A Threat To Christianity

ERIC D. BUTLER

If, as Zionist Jewish propagandists are insisting, the alleged "Holocaust" during the Second World War was the culmination of two thousand years of Christian persecution of the Jewish people, that the roots of "anti-Semitism" are to be found in "The New Testament," particularly in St. Matthew's gospel, and that Christians everywhere must accept collective guilt for the systematic gassing of millions of Jews in the German concentration camps, it is the duty of Christians to face the far-reaching implications of "The Holocaust" issue.

The first thing which must be said is that the "Holocaust" issue is not simply one of history, but has become a religious question, one of a faith which ignores any evidence suggesting that the "Holocaust" story may be false.

There is no doubt that large numbers of people, both Jew and Gentile, believe that "The Holocaust" is true, that it dwarfs every other event in recorded history. Any suggestion that there have been other "Holocausts" in a violent twentieth century, such as the starvation of millions of Russian peasants under the Stalin terror, is brushed aside, and Jewish leaders claim a monopoly on suffering.

While it is true, as one Jewish spokesman has claimed, that the "Holocaust" is big business — as witnessed by many Hollywood films and books on the subject — it is now being exploited as a major on-going campaign against Christianity. In two major Western European nations, Germany and France, "The Holocaust" has been elevated to the status of such a sacred event that any public criticism, however mild, of the affair, can result in heavy fines and imprisonment. The importing of books dealing with "The Holocaust" into Canada is virtually impossible. Such books are described as "hate literature."

Traditional Christians believe that Christ was the son of God, and that His crucifixion was an

Eric D. Butler is founder and former national director of the Australian League of Rights (G.P.O Box 1052J, Melbourne, Vic. 3001, Australia). Dedicated to conservative, free enterprise, and Christian principles, the League has played an active and influential role in Australia's public life since its founding in 1946. In addition to a weekly newsletter, *On Target*, the League publishes two monthly newsletters, *Intelligence Survey* and *The New Times*. This essay, somewhat abridged, first appeared in *The New Times*, May 1995.

event of shattering implications. The story of Christ is sacred for the Christian. But it is not as sacred as "The Holocaust," criticism of which is now claimed to be blasphemous. One can freely criticize the Christian's sacred traditions without any fear of being taken before a court, fined or imprisoned.

One prominent Australian Zionist-Jewish leader has claimed that the type of hate legislation recommended for Australia should make it a criminal offence to criticize "The Holocaust." Rational discussion has been stifled with the description of any criticism of Jewish activities as a manifestation of "anti-Semitism" and "racism." Although, as Alexander Solzhenitsyn has pointed out, the term "anti-Semitism" has been so drained of meaning that it should be discarded, the reality is that the mass media has given the term such an evil connotation that few public men are prepared to risk being branded with the charge of being "anti-Semitic." Such is the hypnotic power of psycho-political warfare.

With "Holocaust studies" now being conducted in many schools, including those with some pretense to be called Christian, younger generations are the victims of a massive propaganda offensive which, unless countered, will leave future generations victims of a deep guilt complex. Particularly in western Europe, some Christian clergy have called upon Christians to "repent" for what Christians have allegedly done to the Jews over the centuries. One of the charges levelled at Christians is that they were responsible for Jewish communities being driven into ghettos. While it is true that examples can be given of Christians persecuting Jews, the total historical picture is rather different than that presented by Jewish propaganda ...

The fact that large numbers of otherwise quite sensible people can accept the blatant absurdities concerning "The Holocaust" story demonstrates the frightening and evil power of psychopolitical warfare ...

A long list of prominent Jews who survived German concentration camps can be drawn up. Prominent among these was Leon Blum, the Jewish Prime Minister of the French Popular Front government, who spent his years in a German prison writing a book advocating the creation of a United States of Europe. Prominent German-Jewish banker Warburg has related how he spent the war in relative comfort. Malcolm Muggeridge relates in his memoirs that when, as a British security official, he entered Paris in 1944 as the Germans retreated and found that the French home of the Rothschilds had been carefully looked after by the Germans — one observing that "the Hitlers may come and go, but the Rothschilds appear to continue their great influence decade after decade, and should therefore

be treated with proper respect."

What purport to be the gas chambers at the notorious Auschwitz camp in Poland have been elevated to the status of a type of shrine, being constantly visited by thousands of tourists. The fact that a number of experts have pointed out that the buildings being shown could never have been used for mass gassings has little effect on the faithful.

It was claimed at the Nuremberg trial that six million had been gassed at Auschwitz and other camps. That figure has been progressively whittled down to just over one million. When the Russians took charge at Auschwitz they took all the German records, which show that total deaths from all causes, primarily disease, was not in excess of 100,000.

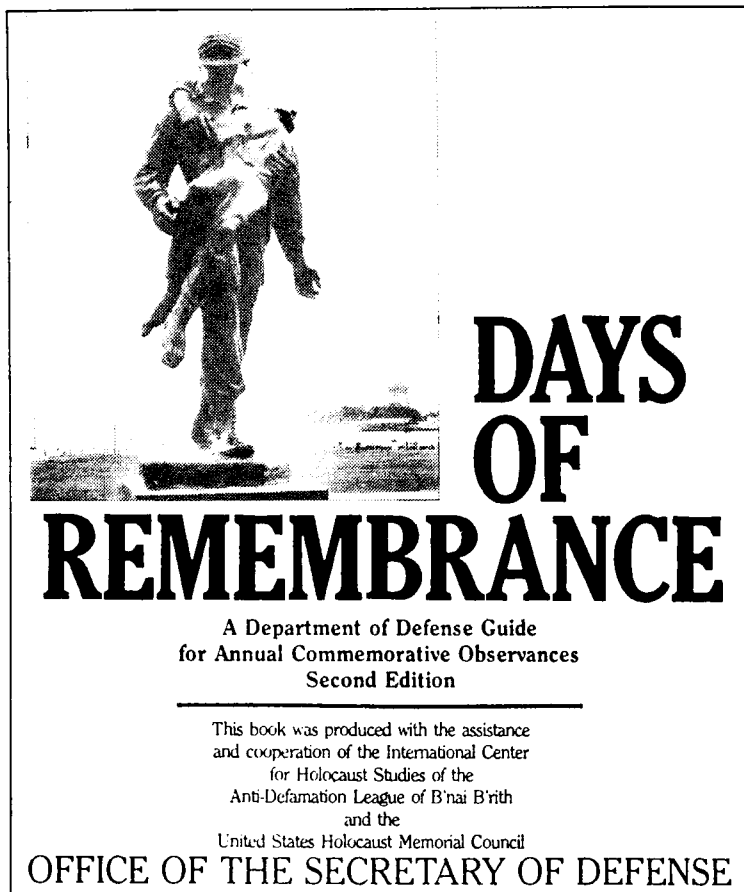
Eyewitnesses who were at Auschwitz and relate that they saw no mass gassings of people are discounted and drowned out by the Zionist-Jewish propaganda machine. Even the famous Elie Wiesel, who spent some time at Auschwitz — yet another survivor — mentions nothing about mass gassings in the first book he wrote [*Night*]. He provided a lurid picture of blood allegedly spurting from the ground, of trenches of fire, and much more. But not one word about gas chambers. He only discovered those later ...

But such stories are designed to foster a myth which the Christian must eventually come to grips with if he is to preserve and regenerate Western civilization.

Political Correctness

"There is no country [outside the United States] in which people live under more overpowering compulsions ... You must wave, you must shout, you must go with the irresistible crowd; otherwise, you will feel like a traitor, a soulless outcast, a deserted ship high and dry upon the shore ... In a country where all men are free, every man finds that what most matters has been settled for him beforehand."

— George Santayana



Front cover of the second, 1989 edition of the official *Days of Remembrance* Holocaust booklet. In it, the US Secretary of Defense urges all American military personnel to participate in annual Holocaust "commemorative observances," and suggests various Holocaust commemorative liturgies.

This US government propaganda booklet is a good example of what Jewish-American historian Alfred Lilienthal aptly calls "Holocaustomania." As part of this campaign, American presidents and other major political figures routinely join Jewish leaders in quasi-religious annual Holocaust commemorations.

Cooperating with the Office of the Secretary of Defense in producing this booklet is the US Holocaust Memorial Council, a taxpayer-funded federal government agency, and the Jewish-Zionist "Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith." According to ADL national director Abraham Foxman, the Holocaust "is not simply one example of genocide but a near successful attempt on the life of God's chosen children, and thus, on God himself."

Moving?

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French Court Fines Faurisson, Roques for Revisionist Book Pressac Breaks Down on Witness Stand

For writing and distributing a book that disputes claims of mass killings in German gas chambers during World War II, two French revisionist scholars have been ordered by a Paris court to pay fines of \$3,000 each.

The offending 90-page book, written by Prof. Robert Faurisson, is entitled *Réponse à Jean-Claude Pressac sur le problème des chambres à gaz* ("Response to Jean-Claude Pressac on the problem of the gas chambers"). Henri Roques is director of RHR, distributor of the January 1994 publication.

Faurisson and Roques were charged with violating France's anti-revisionist "Fabius-Gayssot" law, which makes it a crime to "contest crimes against humanity" as defined by the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal of 1945–46. The case came to trial on May 9 before a Paris court.

Pressac's Disastrous Testimony

At Faurisson's urging, French Holocaust researcher Jean-Claude Pressac was subpoenaed to testify. The performance on the witness stand of this author of several acclaimed anti-revisionist books was the high point of the trial. It proved to be a "major disaster" for the suburban pharmacist, says Faurisson.

In his first question, Faurisson's attorney asked:

On page two of your book [*Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz*], you promise your reader "a historical reconstruction free at last of oral or written testimonies, which are always fallible and become even more so with time." Well, on page 34, when you mention the "first gassing perpetrated in the camp of Auschwitz," you refer, in so many words, only to "testimonies." How do you explain this contradiction?

Pressac responded by attempting to evade the question, a maneuver he used in dealing with the questions that followed.

Pressac was also asked: "Considering that in your book there are 60 illustrations (photos, plans, drawings), show us a photo or drawing of a Nazi [execution] gas chamber." Extremely nervous and agitated, he cited a March 1942 German plan entitled "Arrangement of the ventilation and exhaust conduits." (For several years Faurisson has repeatedly stressed that in none of his books, and most notably in his 564-page 1989 book about Auschwitz, has Pressac ever provided a full picture of a German

homicidal gas chamber along with an explanation of its technique and operation.)

Because such evasiveness was making him look like a fool, two of the three judges (there was no jury) put some questions of their own to Pressac. This also proved to be a waste of time. Still unable to give clear answers, Pressac seemed extraordinarily confused. Instead of answering, he responded with phrases such as "Do not ask me the impossible" and "You must understand I am alone in my battle." At one point he suddenly shouted to Faurisson and his lawyer: "Your Leuchter himself concluded that gas chambers had existed in Auschwitz!" He nearly broke down and cried.

The judges appeared to be utterly dismayed by Pressac's performance, and the entire courtroom audience seemed flabbergasted.

'Lenient' Punishment

During the proceeding the state prosecutor asked the court to punish Faurisson with a non-suspended sentence of three months imprisonment. However, when the judges met on June 13 to announce the guilty verdicts, they instead ordered the defendants to pay a fine of 30,200 francs (about \$6,000).

Actually, comments Faurisson, this sentence is surprisingly mild. The court's relative leniency, he says, is due largely to Pressac's performance.

Meanwhile, Faurisson faces two trials on February 1, 1996, because of an article he wrote against France's anti-revisionist law that was published in a 1990 issue of the French magazine *Le Choc du mois*.

A more detailed report on the May 9 trial and Faurisson's continuing legal battle will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *Journal*.

Idealistic but Practical

"Let us boldly face the life of strife, resolute to do our duty well and manfully; resolute to uphold righteousness by deed, by word; resolute to be both honest and brave, to serve high ideals, yet to use practical methods. Above all, let us shrink from no strife, moral or physical, within or without the nation, provided we are certain that the strife is justified."

— Theodore Roosevelt
Speech in Chicago
April 10, 1899

Protests

In a barrage of letters to German officials and journalists, in newspaper advertisements, and in leaflets, American civil rights activists are speaking out against the treatment of Hans Schmidt. On August 22, for example, a small group of citizens picketed the German Consulate in New York City, and distributed handbills demanding freedom for Schmidt. A quarter-page "Travelers Alert" advertisement placed in a California daily paper by an IHR supporter protested the Schmidt arrest, and warned Americans planning a visit to Germany that they risk arrest and imprisonment there if they have expressed "politically incorrect" views.

The Schmidt case is an important milestone in the German government's on-going campaign to stamp out dissident, nationalist voices. It points up the bigotry and hypocrisy of both the German and US governments, which violate the principles they so loudly proclaim. It has potentially profound consequences, not only for Germany but for the United States and the rest of Europe as well.

Historic Qualities

"Of those to whom much is given, much is required. And when at some future date the high court of history sits in judgment on each of us, recording whether, in our briefspan of service, we fulfilled our responsibilities to the state, our success or failure, in whatever office we hold, will be measured by the answers to four questions:

First, were we truly men of courage, with the courage to stand up to one's enemies, and the courage to stand up, when necessary, to one's associates, the courage to resist public pressure as well as private greed?

Second, were we truly men of judgment, with perceptive judgment of the future as well as the past, of our own mistakes as well as the mistakes of others, with enough wisdom to know what we did not know, and enough candor to admit it?

Third, were we truly men of integrity, men who never ran out on either the principles in which we believed or the people who believed in us, men whom neither financial gain nor political ambition could ever divert from the fulfillment of our sacred trust?

Finally, were we truly men of dedication, with an honor mortgaged to no single individual or group, and compromised by no private obligation or aim, but devoted solely to serving the public good and the national interest?

Courage, judgment, integrity, dedication — these are the historic qualities ... which, with God's help ... will characterize our government's conduct in the ... stormy years that lie ahead."

— John F. Kennedy, Speech to Massachusetts State Legislature, Jan. 9, 1961

THE FORCED WAR



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"In its present form, [*The Forced War*] not only constitutes the first thorough study of the responsibility for the causes of the Second World War in any language but is likely to remain the definitive revisionist work on this subject for many years."

— Harry Elmer Barnes

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Record and Mission of the Institute for Historical Review

Founded in 1978, the Institute for Historical Review (publisher of this *Journal*) is a not-for-profit research, educational and publishing center devoted to truth and accuracy in history. The IHR continues the tradition of *historical revisionism* pioneered by distinguished historians such as Harry Elmer Barnes, A.J.P. Taylor, Charles Tansill, Paul Rassinier and William H. Chamberlin.

The Institute's purpose is, in the words of Barnes, to "bring history into accord with the facts." The IHR is at the center of a worldwide network of scholars and activists who are working — sometimes at great personal sacrifice — to separate historical fact from propaganda fiction by researching and publicizing suppressed facts about key chapters of history, especially twentieth century history, that have social-political relevance today.

The Institute's offices are located in Orange County, southern California. Its work is funded through sales of books and cassette tapes, subscriptions to its *Journal of Historical Review*, and donations from supporters around the world. In its day-to-day operations, the IHR employs its modest financial resources very cost-effectively. For every dollar it spends, the IHR's adversaries spend a hundred.

Legally, the Institute operates as an entity of the "Legion for the Survival of Freedom, Inc." (LSF), a Texas corporation founded in 1952 and controlled by a board of directors.

With growing support from across the United States and many foreign countries, the IHR works to bring sanity to America's foreign policy, to liberate people from pseudo-religious intimidation, and for the First Amendment right of free speech. The IHR also works to tear down barriers to international peace and understanding by encouraging greater awareness of the root causes, nature and consequences of war. Nowhere is this work more important than here in the United States, where untold billions of dollars have been squandered in preparation for pointless wars and conflicts.

For Peace And Understanding

Bitter experience has taught us just how little

we can trust politicians and governments, especially during wartime when official and semi-official propagandists are most busy deceiving the public. As American historian Harry Elmer Barnes put it: "Truth is always the first war casualty. The emotional disturbances and distortions in historical writing are greatest in wartime."

Powerful interests — including politicians and the major media — distort the historical record for self-serving reasons. Textbooks, motion pictures and television routinely present history in a slanted and partisan way. As George Orwell aptly noted in his classic *Nineteen Eighty-Four*: "Who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the present controls the past."

As shrewd observers have long understood, history is written by the victors. This is particularly true with regard to the history of the Second World War. Routinely the origins and nature of that catastrophic conflict are deceitfully portrayed as a simplistic struggle between good and evil.

Americans have been misled into one costly, devastating, and needless war after another. During Vietnam War as well as during the 1991 Gulf War, for example, government officials and much of the media lied to and deceived the American people to justify the needless slaughter and devastation of those conflicts.

In seeking to replace ideologically-driven and emotion-charged portrayals with truth and fact, the Institute promotes historical awareness, understanding and mutual respect among nations. Artificially maintaining the hatreds and passions of the past prevents genuine reconciliation and lasting peace. As Barnes emphasized, historical revisionism is the key to just and lasting peace.

An awareness of real history provides understanding about the great issues of the present and the future. The work of the IHR in "blasting the historical blackout" (Barnes) is all the more relevant in this final decade of the twentieth century, as the political-economic order imposed by the victorious powers of the Second World War breaks apart — and along with it a distorted and one-sided historical perspective.

In a world often saturated with historical lies and self-serving propaganda, the Institute for Historical Review stands as a precious beacon.

Growing Impact

Defying powerful adversaries, the Institute's impact continues to grow. While media coverage of the IHR is still overwhelmingly hostile, the Institute and its work have been receiving more widespread and respectful attention. The IHR is now grudgingly accepted as an established part of the American social-cultural landscape.

For example, millions of Americans were introduced to the Institute through the March 20, 1994, broadcast of CBS's "60 Minutes," one of the country's most widely viewed television shows. The IHR *Journal* was also introduced, and the front cover of the Nov.-Dec. 1993 issue was shown on screen. The IHR is frequently cited in newspapers and magazines, including *Time*, *Vanity Fair*, *The New Yorker*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and the *Los Angeles Times*. Institute spokesmen have been heard and seen on numerous radio and television appearances.

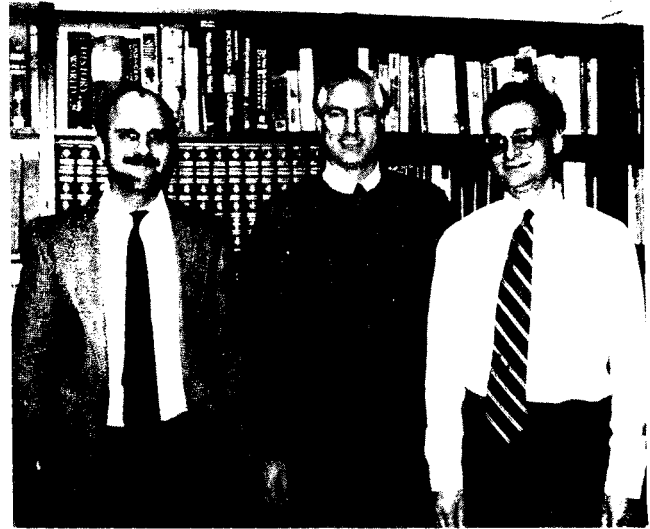
Moreover, steadily growing numbers of scholars and educated lay persons — across the United States, throughout Europe, and in Asia, Latin America and northern Africa — support the work of the IHR.

The Holocaust Issue

Even though IHR books and IHR *Journal* articles have consistently dealt with a broad range of historical topics, certainly the best-known and most controversial aspect of the Institute's work has been its treatment of the Holocaust issue. For example, the *Los Angeles Times* (May 15, 1994) describes the IHR as a "revisionist think tank that critics call the 'spine of the international Holocaust denial movement'."

Although the Institute does not "deny the Holocaust," over the years it has published detailed books and numerous probing essays that call into question aspects of the orthodox Holocaust extermination story. IHR publications have devoted considerable attention to this issue because it plays such an enormously significant role in the cultural and political life of America and much of the world.

The seemingly perpetual Holocaust media campaign, which Jewish historian Alfred Lilienthal aptly calls "Holocaustomania," portrays the fate of the Jews during the Second World War as virtually the central event of history. Even after 50 years, there seems to be no end to the heavy-handed motion pictures, the simplistic television specials, the one-sided "educational courses," and the self-righteous appearances by politicians and celebrities at Holocaust memorial services.



Tom Marcellus, Greg Raven and Mark Weber, during a recent meeting in the IHR conference room.

Britain's chief Rabbi, Immanuel Jakobovits, in a 1987 speech described the Holocaust campaign as "an entire industry, with handsome profits for writers, researchers, filmmakers, monument builders, museum planners and even politicians." Some rabbis and theologians, he added, are "partners in this big business."

Implicit in much of the Holocaust campaign is an indictment against Germany and other European nations, Western and European traditions, and Christianity (particularly the Roman Catholic church). Virtually the entire non-Jewish world, so the thinking goes, bears a kind of collective guilt for what is regarded as the greatest crime in history. In American society, the Holocaust story has attained an almost sacred, quasi-religious status. To "deny the Holocaust" is widely regarded as intolerable blasphemy.

'Holocaust Denial'

In their efforts to discredit and marginalize it, opponents routinely mischaracterize the Institute as a "Holocaust denial" organization. This smear is completely at variance with the facts.

Revisionist scholars such as French professor Robert Faurisson, Dr. Arthur Butz of Northwestern University and bestselling British historian David Irving acknowledge that hundreds of thousands of Jews were killed and otherwise perished during the Second World War as direct and indirect result of the harsh anti-Jewish policies of Germany and its allies.

At the same time, revisionists point out, for example, that numerous specific Holocaust claims have, over the years, been quietly abandoned as untrue. For instance, apparently persuasive evidence presented at the Nuremberg Trial of 1945–46 “proving” that prisoners were gassed at the Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps is now universally recognized as worthless. Revisionists cite a growing body of documentary, forensic and other evidence — much of it published by the IHR — to show that much of what we’re told about the “Holocaust” is exaggerated or simply not true.

If the revisionist view of the Holocaust were really as simplistic and indefensible as some insist, it would not have gained the support of university professors such as Arthur Butz and Robert Faurisson, historians such as David Irving and Harry Elmer Barnes, former concentration camp inmates such as Paul Rassinier, and American gas chamber specialist Fred Leuchter. These individuals did not decide publicly to reject the orthodox Holocaust story — thereby risking public censure, and worse — because they are fools, or because their motives are evil, but rather on the basis of a sincere and thoughtful evaluation of the evidence.

Rather than deal with their arguments and evidence, defenders of Holocaust orthodoxy attack the character and motives of revisionist scholars. Enemies of the IHR routinely resort to name-calling, misrepresentation, threats, boycott campaigns, legal measures and even violence. So grotesque has this international campaign become that in some countries “Holocaust denial” is a crime. In Austria, France, Germany and a few other countries, those who publicly dispute the official Holocaust story are fined and imprisoned.

Bigoted Attacks

Occasionally the Institute is denounced as a racist or fascist “hate group.” This too is a baseless smear.

Since its founding the IHR has steadfastly opposed bigotry of all kinds in its efforts to promote greater public understanding of history. It does not seek to whitewash any past regime or rehabilitate any ideology. The IHR is proud of the backing it has earned from people of the most diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds.

Far from being a fomentor of hate, the Institute has been a *target* of hate groups. During the 1980s, the Jewish Defense League — identified by the FBI in 1985 as the second most active terrorist group in the United States — repeatedly assaulted Institute offices and staff members.

Following numerous death threats by telephone and mail, extensive property damage, five relatively minor fire bombings, one drive-by shooting and two

physical assaults, the Institute’s office-warehouse was destroyed in an arson attack on July 4, 1984. Estimated property loss was more than \$400,000, including tens of thousands of books, rare documents, irreplaceable files and expensive office equipment.

In addition, well-financed special interest groups seeking to curtail open discussion of vital historical issues have for years targeted the Institute, grossly misrepresenting its work and purpose. Prominent among these are the Simon Wiesenthal Center (Los Angeles) and the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (New York) — stridently partisan organizations with well documented records as staunch apologists for narrow Zionist-Jewish interests.

Along with the Institute’s growing impact has come, inevitably, ever more frantic attacks from intolerant enemies. As the IHR’s influence grows, and as the great social-cultural struggle of the Western world intensifies, so also does the fury and desperation of its adversaries.

Books

A major task of the Institute is the publication of solid works of history. It brings long-neglected revisionist classics back into print, and breaks fresh ground with professionally edited and attractively designed first editions of important new works.

Numerous college and university educators have assigned IHR books as required reading in their courses. Most IHR books can be found in major libraries around the world. One title alone has sold more than 50,000 copies worldwide. Several IHR titles have been published in foreign-language editions.

In addition to its own titles, the IHR distributes scores of worthwhile books issued by other publishers. More than a hundred solidly researched books and dozens of compelling audio and video tapes are listed in the IHR annual catalog.

The Journal of Historical Review

The Institute’s *Journal of Historical Review*, says bestselling British historian David Irving, “has an astounding record of fearlessly shattering the icons of those vested interests who hate and fear the truth. That is why I strongly endorse it, and suggest that every intelligent man and woman in America, Britain and the dominions subscribe.”

The Journal of Historical Review — the leading periodical of its kind in the world — appears six times yearly in an attractive, handsomely illustrated 48-page magazine format. (Until January 1993, it was published four times yearly in a smaller size format.) More than 60 issues have appeared since it first began publication in 1980.

In addition to individual scholars and discerning lay readers, libraries of leading university and academic centers around the world subscribe, including the libraries of Harvard University, Princeton University, Yale University, Penn State University, Howard University, and the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich.

More than 20 distinguished historians, educators and other scholars are members of the *Journal's* Editorial Advisory Committee. *Journal* contributors have included respected scholars from around the world.

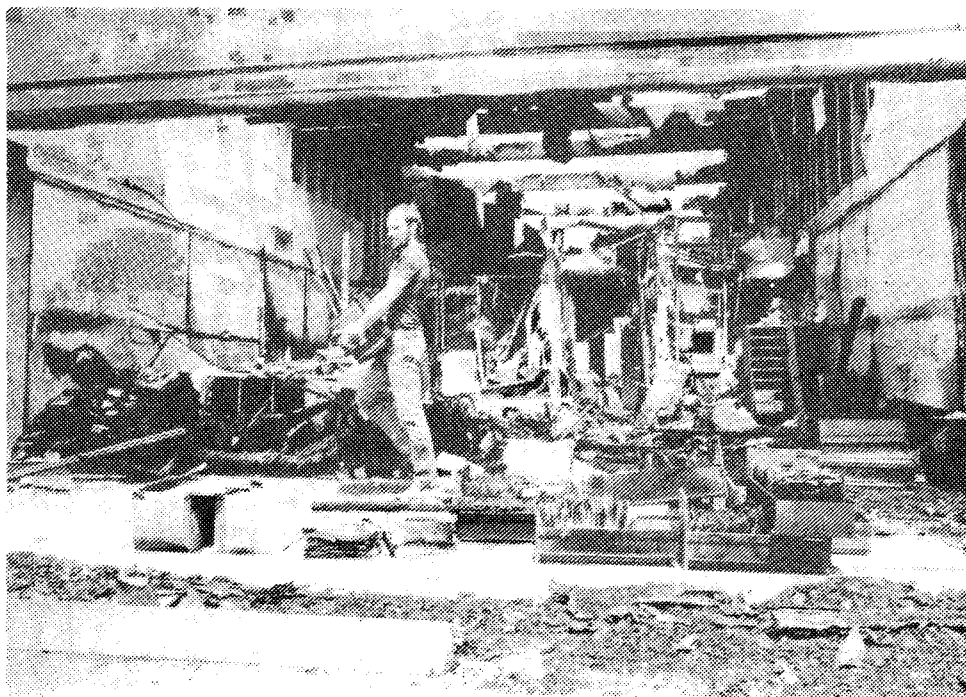
Journal articles are frequently reprinted, translated and circulated in many foreign countries. Selected *Journal* articles (along with IHR leaflets and other IHR materials) are disseminated through the Internet to many tens of thousands around the world.

A *Journal* reader typically has a keen interest in understanding how and why the world has become what it is today. He is fed up with the recycled wartime propaganda that is passed off as "history." He detests socially destructive lies and bigotry. He wants a sane and healthy future for himself, his family and his country, indeed for all humanity, and realizes that it can only be achieved through an understanding of history based on truth and reality.

Conferences

Since 1979, the IHR has held twelve conferences, presenting speakers from Europe, Asia, and Australia, as well as the United States. IHR conference speakers have included:

- Pulitzer prize-winning American historian John Toland, author of several bestselling works of history.
- Dr. James J. Martin, an American historian with a 25-year career as an educator. Author of several meticulously researched historical studies. Contributor to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.
- British historian David Irving, perhaps the most widely read historian in the English-



Thomas Marcellus, IHR Director, sorts damaged files from the wreckage of the arson attack on July 4, 1984, that destroyed the Institute's office and warehouse complex.

speaking world. Author of numerous bestselling works.

- Fred Leuchter, America's foremost expert on execution hardware. Author of a widely discussed forensic report on the alleged extermination "gas chambers" at Auschwitz.
- Hideo Miki, retired professor at Japan's National Defense Academy and retired Lieutenant General of Japan's Self-Defense Forces.
- John Bennett, noted Australian civil liberties attorney and activist, and president of the Australian Civil Liberties Union.

IHR Conference addresses are recorded and made available on audio and video cassette.

Other Activities

The educational work of the IHR also includes outreach through its Media Project. Project director Bradley Smith has appeared on more than 400 radio talk shows, reaching an audience estimated in the millions.

Hundreds of thousands of leaflets from our popular introductory series have been sold and distributed. A speakers' bureau makes IHR speakers available for meetings. Depending on availability of financial resources, the IHR also helps fund primary scholarly research of critical historical issues.

Mark Weber

Since March 1995 Mark Weber has been Director of the IHR. He has also served as editor of its *Journal* since April 1992. He has been a contributor to the *Journal* since 1980, and has addressed nearly every IHR Conference since the second one in 1980.

Weber was born in October 1951 in Portland, Oregon, where he was also raised. He graduated from Jesuit High School there in 1969. He studied at the University of Illinois (Chicago), the University of Munich (Germany), and Portland State University, from where he received a Bachelor's degree in history (with high honors). He then did graduate work in history at Indiana University (Bloomington), where he served as a history instructor and received a Master of Arts degree in European history in 1977.

He has traveled widely in Europe and northwestern Africa. He lived and worked for two and a half years in Germany (Bonn and Munich), and for a time in Ghana (West Africa), where he taught English, history and geography at an all-black secondary school.

During the five years he lived in Washington, D.C. (1978-1983), he carried out extensive historical research at the National Archives and the Library of Congress. In March 1988 Weber testified for five days in Toronto District Court as a recognized expert witness on the "Final Solution" and the Holocaust issue.

His numerous articles, reviews and essays on a range of historical issues have appeared in a variety of American and foreign periodicals, including many in translation.

Weber has been a guest on numerous radio talk shows and on television, including an appearance in April 1992 on the nationally-syndicated "Montel Williams" television program. Millions of Americans saw and heard Weber speak about the Holocaust issue on the March 20, 1994, edition of the CBS network television program "60 Minutes."

Greg Raven

Since September 1992 Greg Raven has worked as *Journal* Associate Editor, and since February 1995 has served as President of the IHR's parent corporation.

Born in 1953, he was raised and educated in California. A charter *Journal* subscriber, he has written radio shows, radio plays, screenplays, magazine articles, computer documentation manuals, sales materials, and reviews and is a published book author.



DACHAU Reality and Myth

When American GIs liberated the infamous Dachau concentration camp on April 29, 1945, they were horrified by the corpses they found there, and readily believed stories of mass killings in a camp "gas chamber." As John Cobden explains in this easy to read overview, the real story of the camp is quite different than the widely accepted legend.

Few know, for example, that even after the American's took over Dachau, prisoners continued to die in large numbers—nearly ten percent of all deaths at the camp took place after liberation.

Over the years, former Dachau inmates have told "eyewitness" stories of terrible atrocities committed in the camp, including "gas chamber" killings of thousands of prisoners.

In *Dachau: Reality and Myth*, however, these tales disintegrate under close examination. Cutting through a fog of confusion, deception and politics, here is the true story of Dachau, including how the "official" history of the Third Reich's first and best-known concentration camp has changed dramatically over the years. Written with passionate devotion to truth and sensitivity for the suffering of the camp's victims, *Dachau: Reality and Myth* systematically debunks a major historical legend.

Dachau: Reality and Myth

by John Cobden

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A German Takes His Life to Protest Defamation and Historical Lies

At about eight o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, April 25, 1995, a retired German chemist walked to a prominent memorial hall in downtown Munich, poured a flammable liquid over himself, and set himself on fire. Reinhold Elstner, 75 years old, took his life in this gruesome, painful fashion to protest against a half century of "defamation" and a "Niagara flood of lies pouring down on our nation."

During the Second World War Elstner served as a *Wehrmacht* soldier on the eastern front. For several years after the war he was held in the Soviet Union as a forced laborer. Along with three million other *Sudeten* Germans, his family was driven from its ancient home in the *Sudetenland* region that is now part of the Czech Republic.

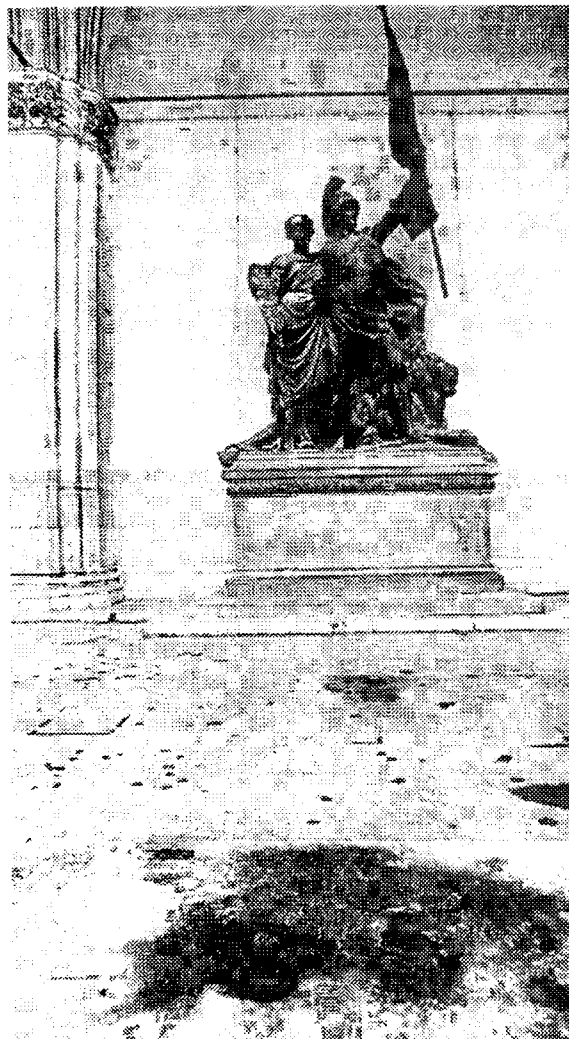
On his death the German monthly magazine *Nation und Europa* commented:

Elstner was no political fanatic or muddle-headed fool. He suffered neither from loneliness nor incurable illness. After his return home from Soviet camps he led a normal, ordered life. He studied in Munich, married, and, together with his wife (who died a few years ago), raised a son. As a certified chemist, he did not suffer materially.

Colleagues and neighbors all appreciated this sprightly pensioner, who was always ready with a friendly witticism and who, in spite of his critical view of certain contemporary developments, never seemed depressed.

German newspapers predictably gave only minimal coverage to Elstner's self-immolation, and sought dismissively to smear him as a foolish "right wing radical." Nevertheless, many people quietly responded to this dramatic act of protest with understanding and sympathy.

For days afterwards, Germans visited the site to pay their respects, many laying flowers at the spot at the *Feldherrnhalle* memorial where Elstner took his life. One evening a few days after his death, Munich police gathered up 15–20 bunches of flowers from the site and threw them, like garbage, into a container they had brought along. Another police team repeated the action a few days later, and city employees used a blow torch to remove all traces of the self-immolation from the pavement. Four days after the death, police were stopping people who had come to the site to lay flowers, demanding their names and addresses.



To protest against the "flood of lies pouring down on our nation," retired chemist Reinhold Elstner committed suicide by setting himself on fire here at the *Feldherrnhalle* memorial hall in downtown Munich, southern Germany.

As macabre as it sounds, if Elstner had survived his self-immolation, very likely he would have been arrested and put on trial as a criminal because he had expressed politically incorrect views about the Holocaust story in a farewell letter. (To deny, whitewash or approve of genocidal acts of the Third Reich is a crime in today's Germany.) For example, he rejected as "lies, nothing but lies" the propaganda stories of gas chamber killings in Buchenwald, Mauthausen and Dachau "and the like."

Elstner's public suicide is not without precedent. In January 1969, a Czech student set himself on fire in downtown Prague to protest Soviet occupation of his country. Jan Palach's suicide was widely regarded around the world as a commendable act of courage. It touched off mass anti-Soviet demonstrations in Bohemia-Moravia, culminating in a great

funeral rally for Palach in Prague. A few weeks later, another Czech, Jan Zajic, committed suicide in the same manner.

In August 1976, a 47-year-old Protestant pastor in the former "German Democratic Republic" similarly took his life. Oskar Brüsewitz publicly set himself on fire in the center of his home town to dramatically protest the repression of religion in the Communist regime. Protestant leaders throughout the country cited Pastor Brüsewitz's suicide as a courageous deed worthy of respect, solemnly declaring that it "demonstrated the tensions in our society and the tests which many have to undergo." Also in contrast to Elstner's death, Brüsewitz's suicide received widespread sympathy and prominent coverage in newspapers around the world.

In recent years German politicians, intellectuals, and journalists have gushed with sympathy for Third World immigrants in their country. If an asylum-seeker from Bangladesh or Nigeria had similarly taken his life, German opinion makers doubtless would have responded with an outpouring of hand-wringing sympathy and remorseful concern.

Elstner survived the Third Reich, the Second World War, and even Soviet imprisonment, but life in today's propaganda-saturated German Federal Republic — sometimes called "the most free state in German history" — was too much for him. "The ruling system with its intolerable hate campaign against the entire war generation drove Reinhold Elstner to his death," commented the organizer of a memorial service held two weeks after the death.

From Reinhold Elstner's Final statement:

Fifty years of ceaseless defamation, ugly lies and demonization of an entire people are enough!

Fifty years of incredible insults to former German soldiers, of blackmail costing billions [in payments to Israel and world Jewry], and of "democratic" hate, are more than one can take.

Fifty years of Zionist judicial revenge are sufficient.

Fifty years of trying to create rifts among generations of Germans by criminalizing fathers and grandfathers are too much.

Now 75 years old, there's not much more I can do. Through my death in flames as I can nevertheless still give a final visible expression of my views. If, as a result, even one German comes to his senses and finds the way to truth, then my sacrifice will not have been in vain.

When I realized that now, after 50 years, there seems little hope that reason would gain the upper hand, I felt I had no other choice ...

I am a Sudeten German. I had a Czech grand-

mother, and from that side other Czech and Jewish relatives, some of whom were incarcerated in concentration camps, such as Buchenwald (Nordhausen) and Theresienstadt.

I never belonged either to the Nazi party or even to any other group that was in the slightest tainted by an association with National Socialism. We always had the best of relations with our non-German kin, and, when necessary, we helped each other.

Our relatives who had been prisoners in the concentration camps came home on May 10, 1945 [two days after the end of hostilities], and offered their help. Of special assistance was the Jewish uncle from Prague who had seen the horrible blood bath in the Czech capital that Czech partisans had caused among the Germans left there.

During my years I met nice and helpful Jews, not only among my relatives but also as a PoW in Russia. In Gorki a female Jewish professor helped me back to health when I suffered from pleurisy and had severe eye problems.

I well remember the "Crystal Night" of 1938 because on that day I met a crying Jewish girl, a girl with whom I had been studying. But I was much more shocked when I saw in Russia how all churches had been desecrated, how they were used for stables and machine shops ... Yet for me the worst was when I saw churches used as museums for atheism ...

I lived for years in the hospital town of Porkhov, Russia, where already in the first winter the danger of a typhus epidemic arose, and all the hospitals and first-aid stations were deloused with what we called then "KZ [concentration camp] gas," namely, "Zyklon B." There I learned how dangerous it was to handle this poison gas ... At any rate, ever since then I have had no choice but to regard as fairy tales all concentration camp memoirs that describe the alleged "gas chambers." This may be the real reason why all concentration camp reports by "survivors" are decreed as true under a special "judicial notice," and need not be proven and cannot be challenged.

Photo Sources

In the July–August 1995 *Journal*, the photograph on page 22 of Buchenwald Jewish children is from the National Archives (Washington, DC), and is published in *The End of the Holocaust* (Portland: 1990), by J. Bridgman. In this same *Journal* issue, the photograph on page 36 of victims of an Allied bombing raid on Berlin is from the book by T. Charman, *The German Home Front, 1939–1945* (New York: 1989).

Doug Collins and Canadian Jewish Weekly Cross Swords

Slowly but surely, those who challenge the Six Million Holocaust story are forcing the defenders of orthodoxy to confront revisionist arguments, even if very reluctantly.

Earlier this year, for example, western Canada's leading Jewish community paper published "An Open Letter to Holocaust Deniers Everywhere." Written by Dr. Dina Golovan, a retired physician who was born in Ukraine, it appeared in the January 19 issue of the *Jewish Western Bulletin* of Vancouver.

It took special aim at Doug Collins, an award-winning British-born journalist and author who infuriates entrenched interests with his outspoken, common-sense views about immigration, free speech, twentieth century history, and other issues. He writes a regular column for the *North Shore News* of North Vancouver, British Columbia. (With his permission, a number of these columns have appeared in these pages. For more about Collins, see the Nov.-Dec. 1994 *IHR Journal*, pp. 43-46.)

Holocaust "denial" is dangerous, Golovan told *Bulletin* readers, because it "can debase our democratic society and the unity of our multicultural country." Doug Collins "does not believe in the 'gas chamber story' because he does not have evidence. But there is a great deal of evidence, and it is easy to find. Let him travel to Germany where the German government preserves concentration camps, such as Dachau and Buchenwald, as museums."

"I have visited Buchenwald camp," continued Golovan, "and saw with my own eyes crematoria where ovens swallowed thousands of lives. There is a 'shower' room where one can see pipes that supplied the poison gas that killed people."

Unfortunately, Dr. Golovan isn't up to date on the latest version of the ever-changing Holocaust story. These days no prominent Holocaust historian accepts the story — once "proven" at the Nuremberg trial of 1945-46 — that prisoners were killed in gas chambers at Dachau and Buchenwald.

Collins responded to the editorial with a letter to the *Bulletin*, the complete text of which follows:

In your issue of January 19, Dina Golovan wrote "an open letter to Holocaust deniers" in which I was the star target. She stated — correctly — that I don't believe the six million story, and asked how "a person who considers himself to be a journalist can discuss a subject he is not sure about."

She went on to ask whether I did a count, and how I know the numbers. Did I work at the Statistics Bureau?, she asked. I didn't. But it is

because I am a journalist that I look at stories with a critical eye, and 50 years after the war we are being drenched in a rain of Holocaust propaganda. Alfred Lilienthal, the Jewish scholar and author, has called it "Holocaustomania." So do other Jews.

I do not question that dreadful things happened under the Nazis — and not only to Jews. But the Holocaust has become a cult subject — a religion, almost. Reviewing "Schindler's List" for the *Los Angeles Times* [Jan. 2, 1994], Rabbi Eli Hecht asked, "When Will Jews Let It Rest?"

Professor Yehuda Bauer is Israel's leading Holocaust scholar and was quoted in the *New York Times* of Nov. 12, 1989, as saying, with regard to the claim that four million died at Auschwitz: "The larger figures 'have been dismissed for years, except that it hasn't reached the public yet and I think it's about time that it did'."

Since then, the official figure has been reduced, variously, to 1.5 million or 1.1 million. Jean-Claude Pressac, in his widely-touted book, "The Machinery of Mass Murder" [*Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz* (1993)], puts the figure at 775,000. Another "denier"?

Gas chambers? In 1988, Arno J. Mayer, a Jewish Professor of European History at Princeton stated in his work, *Why Did the Heavens Not Darken?*, that "certainly at Auschwitz, but probably overall, more Jews were killed by so-called 'natural' causes than by 'unnatural' ones." He believes that gas chambers existed, but stated that "sources for the study of the gas chambers are at once rare and unreliable." One would not think so from reading the never-ceasing "news," however. As Professor Robert Faurisson of France has stated: "Show me or draw me a picture of a gas chamber."

The one shown at Auschwitz will not do because [Franciszek Piper] the curator of the Museum there has admitted it is a "reconstruction" done by the Soviets after the war. For years, it was claimed that gas chambers existed in the camps in western Germany. But Simon Wiesenthal himself has admitted they did not. [See the May-June 1993 *Journal*, pp. 9-10.] In his TV series, "Civilization and the Jews," Abba Eban made no mention of gas chambers.

Numbers? Even "leading Holocaust scholar"



Doug Collins

Raul Hilberg of the US puts the number at 5.1 million. Is he also a "denier"? Dr. Golovan doesn't seem to know that the story keeps changing.

Why did Winston Churchill ignore such a story? In his six-volume *History of the Second World War* he made no reference to it, or indeed to any millions. Yet he was in possession of all the secret intelligence from ULTRA, was pro-Zionist, and had plenty to say about the persecution of the Jews by the Nazis.

Dr. Golovan mentions survivors' evidence. Well, survivors identified John Demjanjuk as concentration camp guard "Ivan the Terrible." Frank Walus was also accused of being a major war criminal. Both turned out to be innocent, and Demjanjuk's Jewish lawyer has written about how his man was framed. Not to be overlooked, either, is that [Shmuel Krakowski] the director of the Yad Vashem archives in Israel has stated that over half of the survivors "have let their imaginations run away with them" in giving their testimonies [*Jerusalem Post*, Aug. 17, 1986].

Moshe Peer of Montreal wrote a book about Bergen-Belsen in which he claims he was sent to the gas chamber six times but somehow escaped death. [See the Nov.-Dec. 1993 *Journal*, p. 24]. Well, I saw that camp in 1945 and it was a terrible sight. But there were no gas chambers. If there had been we would be seeing them nightly on TV, the camp having been captured intact.

Why "holocaustomania"? Britain's chief rabbi, Immanuel Jakobovits, has stated that the Holocaust is "an entire industry, with handsome profits for writers, researchers, filmmakers, monument builders, museum planners and even politicians." [*Jerusalem Post*, Nov. 26, 1987.] The Israeli author Boaz Evron wrote (see the UK's *Jewish Chronicle*, Oct. 4, 1982) that it is used "to extract still greater payments in reparations for Nazi crimes." (At last count, these amounted to \$44 billion.) In Israel, it is a common joke that "there is no business like Shoah business." It is also used against freedom of the press — see the complaint against me by the Canadian Jewish Congress under Bill 33.

Dr. Golovan seems to think I have never seen a concentration camp. Well, not only did I see Belsen in 1945, while on an escape from Stalag VIII B in 1941, I nearly walked into Auschwitz (see my book, *P.O.W.*). In 1989, I saw it again.

Until the late 1960s I accepted the six million story. But now I don't. There are too many holes in it.

In an editorial entitled "Not a Matter for Debate," the *Bulletin* (Feb. 16) sought to explain its decision "not to print Mr. Collin's diatribe, although

this newspaper has always affirmed freedom of expression." Castigating Collins as an "avowed disbeliever, among other facts, in the existence of the crematoria during the Holocaust," the editors declared: "The existence of the Holocaust and the crematoria are historical facts, are not a matter for debate."

Collins responded to this editorial with a second letter, which *Bulletin* editors likewise declined to publish:

Your refusal to print my response to the tirade by Dina Golovan was both cowardly and a contradiction of journalistic principles. Your reasoning, if it can be called that, was that the Holocaust is not a matter for debate. But whether you like it or not it is being debated, as are the motives for its being propagandized with such intensity half a century after the end of the war.

Sticking your heads in the sand and supporting the persecution of those who challenge your written-in-stone version of history will not prevent the debate from being continued. You complain about anti-Semitism, and at the same time encourage it by your actions.

Two more points. You stated in your editorial of Feb. 16 that I "deny the existence of crematoria during the Holocaust." Where did you get that from? I have never denied any such thing, having seen the crematoria myself. And in their piece of Feb. 24, Stark and Swartz claim that "the *North Shore News* refuses to publish the critics of Doug Collins." Have they been smoking something? Almost every issue of the *News* contains anti-Collins letters.

Permissible Evil

"As the murk of permissible evil envelopes us more and more, there is awakened in the soul of Western man a compulsive passion for the truth. The stage is reached when dispelling the murk becomes more exciting, more deeply satisfying than all the economic and personal rewards that go with submission and compliance."

— Ivor Benson

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THE Hoax OF THE Twentieth Century

THE CASE AGAINST
THE PRESUMED EXTERMINATION
OF EUROPEAN JEWRY

Arthur R. Butz

Yehuda Bauer and Prof. Moshe Davis agreed that there is a "recession in guilt feeling" over the Holocaust, encouraged by fresh arguments that the reported extermination of six million Jews during World War II never took place... "You know, it's not difficult to fabricate history," Davis added. —Chicago Sun-Times, Oct. 25, 1977

You can't discuss the truth of the Holocaust. That's a distortion of freedom of speech. The U.S. should emulate West Germany, which outlaws such public exercises. —Franklin Littell, Temple University. Quoted in: Jerusalem Post, weekly edition, Oct. 19-25, 1980

IN SPITE OF THE MANY IMPORTANT BREAKTHROUGHS in Revisionist scholarship since it was first published in 1976, Dr. Butz' pathbreaking study remains unsurpassed as the standard scholarly refutation of the Holocaust extermination story.

In more than 400 pages of penetrating analysis and lucid commentary, he gives the reader a graduate course on the fate of Europe's Jews during the Second World War. He scrupulously separates the cold facts from the tonnage of stereotyped myth and propaganda that has served as a formidable barrier to the truth for half a century.

Chapter by solidly referenced chapter, he applies the scholar's rigorous technique to every major aspect of the Six Million legend, carefully explaining his startling conclusion that "the Jews of Europe were not exterminated and there was no German attempt to exterminate them."

Focusing on the postwar "war crimes trials," where the prosecution's evidence was falsified and secured by coercion and even torture, Dr. Butz re-examines the very German records so long misrepresented. Reviewing the demographic statistics which

do not allow for the loss of the "Six Million," he concludes that perhaps a million Jews may have perished in the turmoil of deportation, internment and war. He re-evaluates the concept and technical feasibility of the legendary extermination "gas chambers."

Maligned by people who have made no effort to read it, denounced by those unable to refute its thesis, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* has sent shock waves through the academic and political world. So threatening has it been to the international Holocaust lobby that its open sale has been banned in several countries, including Israel, Germany and Canada.

In four important supplements contained in this edition (including his lecture presented to the Eleventh International Revisionist Conference, October, 1992) the author reports on key aspects of the continuing international Holocaust controversy.

Now in its ninth US printing, this semi-underground best seller remains the most widely read Revisionist work on the subject — must reading for anyone who wants a clear picture of the scope and magnitude of the historical cover-up of the age.



Dr. Arthur R. Butz was born and raised in New York City. He received his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in Electrical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1965 he received his doctorate in Control Sciences from the University of Minnesota. In 1966 he joined the faculty of Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois), where he is now Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences. Dr. Butz is the author of numerous technical papers. Since 1980 he has been a member of the Editorial Advisory Committee of *The Journal of Historical Review*, published by the Institute for Historical Review.

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1979—The International "Holocaust" Controversy

1982—Context and Perspective in the "Holocaust" Controversy

1992—Some Thoughts on Pressac's Opus

Revisionism on the Internet: 'A Menace That Must Be Fought'

As we recently reported in these pages ("Revisionist Global Computer Outreach," July–August 1995 *Journal*), Jewish organizations such as the Simon Wiesenthal Center regard the growing impact of Holocaust revisionism through the Internet worldwide computer hookup as a grave threat to their vital interests. Confirming this, a front page article in western Canada's leading Jewish community paper warns that revisionists are clearly winning the Internet battle, and that Jewish groups must act quickly to counter this new menace.

This article, written by Marvin Stark and Norman Swartz, appeared in the *Jewish Western Bulletin* of Vancouver, British Columbia, February 23, 1995. It was apparently written before material from the Institute for Historical Review became available on the World Wide Web, which millions of Internet users around the world can instantly access.

Although the article is blatantly biased and polemical, the following excerpt provides a revealing look at how some Jewish opinion leaders view the impact of Holocaust revisionism in the global struggle for truth in history.

We are up against the most powerful means of communication that humankind has yet invented. Anti-Semites of every stripe, but most especially Holocaust deniers, are deluging the Internet with falsehoods and defamation ... How should the Jewish community — indeed the world community of rational, caring, concerned persons — react to the phenomenon of Holocaust denial?

... We think such arguments [that Holocaust revisionism should be ignored] ... are now dangerously outdated in the era of the Internet simply because the situation they address has changed so drastically in just the last few years.

... Unfortunately, neither [Doug] Collins nor [James] Keegstra ought to be our principal concern. They are at best 'foot soldiers' in this battle. The 'big guns' (e.g. the Institute for Historical Review, the source for some of Collins' articles, and Ernst Zündel) have moved onto the Internet. Keegstra and Collins are an irritant, but ultimately a distraction. Our real concern — many, many times greater — where we must be focusing our attention and energies, is the burgeoning Internet.

Until a few years ago, Holocaust deniers had no access to mass media: none to mainline newspapers, none to radio and none to TV. They were reduced to hawking their pamphlets on

street corners and in subsistence bookstores ... That was then; this is now.

... They are [now] getting their message out to tens of thousands of persons daily. One news-group alone on the Internet, *alt.revisionism*, in which Holocaust deniers publish 10-20 articles each day, has a subscribed readership of 25,000 persons!...

Holocaust denial can be crude anti-Semitism but it also can be — and is increasingly — extraordinarily slick and professional, masquerading as *bona fide* work of expert historians. To potentially millions of naive persons ... Holocaust denial looks like the truth. (Statistical studies published earlier this month report 48 million persons worldwide with Internet accounts.)

... It has become a menace that must be fought. Look at the last two issues of *Response*, published by the Simon Wiesenthal Center. The issue last summer had three separate articles on anti-Semitism on the Internet. The latest issue continues the warnings.

Holocaust denial on the Internet won't go away; it gets worse by the day ... One must fight back — quickly with intense effort and broad-based support. The Simon Wiesenthal Center has sent to the US Congress an appeal that legislation be enacted to police the Internet. Knowledgeable observers are virtually unanimous in their belief that the request will be impossible to implement, both for technological reasons and because it almost certainly will encounter insurmountable Constitutional challenges ...

Jewish organizations and writers as well as anti-racist and multicultural groups who argued, as did [Deborah] Lipstadt only a few years ago [that Holocaust revisionism should be ignored], are now scrambling to reassess and abandon those arguments, and to face up to the new technological realities. They see that the Holocaust deniers have grabbed the initiative and that would-be Orwellian rewriters of history have free access — free both of financial cost and of editorial overview — to thousands of subscribed readers on the Internet and potentially to millions more.

We — both the Jewish community and concerned non-Jews — need to recover lost ground. We need to fight back ...

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New IHR Web-Site and E-Mail Addresses

Through his personal Internet Web site, *Journal* associate editor Greg Raven makes available an impressive selection of material from the Institute for Historical Review, including IHR *Journal* articles and reviews and IHR leaflets. Also included is a listing of every item that has ever appeared in this *Journal*, allowing callers to quickly search for titles and authors. New Web site items are being added as time permits.

All this material is instantly available to millions around the world, free of censorship by governments or powerful special interest groups. It can be reached by Internet 24 hours a day from any of 146 countries through the World Wide Web (WWW), a multimedia extension of the Internet.

Because of an unforeseen account change, there is a new address for reaching revisionist materials through the Internet.

The new Web site address for IHR material is <http://www.kaiwan.com/~ihrgreg>

E-mail messages should now be sent to the IHR in care of ihrgreg@kaiwan.com

For more about all this, see "Revisionist Global Computer Outreach" in the July-August 1995 *Journal*.

'The Catastrophe of Revisionism'

Along with much of the US media, many American intellectuals have sought to dismiss the worldwide revisionist assault against the Holocaust extermination story as an inconsequential and transitory phenomenon. In Europe, though, leading intellectuals understand that revisionism is something much more profound and durable.

Few periodicals play a greater role in European intellectual life than *Les Temps Modernes*, a French monthly journal founded in 1945 by Jean-Paul Sartre and his lifelong companion, Simone de Beauvoir. In recent years its editor has been Claude Lanzmann, who made the Holocaust film "Shoah."

In "The Catastrophe of Revisionism" ("La Catastrophe du Révisionnisme"), the lead article in the November 1993 issue, Robert Redeker develops the view that revisionism is a "catastrophe" in the sense that it is a disastrous "change of epoch."

"Auschwitz," has been, and still is, "our mysticism." For decades, writes Redeker, this "negative mysticism" has served as a useful religious belief or "theology."

Under the impact of revisionism, the Holocaust story has become an issue of technical scrutiny and detailed discussion. As a result, writes Redeker, we are now facing the "terminus" of a respectable "mysticism." "Revisionism," he adds, "testifies to a change of generation ... Revisionism marks the end of a mysticism." Revisionism is "a great historical force ..."

On another occasion Lanzmann commented bitterly on the impact of revisionism. "In order to refute the revisionists' arguments," he said, "one must give them legitimacy, and they thus become the central point of reference. The revisionists occupy the whole terrain." (*Le Nouvel Observateur*, Sept. 30, 1993. See Serge Thion's essay in the July-August 1994 *Journal*, p. 37.)

Entirely unmentioned in Redeker's *Temps Modernes* essay is the man who, more than anyone, is responsible for this "catastrophe": Robert Faurisson, the indefatigable French professor who is Europe's foremost revisionist scholar. In her book *Le Cérémonie des adieux* (p. 153), Simone de Beauvoir relates that her last conversations with Sartre before his death in 1980 were about the "theories" of Faurisson.

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Free Speech Struggle Continues in Austria

Charges Dropped Against Engineer for Scholarly Report Disputing Gassing Claims

In Austria, as in other European countries, the struggle for freedom of expression and historical truth continues — with victories as well as setbacks.

In March 1992, a prominent Austrian engineer made headlines because he had written a detailed essay, "Holocaust: Belief and Facts," that rejects key elements of the Holocaust gas chamber story.

In his essay Walter Lüftl presents detailed technical arguments to support his conclusion that the well-known stories of mass extermination of Jews in gas chambers at the wartime camps of Auschwitz and Mauthausen are impossible. Such claims are incompatible with the laws of nature, explains Lüftl, a court-recognized expert engineer who heads a major engineering firm in Vienna.

Often-repeated allegations of Jews being gassed with Zyklon B or with diesel engine exhaust (at Treblinka, for instance) could not possibly have taken place as some "eyewitnesses" claim, concludes Lüftl. Similarly absurd, he writes, are often-heard stories about flames "shooting" from crematory chimneys at Auschwitz-Birkenau. In fact, crematory chimneys simply do not produce flames of any kind. (The complete text of the "Lüftl Report" was published, in English translation, in the Winter 1992–93 *Journal of Historical Review*.)

Newspapers both inside and outside Austria lost no time assailing the engineer. Typical was a sarcastic attack by a Holocaust survivor named Koenig in the Israeli daily *Jerusalem Post*. Without actually seeing it himself, Koenig castigated the report of "Walter Luftel" as "disgusting and abhorrent." In refutation, Koenig did offer one bit of documentary evidence: "a photograph of an invoice sent by the Degesch Co. of Frankfurt to Herr Obersturmführer Kurt Gerstein in Berlin." (This well-known invoice simply confirms delivery of Zyklon B, a widely used disinfestation agent.)

In the wake of such public attacks, Lüftl was obliged to resign as president of Austria's 4,000-member association of professional engineers. In April 1992 he was charged with violating the section of Austria's criminal code that makes it a crime to "deny, grossly play down, approve of, or seek to justify ... National Socialist genocide or other National Socialist crimes against humanity." A short time later the charge was amended, and he was accused instead of violating the criminal code

section against attempts to revive or restore National Socialism.

In a June 1993 order explaining the amended charge, Vienna's District Criminal Court declared that Lüftl had attempted, "in a way that appears to be scholarly, to refute important historical facts of the National Socialist killing machinery," and to make available his report to others whom "he must have known" would use it "publicly to whitewash and justify the National Socialist killing machinery."

In Austria "Holocaust denial" is punishable by up to ten years imprisonment. In Germany this crime can bring a punishment of up to five years in prison. Such laws reflect the favored status of Jews in Austria and Germany these days. Comparable laws do not exist to punish persons who "deny" crimes of Soviet Russia, Communist China, Zionist Israel, or any other regime.

As part of its investigation, police raided Lüftl's residence, turning it inside-out in a search for additional "incriminating" evidence.

Responding to the accusations, Lüftl defended his essay as responsible, serious and scholarly, and pointed out that he did not deny National Socialist crimes as such but dealt only with some technical aspects of "Holocaust" killing methods.

Victory

In June 1994 the case ended with an important victory for the cause of free speech and truth in history. Vienna's District Criminal Court ordered the termination of legal proceedings against Lüftl.

Austria's Ministry of Justice acknowledged that it was unable to find evidence to show that Lüftl had written his essay with an intention to promote National Socialism. Authorities affirmed that, on the contrary, he had written his report "for purely scholarly motives." (In Austria, as in Germany, "scholarly" or "scientific" work is exempt from the laws against "neo-Nazi" or anti-Semitic writings.)

Some people, of course, were disappointed with the outcome. Dropping the case against Lüftl, said the director of the "Document Archives of the Austrian Resistance," is "a severe setback in fighting Holocaust denial" and a "license for all future Holocaust deniers." He expressed concern that "in the future the right-wing extremists will spread their National Socialist propaganda under the cover of a scholarly report."

Confirmation

Lüftl's report provides further authoritative confirmation of the findings of American gas chamber expert Fred Leuchter, who carried out the first on-site forensic examination of the supposed execution "gas chambers" at Auschwitz-Birkenau, and at

other sites. He concluded that the supposed gas chambers at these sites were never used to kill people as alleged, and could not have been used for this purpose. Leuchter testified on his investigation in the 1988 "Holocaust trial" in Toronto of German-Canadian Ernst Zündel, and his "Leuchter Report" has been widely circulated. (For more about Leuchter, his investigation and persecution, as well as the corroborating studies of others, see the Winter 1992-93 *Journal*.)

More recently, the findings of Lüftl, Leuchter and others have been confirmed by Germar Rudolf, a chemist associated with Germany's prestigious Max Planck research center. (See the Nov.-Dec. 1994 *Journal*, pp. 14-15.) A detailed report about the Lüftl case appears in *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, a valuable 400-page large-format anthology. (For more about this work, see the May-June 1995 *Journal*, p. 43).

While Walter Lüftl's legal troubles appear to be over, this case is not. A one-page report about the engineer's essay and travails in the Austrian magazine *Aula* (July-Aug. 1994) brought swift legal action. As a result of this article, headlined "Laws of Nature are Valid for Nazis and Anti-Fascists," the magazine's business manager was charged with "grossly playing down ... National Socialist crimes against humanity." The court was not persuaded by the defendant's plea that he was responsible only for the magazine's business affairs, and that during the period in question he was away on vacation. In August 1995 a court in Graz fined him \$24,000, and imposed a ten month prison sentence, suspended for three years. He is appealing the sentence.

Lachout and the 'Müller Document'

At the same time that authorities were abandoning their case against Lüftl, legal proceedings were also dropped against Emil Lachout, another Austrian who had been charged because he publicly contested the Holocaust extermination story.

On the witness stand in the 1988 Zündel "Holocaust Trial," Lachout testified about the "Müller document," ostensibly a circular letter issued by the Military Police Service in Vienna, Oct. 1, 1948. It reports that Allied investigation commissions had established that no one was ever killed by poison gas in Buchenwald, Mauthausen, Sachsenhausen and several other German wartime camps, and that "confessions" by "witnesses" about such gassings were obtained by torture.

Serious questions have been raised about the authenticity of this document, and its origin has not yet been definitively established. (For more about the "Müller document," including the complete text in German and English, see the Spring 1988 *Journal*, pp. 117-127.)

Debunking Another Historical Fable

China's 'No Dogs or Chinese' Sign

For many years it has endured as a particularly striking example of the demeaning, racist way that Chinese were treated in their own country during the early decades of this century. At a time when Europeans, and especially the British, dominated much of China, a sign at the entrance to the Huangpu Park in Shanghai supposedly announced: "No Dogs or Chinese Allowed."

For decades this story has been widely repeated. It is cited in numerous books, including the writings of China's first republican president, Sun Yat-Sen. Harvard University historian John K. Fairbank refers in his 1986 study, *The Great Chinese Revolution* (p. 147) to the "oft-mentioned (but never photographed?) sign at the Public Garden on the Shanghai bund (waterfront), 'No Dogs or Chinese Allowed'." Oddly, it seems that no one has ever reported actually seeing the infamous sign, and the story's precise origin has always been obscure.

Last year a Chinese journalist set off a furor when he announced that his research indicated that the sign never existed. To impress the Chinese masses with the wickedness of European imperialists, he reported, the park sign story was popularized as official history during the 1950s in Shanghai's "Museum for History and Reconstruction."

As the German monthly *Nation und Europa* (Sept. 1994) reports, this bit of revisionist debunking has touched off heated discussion in China about the social-pedagogical utility of history. The official *Guangming* daily paper, for example, told readers that any expression of doubt about the existence of the Shanghai park sign will retard the proper education of the people.

'Immortal Political Figure'?

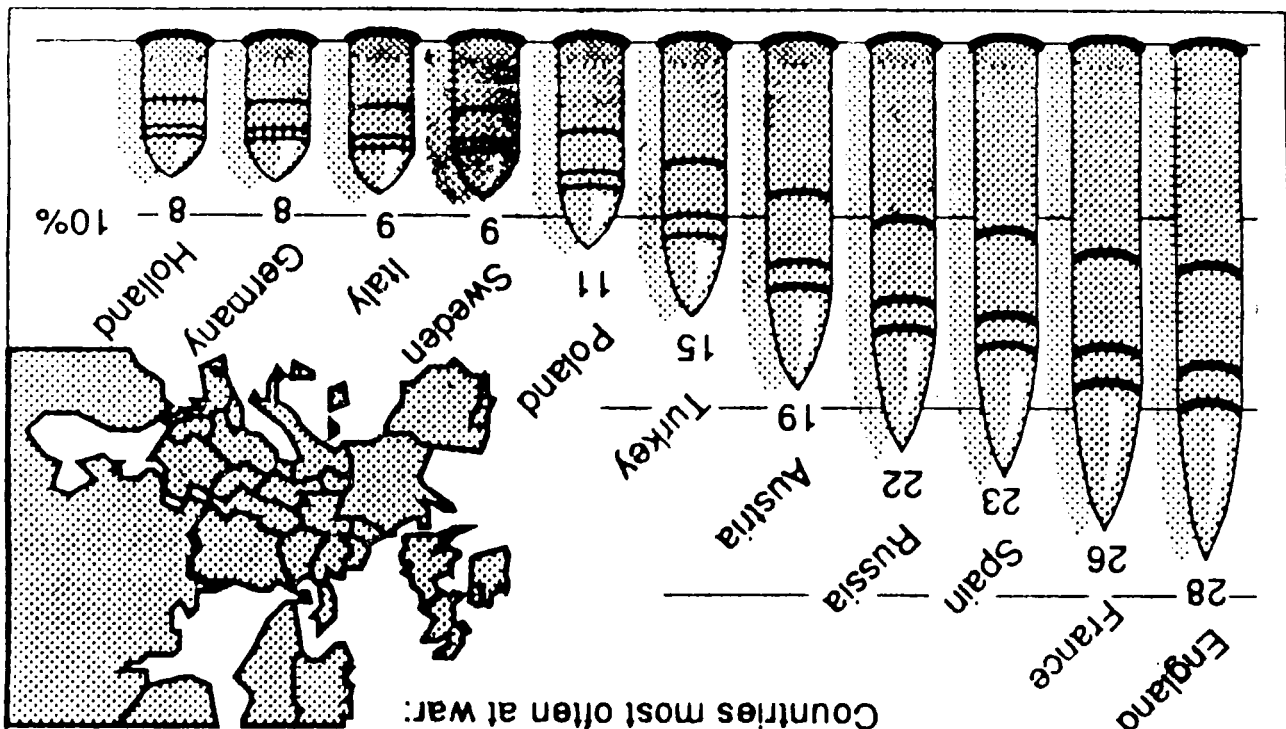
As noted in the monthly journal Nation und Europa, May 1995, the German news agency dpa recently reported:

An Egyptian television commercial, in which a Hitler double advertises cookies, has apparently provoked criticism because the dictator is portrayed as a laughable figure. In an open letter in a daily newspaper, a reader protests that during the war [when the country was under British occupation] the Egyptians supported Hitler in their hearts. "Millions of Egyptians who remember the Second World War are outraged about a commercial that makes fun of one of the immortal political figures of this century," wrote reader Mahmood el Sheeti.

European Wars

Some analysts suggest removing NATO from Europe may destabilize it. From 1480 to 1940, 278 wars were fought by Europeans.

Countries most often at war:



"Militaristic" Germany? As this recent Canadian newspaper chart shows, the notion that Germany has been a particularly warlike country is a myth. Of the 278 wars fought by Europeans between 1480 and 1940, Germany was involved in only eight percent. The most "warlike" countries were England, France and Spain. (This information is also given in *A Study of War* by Prof. Quincy Wright, cited in R. F. Keeling, *Gruesome Harvest* [1992], pp. 131-132.)

If anything, Germans have suffered disproportionately as victims of war. During the devastating Thirty Years War, 1618-1648, at least one-third and as much as three-fifths of the German people lost their lives. Some historians estimate that this protracted conflict reduced Germany's population from 17 million to eight million. Many cities and whole regions were laid waste. During the First and Second World Wars, Allied propaganda portrayed Germans as pathologically aggressive and "war loving." Today, American television helps to keep alive this hateful stereotype.

Coercing Opinion

"Subject opinion to coercion: who will you make your inquisitors? Fallible men; men governed by bad passions, by private as well as public reasons. And why subject it to coercion? To produce uniformity. But is uniformity of opinion desirable? No more than of face and stature ... Is uniformity attainable? Millions of innocent men, women, and children, since the introduc-

tion of Christianity, have been burnt, tortured, fined, imprisoned; yet we have not advanced an inch toward uniformity. What has been the effect of coercion? To make one half the world fools, and the other half hypocrites. To support roguery and error all over the earth."

— Thomas Jefferson
Notes on Virginia
1782

reports, more than half of Jews who married took non-Jewish spouses.

None of this means, of course, that there weren't barriers to social mobility for Jews. But similar restrictions affected many non-Jews as well. Class barriers were a major feature of pre-Hitler Germany.

International Network

What is remarkable is not the degree of intolerance, but the extent to which Jews were tolerated and even encouraged in Germany. Jews were permitted to wield tremendous power and influence even though so many of them — with the Warburgs at the forefront — were part of a mighty, supranational Jewish network that was dedicated above all to its own particular interests.

Members of this international Jewish elite cemented its ties through marriage. For example, Felix Warburg married Frieda Schiff, daughter of probably the most powerful Jew in America, the German-born Jacob Schiff. Felix's brother Paul married Nina Loeb, daughter of another prominent Jewish banker, Solomon Loeb.

An international network of Jewish organizations and charities devoted to the well-being of Jewish communities around the world operated as a shadow government for this scattered, stateless population. As leading members of the "Jewish royalty," the Warburgs played an important role in resettling hundreds of thousands of Russian and eastern European Jews in the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, underwriting the development of a Jewish cultural center in Palestine, and other projects. They also played a major role in domestic and international politics. During the Russo-Japanese war (1904–1905), Felix Warburg's father-in-law, Jacob Schiff, a fierce enemy of Tsarist Russia, helped finance the Japanese war effort. Driven by intense hatred of Russia's conservative, anti-Jewish government, Schiff kept Russia from obtaining Wall Street financing prior to the overthrow of the Tsarist regime and American entry into World War I.

A little-known but very ambitious Warburg project between the wars was the "Agro-Joint." Established in 1924 and financed by Felix Warburg, Julius Rosenwald (of Sears, Roebuck), and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the "American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation" funnelled millions of dollars into Soviet Russia to transplant hundreds of thousands of Jews to 215 farming colonies on two and a half million acres. "Agro-Joint" money purchased land, livestock, agricultural machinery and more than a thousand tractors. Four hundred trade schools were established to train Jews in metal, woodworking, printing and other skills. (Regrettably, Chernow provides little information about the Soviet officials who dealt with the Warburgs in this venture.)

In 1927 Felix Warburg toured the Soviet republic, visiting 40 of the Jewish agricultural colonies in Ukraine and Crimea (including two named after him). At meetings in their community halls, an elated and inspired Warburg praised the colonists and their pioneering work. Back in United States, he responded to critics with a vigorous defense of the Communist regime. Felix Warburg was, writes Chernow, "quick to note that the Soviet government was improving the economic lot of the Jews."

The utopian scheme lasted until 1937 when the Soviets double-crossed the American capitalists and absorbed the Jewish colonies into local Soviet agencies. The last "Agro-Joint" assets were transferred to the Soviet government in 1940.

This channeling of money to Soviet Russia greatly upset Zionist leaders such as Stephen Wise and Chaim Weizmann, who grumbled that the millions should have been directed instead to building a Jewish presence in Palestine. Weizmann worked very hard to win Warburg family support for the establishment of a Jewish state there. The Warburgs were skeptical of Zionism, though, fearing that a Jewish state would supplant the traditional organizations, which they headed, as the nexus of Jewish political power. To reassure the reluctant Warburgs, Weizmann told them that the term "Jewish state" was only meant metaphorically.

Hitler Comes to Power

Back in Hamburg, Max Warburg was even less impressed than his American relations with Weizmann's efforts. Regarding himself as a German patriot, he felt that Germany's Jews should stay put, even though World War I had crippled his business and the ascension of the National Socialist party was driving away many of his clients. As the secular head of German Jewry (he once referred to himself as the "god" of the Jews) much of his social status would be lost if the Jews emigrated.

Even the Warburgs were not entirely immune from the infectious enthusiasm of Hitler's movement. In 1930 Siegmund Warburg told his cousin Karl that, the anti-Semitism aside, he saw some redeeming qualities in the National Socialist cause. "The Nazis are doubtless in part dreadfully primitive in human and political terms," he wrote in a letter. "On the other hand, one finds among a large part of them valuable, typically German strengths, which are indeed incredible in a political connection, but show strong feeling for social and national duties ..."

When Hitler came to power in January 1933, Max Warburg was Germany's most prominent Jewish banker. He headed the most important private banking firm, and was a member of the "general council" of the nation's central bank. In March 1933 he approved Hitler's decision to name Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as president of the Reichsbank. The document naming Schacht to this post is signed by

Chancellor Hitler and President von Hindenburg as well as the eight members of the Reichsbank "general council," including the Jews Mendelssohn, Wassermann and Warburg.

Schacht's skill during the 1920s in curing runaway inflation and getting the German economy back on an even keel earned him world renown as a financial wizard. A conservative, old-school banker, he never joined the National Socialist party. (Tried by the Nuremberg Tribunal as a "major war criminal," he was acquitted.)

At a meeting in July 1934, Hitler asked Schacht if he would also head up the German Economics Ministry. "Before I take office I should like to know how you wish me to deal with the Jewish question?" Schacht asked. "In economic matters, the Jews can carry on exactly as they have done up to now," replied Hitler. And so it was — at least for a few years.

In 1936, for example (three years after Hitler took power), the M. M. Warburg bank in Hamburg was still profitable. Among other lucrative connections, it was still disbursing interest payments to bondholders for the giant Friedrich Krupp company of Essen. As Siegmund Warburg wrote in July 1936: "M. M. W. & Co. are still remarkably untouched by the Nazi situation and the business is doing well." Even in 1938, notes Chernow, the Warburg bank was turning a profit.

Max Warburg opposed the international Jewish boycott of German goods, particularly because his bank derived most of its income from international trade. Regrettably, Chernow fails to name the Jews behind this anti-German campaign, nor does he mention that the infamous 1933 Nazi boycott of Jewish businesses was a limited, one-day response to the sustained worldwide Jewish boycott against Germany.

M.M. Warburg & Co. played an important role in facilitating the "Ha'avara" or "transfer" agreement. Through this remarkable arrangement, concluded in 1933 between Hitler's government and the Zionist leadership, property of Jews emigrating to Palestine was used to purchase German-made goods, which were shipped to Palestine and sold there. Money from the sale of these goods went to the migrating Jews. About ten percent of German Jewry emigrated through the "Ha'avara" deal, which benefited Jewish emigrants, helped overcome the anti-German boycott, and immensely strengthened the Zionist community in Palestine. Moreover, it enriched Max Warburg's bank, which served as conduit for three-fourths of "Ha'avara" funds. [See "Zionism and the Third Reich" in the July–August 1993 *Journal*.]

Until 1938, Max Warburg benefited from his cordial personal relationship with Dr. Schacht. But as Schacht's influence with Hitler waned, so did Warburg's position in German business. As German corporations were "Aryanized," Warburg was forced

to substitute a trusted non-Jewish company employee for himself on the hundred or so corporate boards on which he held a seat.

When the Warburg bank itself was Aryanized in May 1938, an era that began in 1798 came to an end. The firm was turned over to a non-Jewish employee, Rudolf Brinckmann, and Max Warburg left his Hamburg office for the last time. (A short while later he left Germany forever, dying in 1946 in the United States.) The firm's traditional name lingered until 1941, when it was changed to Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

Survivors

At least two family members remained in Germany throughout the Third Reich era. Marietta Warburg lived unmolested and in relative comfort in a suburb of Hamburg with her non-Jewish (and anti-Nazi) husband. "There were many such cases of Jews who eked out a subterranean life in Germany during the war," comments Chernow. (In Hamburg alone, for example, 600 Jews survived the war years, "mostly those in mixed marriages.")

More remarkable is the case of Otto Warburg, who was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1931 for physiology and medicine. In spite of his Jewish ancestry and outspoken hostility to the Hitler regime, he was permitted to continue his work at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin. Because of his Jewish ancestry, in 1941 he briefly lost his post at the Institute, "but a few weeks later received a personal order from Hitler's Chancellery to resume work on his cancer research." Otto Warburg's decision to collaborate with the regime, writes Chernow, "incensed colleagues outside Germany." The scientist "justified his decision to stay in Nazi Germany by claiming that he was performing extremely important cancer research that would save lives and that he couldn't transfer his research operation abroad."

After the War

On this side of the Atlantic, Max's son, Eric, played an important role in the American military. After joining the Army, Eric quickly became a Lt. Colonel. Upon spotting a map showing the dismemberment of Germany into occupation zones, he argued successfully to have his native Hamburg transferred from the Soviet zone to the British zone. When Hermann Göring was captured in May 1945, the critical task of interrogating the *Reichsmarshal* fell to Eric Warburg.

"Göring's economic bureaucracy had spearheaded the Aryanization of M. M. Warburg, and now fate, with a commendably poetic sense of style, created a fine opportunity for revenge," comments Chernow. "Eric would call it 'the grand finale' of his wartime work."

Upon defeated Germany the Americans imposed a version of the draconian "Morgenthau

plan," which kept the economy in ruins for several years. In Hamburg (where 118,000 people had perished in Allied bombing raids) people wandered the ruins of what had been one of Europe's proudest and most magnificent cities. Food rations in occupied Hamburg dwindled to one thousand calories per person per day. As part of the occupation program, the Allies set about dismantling what was left of German industry. In mid-1949 occupation authorities began dynamiting the cement slipways in Hamburg that had launched the giant HAPAG ocean liners.

Rudolf Brinckmann welcomed Eric back to a shattered Hamburg in 1945, and offered to hand the destitute banking firm back to the Warburg family. Eric refused. Following the implementation of drastic monetary reform in 1948, the German economy — and Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. — revived. With this turnaround, both Brinckmann and Warburg changed their minds about transferring control of the bank.

What followed was a decades-long battle between Brinckmann and Warburg for control of the firm. It ended in 1989 when the Brinckmann family withdrew, and two years later the firm's name was changed back to M. M. Warburg & Co. By this time both Rudolf Brinckmann and Eric Warburg were dead. (Eric's son, Max, now heads his grandfather's business.)

This book also covers the lives of many other members of the Warburg clan. Like other prominent Jewish families, the American Warburgs wielded great influence not only in domestic and foreign politics, but in cultural life as well. Feeling alienated from America's WASP establishment and high society, some Warburg family members sought to displace the seemingly inhospitable traditional culture.

According to an art historian quoted by Chernow, Eddie Warburg (Felix's son) and his wealthy Jewish friend Lincoln Kirstein "embraced modernism in part because, knowing that they were out of the mainstream anyway, they elected to foster rather than mitigate their sense of difference." Along with Nelson Rockefeller, Eddie Warburg was the youngest trustee of the new Museum of Modern Art in New York City. He was also a patron of avant garde sculptor Gaston Lachaise, and (together with Kirstein) imported "modern" Russian ballet choreographer George Balanchine to the United States.

All the same, with each new generation the American Warburgs become ever more assimilated into the country's gentile upper class. This branch of the family has produced no one of note in the last generation. Jimmy Warburg, who made a mint off Polaroid, is the last American Warburg to build a fortune of his own.

Money is the engine of art, education and politics, and the philanthropic and business endeavors of super-wealthy families dramatically affect all

three. International banking depends on international trade, which in turn is dependent on international policy. Bankers with international ties work to influence political leaders for the benefit of their business and personal interests. This detailed history of the Warburg family shows how this relationship operates to produce both positive and harmful consequences.

A Video that Revises History —And Could Change the Course of It

Out of all the footage I brought back, nothing is more significant, or of more vital importance, than the interview I conducted in Poland with Dr. Franciszek Piper of the Auschwitz State Museum. He felt comfortable enough to talk with me for an hour in his office at Auschwitz. The result should keep people talking for quite some time. —David Cole

Equipped with a Super VHS camera, a microphone, a list of questions, and a sense of humor, Revisionist David Cole traveled to Auschwitz in September 1992 and produced a video of that trip that is, to put it mildly, *devastating*. Cole not only documents on tape the falsehoods told Auschwitz visitors every day by unknowing tour guides, he shows that the very people who run the museum aren't at all sure about their main attraction—the "gas chamber"!

Here is dramatic confirmation of what Revisionists have been saying about the Holocaust for more than 20 years, graphically presented on video so you can see and hear for yourself the tour guides and the museum's director, and examine the layout of the camp with its buildings and their surroundings. For those who cannot afford the trip to Europe to see all this for themselves, this video brings Auschwitz, as well as *The Leuchter Report*, to life right in your living room.

Most devastating of all is Cole's interview with Dr. Piper, in which the director of the Auschwitz Museum casually admits to postwar alterations of the room that for decades has been shown to tourists as an unaltered, "original state" gas chamber.

Professionally produced in full color and crisp sound, the tape runs just under an hour. If you've been waiting for a concise, intelligent, and persuasive presentation on the Holocaust that you can comfortably show to friends and family, *that video is here!* For those with no access to a video player, the soundtrack is available on C-60 audio cassette.

DAVID COLE INTERVIEWS Dr. FRANCISZEK PIPER

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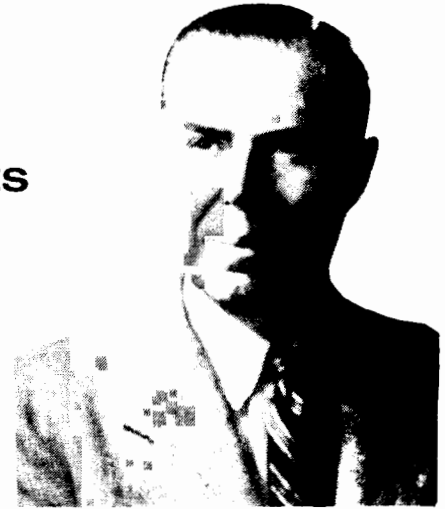
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Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace, first published in 1953, represents Revisionist academic scholarship at its full and (to date) tragically final flowering in America's greatest universities — just before America's internationalist Establishment imposed a bigoted and chillingly effective blackout on Revisionism in academia.

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It is the republication of books such as *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* which does so much to discommodate and annoy the beneficiaries of the New World Order.

Discommodate and annoy the enemies of historical truth and freedom of research it did — virtually the entire stock of *Perpetual War* was destroyed in the terrorist arson attack on the Institute's offices and warehouse on the Orwellian date of July 4, 1984.

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Harry Elmer Barnes (1889–1968), American historian and sociologist, was one of this century's most influential scholars. He was a major figure in developing the school of history writing known as "revisionist." During the 1920s he played a leading role in overturning the propaganda myth of sole or primary German responsibility for the First World War.

Even after the drastic change in intellectual fashions during the 1940s, Barnes remained true to his principles. During the final decades of his life, he came under ever more stern rebuke for his revisionist debunking of official claims about the Second World War and the Cold War.

Barnes authored many books and countless articles and reviews, and he taught economics, sociology and history at various institutions of higher learning.

He wrote with remarkable assurance and competence in a range of scholarly fields. Of Barnes *The New Columbia Encyclopedia* (1975) noted: "His wide interests generally centered about the main themes of the development of Western thought and culture. His ability to synthesize information from various fields into an intelligible pattern showing human development profoundly affected the teaching of history."

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Deborah Lipstadt's Assault on Academic Standards

Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory, by Deborah Lipstadt. New York: Free Press, 1993. Hardcover. 278 pages. Notes. Index. \$22.95.

Reviewed by Anthony O. Oluwatoyin

In a forthcoming work I examine Holocaust revisionism at length, including telling details about a quasi-revisionist experiment of my own with some of my students. Just now I wish to deal with some aspects of the methodology employed by Professor Deborah Lipstadt in her book, *Denying the Holocaust*, promoted as "the first full-scale history of Holocaust denial." [See also Theodore O'Keefe's review in the Nov.-Dec. 1993 *Journal*.]

In her book, the Associate Professor of Modern Jewish and Holocaust Studies at Emory University in Atlanta sets out to expose what she views as the irrationality of revisionist historiography, particularly what she calls "Holocaust denial." She compares her role as a historian with that of "the canary in the coal mine whose death warned the miners that dangerous fumes were in the air ..." (p. 29). She promises to reveal the hidden political agendas, objectives and methodology of the "deniers," to expose their influence and "impact on contemporary culture," to warn of the "triumph of ideology over truth" (p. 213), and more. Only with such a thorough understanding as she aims to provide "will there be any hope that history will not be reshaped to fit a variety of pernicious motives" (p. 28).

A daunting mission. Does Lipstadt deliver?

'No Debate' Double Standard

From the start it is clear that serious problems lurk behind the noble motives she proclaims.

For one thing, although she pretends to search for the truth she refuses to debate deniers. Indeed she "once was an ardent advocate of ignoring deniers" (p. 221). Now she will confront their ideas, but not debate them. Repeatedly, she fairly boasts, she has turned down requests to do so (although she

did meet with and interview revisionist Robert Faurisson).

One might think that Lipstadt's "no debate" stance is a personal matter. Perhaps she is a daughter of a Holocaust survivor, and appearing in public with a "denier" would simply be too traumatic for her.

But she insists that *no one* should debate deniers. "We cannot debate them," says Lipstadt. Revisionists do not represent "the other side" in a legitimate debate. Instead, they are contemptuous of truth and reason, "the very tools that shape any honest debate," and their arguments do not deserve any kind of thoughtful response.

Debating Holocaust revisionists, she contends, would be like trying to "nail a glob of jelly to the wall." Just what is this juvenile analogy supposed to mean? Does she contend that there is nothing to pin down in "Holocaust denial"? Or does she contend that deniers cannot be pinned down to any specific claims? In either case, if Lipstadt is so concerned with truth, with "irrefutable evidence" (p. 21), one might reasonably expect her to welcome the opportunity to illuminate the public in open debate.

What is she afraid a debate will reveal? She admits that there already have been revisions by Holocaust "confirmers" (?) of once supposedly proven allegations, such as the story that the Nazis manufactured bars of soap from the bodies of murdered Jews (pp. 188, 201), and of estimates of Auschwitz victims (p. 188). Is it the likelihood of further revisions of "irrefutable" evidence that worries Lipstadt?

Even a cursory look at a dictionary shows that her careful distinction between *discussing* ("exposing," "consider and argue the pros and cons of," "take up in discourse") what she calls "Holocaust denial," and *debating* the "deniers," is a specious one. Any good discussion is a debate, that is, a grappling with contending views. The useful thing about a formal debate, of course, is that, by its very nature, participants can immediately respond, one to the other.

We are expected simply to trust Lipstadt to tell us the truth. She will "respond" to deniers, but won't permit them the same right. Lipstadt, the anti-denier, herself denies deniers the opportunity to answer her. In her intellectual kangaroo court, cross-examination is a one-sided privilege.

And yet, Lipstadt says that her opponents are "contemptuous" of honest and open debate. However accurate or mistaken Holocaust revisionists may be, dishonest they are not. It is precisely because revisionists have been so clear and forthcoming with their views that she is able so easily

Anthony Omotoyin Oluwatoyin was born in England and spent part of his childhood in Nigeria. He studied psychology at Loyola-Université de Montreal (Quebec) and received a doctorate in philosophy from the University of Waterloo (Ontario). Dr. Oluwatoyin has taught at University of California-Los Angeles, at Fisk University (Nashville), where he chaired the Philosophy and Religion Department, and at several schools in Canada, including Simon Fraser University, the University of British Columbia and University College of the Fraser Valley. His teaching has primarily been in the area of critical thinking applications. He is presently finishing work on *How to Use Questions to do Critical Thinking*.

and so vehemently to take issue with them.

Betrayal of Academic Standards

All this raises basic issues about purpose and objectivity in academia, professional standards of scholarship, and the nature of the pursuit of truth.

It seems strange to have to point out to a scholar that objectivity in academic life is not merely a Constitutional First Amendment matter, for the same rules hold true universally in academic life. The unique business of academia is, simply, the pursuit of truth. No ifs, ands, or buts — truth, the whole truth. While libel and slander normally are proper limits on free speech, even these should not apply to intellectual inquiry. No limits. For truth lurks in the strangest places. Historically, truth has often been the preserve of madmen and heretics, such as Galileo.

"Every opinion now accepted was once eccentric," Bertrand Russell cautioned. He also admonished us to "find more pleasure in intelligent dissents than in passive agreement, for if you value intelligence as you should, the former implies a deeper agreement than the latter."

The issue here for society is this: if we cave in to Holocaust theorists who would prevent "revisionist lies" from being spread on college campuses, how can we be sure that anti-revisionists will not be the ones who turn out to be the historic dupes? We must have a refuge to which everyone can look and say: if ever truth is possible, it will come out there.

That place is academia, which historically is built away from the rest of society. This spirit is what, following the Thomists, we call the *essence* of academia, its bottom plank, without which it could not be what it is.

Lipstadt doesn't grasp any of this. She repeatedly berates students who have accepted revisionist ads or articles for their campus papers. She cringes at the possibility that students may be willing to consider "any idea or opinion." Such a view, she contends, "contravenes" everything for which academia stands. Students should rather be "geared toward the exploration of ideas with a certain lasting quality" (p. 197).

A more lamentable corruption of the mantle of Socrates one can hardly imagine. "The unexamined life is not worth living" had been his great cry.

If Holocaust revisionists did not exist, the legitimate mission of academia would require their invention. It is precisely such emotionally charged claims as those concerning the Holocaust that most need rigorous, dispassionate scrutiny.

Keeping in mind that the Holocaust belongs to what we may call the "I.Q." or "inflammatory quotient" group of issues, we can use it to test our basic intellectual attitudes.

Passion, particularly that aroused by an issue such as the Holocaust, is the ancient nemesis of reason. Passion subdues reason's power for clarification

and resolution and brings discussion down to the emotive level of evasion, distortion, conflation.

Lipstadt's intellectual bankruptcy is perhaps best shown in her approval of gutter language. In a December 1991 editorial, the Harvard University student daily *Harvard Crimson* rejected a revisionist advertisement as "utter bullshit." Lipstadt finds that this language "properly characterized" the ad (p. 206).

Lipstadt's has no more respect for law than for truth. She clearly approves of legal muzzles of revisionists, lamenting only that such measures often don't go far enough (!) and may "transform the deniers into martyrs on the altar of freedom of speech" (pp. 219-220). Typical of her ideological breed, she pays mere lip service to the First Amendment rights of opponents (pp. 26, 191).

Lipstadt is a didactic construct precisely *in reverse*. She shows *exactly* what an academic should *not* be: a blindly believing bigot.

Lapses of Logic

Lipstadt's specious distinctions, question-begging definitions, and a woeful failure to grasp essence, are not the worst of her lapses.

At one point she accuses Dr. Arthur Butz of contradicting himself in characterizing Jewish control of the media. "How," she asks, "could Jews have had such control over the media after the war but virtually none during it?" (p. 132).

Well, one obvious answer might be that Jews could have *gained* control after the war, much as the Japanese have made impressive postwar gains. Times change. She might just as well ask: How could I be rich today when I was so poor yesterday?

Lipstadt castigates Holocaust revisionism as "the apotheosis of irrationalism" and "a threat to all who believe in the ultimate power of reason" (p. 20). She vows to "remain ever vigilant so that the most precious tools of our trade and our society — truth and reason — can prevail" (p. 222).

At the same time, though, she despairs of this very "power of reason" to defeat "Holocaust denial." Repeatedly she speaks of the "fragility of reason," and thinks it "naïve to believe that the 'light of day' can dispel lies." She approvingly quotes scholars who express skepticism about the power of reason to cope with "the mythic power of falsehood," while castigating those whose relativistic view of truth "created an atmosphere of permissiveness toward questioning the meaning of historical events" (p. 18; see also pp. 25, 193, 207, 216).

But how relativistic *she* sounds ("fragility of reason")! How she fairly romanticizes falsehood ("mythic power")!

At the very least Lipstadt might have acknowledged, if not expressed concern about, the apparent logical tension between these views. If reason is potent enough to uncover "irrefutable evidence" (p. 21) and defend it against specious attacks, it cannot

nians, living in their ancestral, historic homeland. They did not claim any part of ancient Hungarian lands.

B. L. also writes: "Unfortunately for Hungary, in 1920, the Allied peacemakers did not consider the Carpathian Basin as a geographical unit, but rather looked only at certain isolated areas." A cursory glance at the map of Europe suffices to reveal the absurdity of this statement. Transylvania is the cradle, the heart and the stronghold of Romania.

Another lie is the claim that "in August 1940, the 'Second Vienna Award,' backed by Germany and Italy, restored to Hungary 43,104 sq. km. of territory in northern Transylvania that had been turned over to Romania in 1920." In this 'Second Award,' Hitler and Mussolini did not "restore" northern Transylvania to the Hungarians, but ceded it to them as part of a bargain. Following this, the Hungarians unleashed a cruel and barbarous campaign of oppression against the Romanians.

I deal more extensively with some of these issues in my book, *Transylvania and Hungarian Revisionism* (second edition, 1988).

Now, as part of an effort to install a "New World Order," there is a drive to destroy the European nations. The internationalists who push for this have slated Romania to be the first country to fall under the "New World Order" axe.

Traian Golea
President

The Romanian Association
Hallandale, Fla.

Rethinking Liberal Democracy

Liberal, egalitarian democracy is endlessly praised as the ideal form of government, indeed as the only conceivable form of just and rational social organization. However, this was not at all the view of those who founded the American republic or of many other wise men down through the centuries

who regarded egalitarian democracy with fear and contempt.

As we grapple with growing and seemingly insoluble social, racial and economic problems, more and more Americans and Europeans are reassessing the wisdom of liberal democracy as the proper model for our society. In this regard, I was very glad to read your article about how attitudes toward Mussolini and Fascism changed drastically during the 1930s ["America's Changing View of Mussolini and Italian Fascism," May-June 1995 *Journal*, pp. 6-7]. Such information is especially important these days.

We can't build for the future on lies about the past.

B. A.
Arlington, Va.

Vituperation in Australia

The July-August [1995] *Journal* [p. 31] refers to two new theatrical productions in the United States about historical revisionism. I was the subject of attack in a play produced in Australia in 1983. "The Diary of Anne Frank: A Forgery?" was reviewed in the *Australian Jewish News* (June 30, 1983). The main character, "Bennet" (sic), was played by the writer of the play, Geoff Sirmay.

The review said that "the neo-Nazi character, played by Mr. Sirmay, is modelled on 'a certain Australian anti-Semite' who masks as a guardian of civil liberties." In the play this character is "totally discredited," and the performance "leaves one with an eerie feeling of evil."

Over the top attacks on revisionists are common. J. S. Mill said that "unmeasured vituperation, employed on the side of prevailing opinion, deters people from expressing contrary opinions, and from listening to those who express them."

Historical revisionists such as English historian David Irving, whose books are in libraries and bookshops throughout the western world, Professor Robert Farison, Professor Arthur Butz, and myself have concluded, after

much research, much of it uncontradicted, that there was no plan to exterminate Jews in World War II, there were no mass gassings, and that fewer than one million Jews died of all causes. As a result, we routinely face vituperation.

Dissident thinkers who challenge the accepted version of the past cannot expect a fair hearing in Australia and are subject to "unmeasured vituperation." Thus my attempts to query the extent of the Holocaust of Jews have led me to being described as "more evil than Himmler and Pol Pot" (*Quadrant*), a "pathological raver" (*New Statesman*), "unhinged" (*Commentary*), "comic" and "bizarre" (*The Age*, Melbourne), "scum" (3AW radio) and "dangerous and foolish" (Derryn Hinch, 3AW radio). I am not afforded a right of reply to such attacks.

Phillip Adams attacked me in three feature articles in *The Australian* in 1990, claiming that I was masquerading as a civil libertarian, that I was carrying on where Julius Streicher, editor of *Der Stürmer*, left off, and that I had been spewing hate since the 1930s. (I was born in 1936 and did not become a revisionist until 1979.)

The ACLU publication, *Your Rights*, available throughout Australia at newsstands, quotes George Orwell: "anyone who challenges the prevailing orthodoxy finds himself being silenced with surprising effectiveness. A genuinely unfashionable opinion is almost never given a fair hearing."

John Bennett
President

Australian Civil Liberties Union
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—Prof. Robert Faurisson

Jean-Claude Pressac's *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* was published in 1989 to resounding worldwide media hosannas. It was followed in 1993 by his second opus, *The Crematoria of Auschwitz: The Machinery of Mass Killing*.

Pressac's principal volume, more than 500 pages with hundreds of illustrations, promised conclusive evidence of the existence and use of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Headlines proclaimed that the revisionists were finally vanquished, that Pressac had proven what the immense resources of the Holocaust industry had failed to prove in more than 40 years.

But in the mad rush to herald the news, the pundits hadn't bothered to *read* the book, presuming that the French pharmacist had accomplished what his publisher—the Klarsfeld Foundation—claimed he had. He hadn't.

So Pressac's second volume was published, promising, in his own words, "*the definitive rebuttal of revisionist theories*." This dog wouldn't hunt, either.

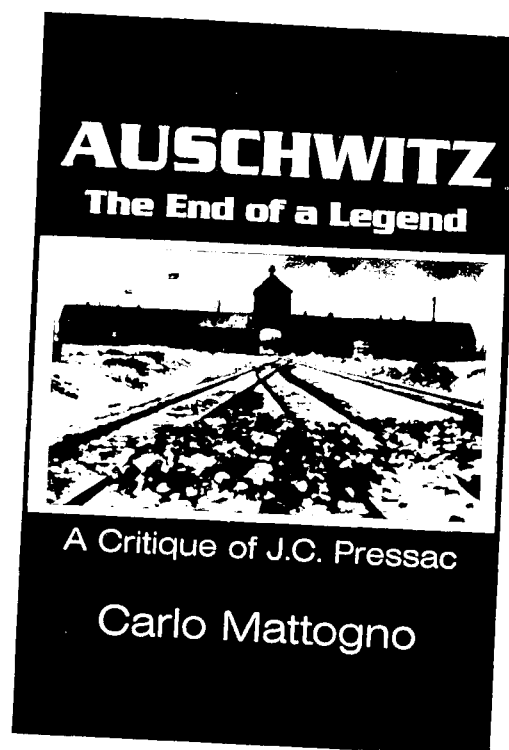
As you read *Auschwitz: The End of a Legend* you'll find out why. Here, Italian documents specialist Carlo Mattogno demolishes the boldest attempt to date—Pressac's back to back volumes—to answer the revisionist critique of the Auschwitz extermination story.

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was arbitrary and largely fanciful, resulting in a *down-sizing* of the number of alleged victims; and that where information did not exist, Pressac simply invented it, often with mutually contradictory arguments in different parts of his thesis.

Mattogno's relentless deconstruction of Pressac's assertions and interpretations not only reveals the Holocaust Lobby hero's incompetence, it's a case study of the pathetic sloppiness the media can be counted on to overlook in the crusade against Holocaust Revisionism.



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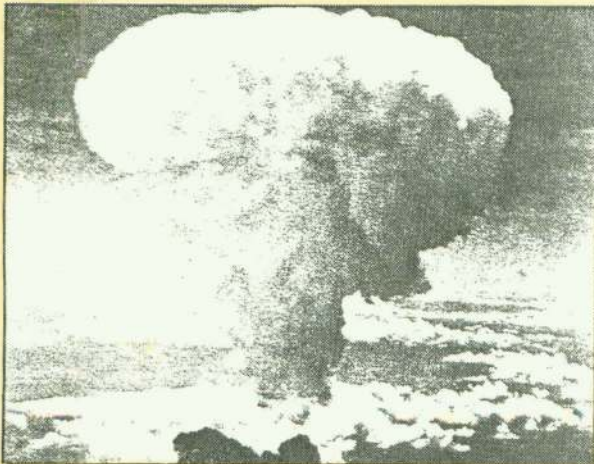
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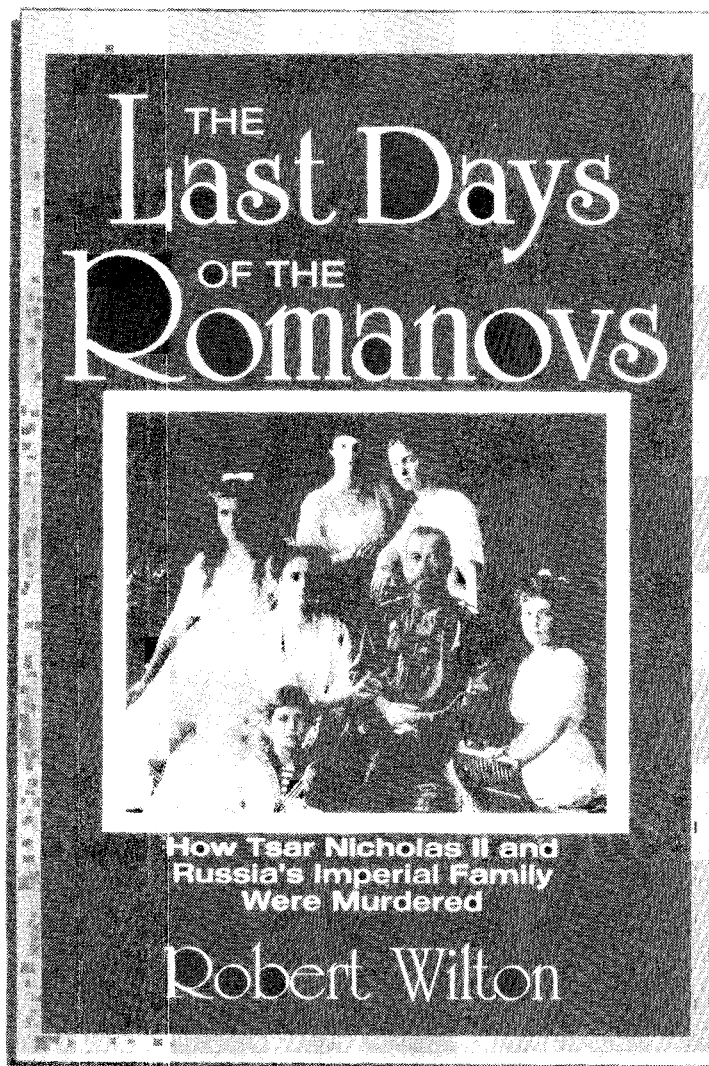
Wilton's book, *The Last Days of the Romanovs*, based on the evidence gathered by Russian investigative magistrate Nikolai Sokolov, was published in France, England, and America at the beginning of the 1920's—but it soon vanished from the bookstores and almost all library shelves, and was ignored in later "approved" histories. The most explosive secret of Wilton's book—the *role that racial revenge played in the slaughter of the Romanovs*—had to be concealed. And it continued to be concealed for decades—as the same motive claimed the lives of millions of Christian Russians, Ukrainians, Balts, and other helpless victims of the Red cabal.

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Rome, Italy

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National Defense Academy
Yokosuka, Japan

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Head, Dept. of Modern Languages (Ret.)
University of Tulsa
Tulsa, Oklahoma

C. ZAVERDINOS, Ph.D.
Pietermaritzburg, South Africa

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On the Cover: An advancing German tank is shown in this watercolor, which was confiscated at the end of the war along with other German war-time art and is now held by the US Army Center of Military History.

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Imposing a Guilt Complex

The Social and Political Impact of the Holocaust Campaign in Today's Europe

JÜRGEN GRAF

This is not another lecture detailing incongruities of the Gerstein report or technical impossibilities of mass gasings in German wartime concentration camps. Instead, I will deal here with the political and psychological function of the Holocaust campaign in European society today. Because I am a Swiss citizen, I focus here on the situation in my native country, but the story is essentially the same in our neighboring countries — Germany, Austria, and France — and, albeit to a much lesser extent, in other European states.

A few of years ago I was employed in the Swiss immigration service, where my job was to interview "asylum seekers." After I quit that job in January 1989, I wrote a book entitled *Das Narrenschiff* ("The Ship of Fools"). The title (which is also the name of a well-known 15th century allegorical satire) referred to a ship on the Rhine river where some of these asylum seekers were being lodged while awaiting questioning. Because my book was promoted by an influential conservative editor, it was reasonably successful. I soon became known among

Jürgen Graf, born in 1951, is a Swiss educator who makes his home near Basel. In March 1993, following the publication of his 112-page book, *Der Holocaust auf dem Prüfstand* ("The Holocaust on the Test Stand"), he was summarily dismissed from his post as a secondary school teacher of Latin and French. (See the Sept.-Oct. 1993 *Journal*, pp. 36-37, and the Nov.-Dec. 1994 *Journal*, pp. 4-5.)

A researcher with an impressive command of languages, Graf is also the author of *Der Holocaust Schwindel: Vom Werden und Vergehen des Jahrhundertbetrugs* ("The Holocaust Swindle: The Development and Passing of the Hoax of the Century"), *Auschwitz: Tätergeständnisse und Augenzeugen des Holocaust* ("Auschwitz: Perpetrator Confessions and Eye-Witnesses of the Holocaust") [available from the IHR for \$25, plus shipping], and *Todesursache Zeitgeschichtsforschung* ("Cause of Death: Contemporary History Research"). For further information, write: Verlag Neue Visionen, Postfach, CH-5436 Würenlos, Switzerland. *Der Holocaust auf dem Prüfstand* has also been published in French, Flemish-Dutch and Arabic editions.

This paper is adapted from Graf's presentation at the Twelfth IHR Conference, September 3-5, 1994.

right-wing, anti-immigration groups, which often invited me to speak about the immigration problem or to take part in controversial public discussions.

During the past decade, roughly 150,000 illegal immigrants, most of them from non-European countries, the rest mainly from former Yugoslavia, have poured across the frontiers of Switzerland to apply for "political asylum." Although about 95 percent of the applications are rejected, the vast majority of these immigrants stay for good, with or without residence permits.

Of course, the motive of these immigrants is entirely understandable, and there can be no question of morally condemning them. In view of the often dire conditions prevailing in their countries of origins — more often than not ravaged by repressive governments, civil war, tribal strife and economic underdevelopment — I fully understand the drive of a Kosovo Albanian, Turk, Indian, or African who seeks a better life in the relatively wealthy societies of the West. But what are the consequences of this migration for a small European nation such as Switzerland?

In certain districts of our cities, 70 to 80 percent of the school-age children are now of foreign descent. I needn't dwell on the Babylonian conditions prevailing in the schools there. Quite often the teachers are simply unable to communicate with their pupils, as there are few Swiss with sufficient linguistic skills and enthusiasm to learn Albanian, Turkish or Tamil. Of course, every native Swiss who can afford it has long ago moved out of such districts. Those Swiss who remain are working class people whose children are obliged to bear the consequences of our government's insane immigration policy.

Crime Explosion

A concomitant phenomenon is the explosion of crime, especially of drug-related offenses. Hardly a day goes by, it seems, without the newspapers bemoaning the horrible situation in Zurich, Switzerland's largest city, where drug dealers, nearly all of them foreigners, openly sell their deadly merchandise to young Swiss drug addicts. In August

1994, a group of Lebanese drug gangsters threatened to blow up a couple of buildings if the police didn't stop molesting them. Not that they have much to fear from the police. Because there are no free prison cells available, the local government has explicitly instructed the police to refrain from arresting such people, and in the rare cases when an arrest does take place, the suspect is routinely released from jail after a couple of days.

Stupidity or Design?

When I wrote my book five years ago, the situation — as bad as it was — was not nearly as critical as it is today. I have given much thought to the inexplicable policy of our government. How on earth could lawmakers choose a policy that is so obviously harmful to the interests of their own people? After much reflection, I came to the conclusion that the government consists of essentially decent, but weak and incompetent individuals who have yielded to the pressure of pro-immigration left wing groups, the predominantly left-wing press and the churches. Government leaders would like to pursue a more reasonable policy, I thought, but they didn't dare lest they be called "racists" by the immigrant lobby. But then, were the governments of our neighboring countries any better? In Italy, a country traditionally plagued by a high unemployment rate and large pockets of poverty, especially in the south, between one and two million Africans have poured across the borders in recent years, while in France and Germany large sectors of major cities are rapidly being transformed into crime-ridden, Third World ghettos.

I finally concluded that the stupidity of the ruling elites could not adequately explain this disaster. So much stupidity simply doesn't exist. In other words, there must be a master plan of some sort, a deliberate policy to lay the groundwork for a multi-racial society in which the native European population would slowly but inexorably be reduced to a minority.

Two Families

Permit me a short digression to tell about two families I personally know. Family A is Swiss. The father, a close friend of mine whom I'll call Albert, is a shopkeeper who sells records and books. With four children between 14 years and nine months of age, his wife, whom I'll call Heidi, cannot possibly work outside the home: she has to take care of the children. If Albert were an employee or a civil servant, he would be entitled to a children's allowance (*Kindergehalt*) payment of approximately \$400 a month — a sum not nearly adequate to cover the expenses of the four children. But because he is a shopkeeper, he is considered an "economically independent per-



Jürgen Graf addresses the Twelfth IHR Conference, September 1994.

son," and as such doesn't receive a penny from the state. Although Albert earns enough to make ends meet, during the past three years he hasn't been able to get away to spend even a week of vacation time together with his family. He can't afford it.

If Albert and Heidi had decided not to have any children, she'd be able to get a job and they'd now be well-to-do "Dinks": double income, no kids. In effect, the Swiss state penalizes them for bringing into the world and raising four healthy and intelligent children, thus contributing to the survival and well-being of the Swiss nation. If Albert and Heidi had decided to abort the third and the fourth children, they could have done so easily, claiming "social distress," and the state health insurance would have paid for the abortions.

Family B is Turkish. I'll call the father Ibrahim. He is a decent, law-abiding man who came to Switzerland as a legal immigrant employed by the Turkish government to teach the Turkish language to Turkish children in a Swiss school. Ibrahim has two daughters who both work as shop assistants. His wife, whom I'll call Hatice, once worked as a dishwasher in a restaurant but quit her job because of real or alleged back pains. Hatice now receives a monthly unemployment payment of 2,000 Swiss francs, or about \$1,750, which is about three times what a qualified worker earns in Turkey. Ibrahim and Hatice already own two houses on the Mediterranean coast. They rent out these houses, which

provide an additional source of income, and they are setting aside the 2,000 francs Hatice receives monthly from the Swiss government to buy a third house. The two daughters are already engaged to Turkish lads who will soon move to Switzerland. Because the daughters are legal residents, their future husbands will automatically obtain Swiss residence permits.

A Multicultural Policy

Considering all the evidence, there can be little doubt about the nature of the policy adopted by the governments of Switzerland and other western European countries: it is to create a multicultural racial melting-pot society by fostering Third World immigration while at the same time encouraging, by every possible means, a lower birth rate of the native European population. These means include absurdly low state child subsidy payments to Swiss parents and promoting the abortion of healthy unborn children. (At the same time, lawmakers and journalists routinely depict the mercy killing of incurably sick people in Nazi Germany as an abject crime against humanity.)

Such a policy can only be regarded as suicidal. It has long reminded me in an uncanny way of a passage in a Romanian novel, *Delirul* ("The Delirium"), in which the author, Marin Preda, describes the extinction of a rare red bird living in the Danube Delta. Let me quote this passage:

Romanian ornithologists working in the Danube delta have discovered a red-feathered species of bird which displayed an inexplicable behavior. Every year, the fox robbed the bird of its eggs and then put stones into the nest. The bird bred these stones the whole summer long without noticing that they were stones. In order to rescue the endangered species, the ornithologists shot the fox. To the utter amazement of the scientists who watched through their telescopes, the bird then began to run amok. It smashed the eggs with its bill and danced as if it had become crazy. What madness had befallen that bird? What gloomy instinct drove it to self-destruction? Why did it want to die? Nobody could answer these questions. Nature had sentenced the red bird to death, and nobody could commute the sentence.

Reactions to Holocaust Book

In the spring of 1993 I sent copies of my first book on the Holocaust issue to a number of people who had read and appreciated my book on the immigration question. The reactions were sometimes quite interesting. One friend wrote me that he didn't understand why I had ruined a potential

political career because of those tedious old stories. Another one wrote: "Why do you write about the horrors of World War Two instead of thinking of the present?" Now, if the Holocaust is a tedious old story, we might wonder why the media talk about it every day and why the propaganda grows ever more intense 50 years after the war. Again and again I've been struck that people simply don't understand the close link between the Holocaust — regardless of whether they believe the story or not — and the suicidal policies pursued by the governments of most western European states.

Puppet Governments

Until April 1991 I accepted the Holocaust story as essentially true. While I thought that the figure of six million Jewish victims was probably exaggerated, it never occurred to me to question the existence of Nazi gas chambers. I was dimly aware that a tiny group of researchers denied the official version, but I made no effort to learn their arguments. After being "converted" to Holocaust revisionism by my friend Arthur Vogt, I first thought that the main reason that the Holocaust story was being kept alive were the German reparations to Israel and individuals Jews around the world. But I abandoned this theory after a couple of months because it did not adequately explain such a gigantic fraud perpetrated on a world-wide scale. The deeper I delved into the origins of the myth, and the more I studied its daily use for political propaganda, the more I became convinced of two things: the governments of the western European states are little more than puppets dancing on the strings of shadowy, hidden forces, and that the gas chamber lie is closely tied to the suicidal immigration policies of the European states.

Atoning for the Past

As already mentioned, following the publication of my book on immigration, I participated in numerous controversial discussions on this issue. In every one of these debates, my opponents invariably brandished the specter of World War Two, Nazism and the Holocaust.

Their argument essentially is this:

While millions of Jews were being gassed in Nazi Germany, the Swiss government idly stood by, closing our borders to the victims of Hitler's racist fury. Therefore we have become guilty, and we must never commit the same sin again by sending political refugees from bloody dictatorships back to their certain deaths. Far from adopting a more restrictive asylum policy, we should atone for the crimes of the past by welcoming today's victims of terror and persecution.

At that time, when I still accepted the orthodox Holocaust story, I responded by saying that the situation today is different from that during the Second World War, and that an Tamil suffering from political persecution in Sri Lanka could more easily seek asylum among the 50 million Tamils in southern India instead of flying to Switzerland.

Imposed Guilt Complex

After discovering the truth about the Holocaust story, I gradually began to understand that one of its main functions is to infuse white people with a guilt complex. Although Germans and Austrians were the main culprits (so the thinking goes), the other western peoples were also guilty because they didn't lift a finger to save the Jews from Auschwitz and Treblinka. Because we were accessories to a crime without parallel in human history, we are no

longer entitled to any form of national consciousness, let alone national pride. The only guarantee against a revival of Nazism and a new Holocaust is the obliteration of all racial and national distinctions, and the creation of a peaceful and tolerant multicultural society in which there would be no more racism because there would be no distinct races.

This vision is not new. In 1925, Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of the Pan European Union — a kind of spiritual ancestor of the European Community — wrote in his book, *Praktischer Idealismus* ("Practical Idealism"):

The man of the future will be of mixed race. Today's races and classes will gradually disappear owing to the vanishing of space, time and prejudice. The Eurasian-Negroid race of the

Immigration and 'Lessons of the Holocaust'

Although Americans overwhelmingly favor sharp curbs on immigration, particularly illegal immigration from the Third World, their views are not reflected in public policy. Every year some two to three million illegal immigrants enter the United States — most of them from Latin America and Asia. In addition, about a million aliens are legally admitted yearly. Politicians and police authorities have been unable or unwilling to stem the flood.

Much of the credit or blame for this must go to a powerful coalition of business and other special interests, supported by some of this country's most influential writers and such leading periodicals as the daily *Wall Street Journal*. Declaring that "America's strength is its diversity," they insist that the United States must welcome foreigners virtually without limit, with no regard for racial, cultural or religious origin.

As part of this campaign to transform the United States into what neo-conservative writer Ben Wattenberg happily proclaims will be the world's first "universal nation," the "lessons of the Holocaust" are often invoked. To affirm this society's democratic ideals, the public is told, we must firmly reject any and all forms of ethnic-racial particularism or "nativism." To keep foreigners out, especially those from the Third World, is evil because such discrimination echoes the ideas of Hitler and the policies of his archetypically racist regime. Open border advocates exploit propaganda-generated feelings of guilt over alleged collective sins of the past, including lethal "indifference" toward Europe's Jews during the dark years of the Holocaust,

In this regard, Americans are reminded of the tragic story of the *St. Louis*. In May 1939 this Ger-

man passenger liner anchored off the coast of Cuba, packed with 1,128 Jews seeking refuge from Third Reich Germany. With the world press closely following the story, the US government refused to bend its immigration rules to permit any of the refugees to enter this country. (After intense negotiations Cuba finally agreed to accept 22 of the passengers.) Amid loud criticism of America's leaders, the *St. Louis* steamed back to Europe. Allegedly most of passengers later perished as "victims of the Holocaust."

One of America's most influential pro-immigration voices has been that of *New York Times* columnist (and former managing editor) A.M. Rosenthal. In a widely reprinted column pleading for open borders (*New York Times*, June 11, 1993), he admonished readers to "remember the days in June 1939 when the United States turned it [the ship] away. The *St. Louis* had to sail back to Europe, where most its passengers finally encountered the solution — the Final Solution."

Hitler and the Holocaust were similarly invoked by lawyer Bruce Fein in a lengthy column headlined "Lost Lessons of the *St. Louis*," published in the *Washington Times* (Sept. 27, 1994). "The *St. Louis* debacle," he wrote, "was one of the United States' most ignominious hours — truly one of our days that will live in infamy." To deny admission to those now seek refuge in the United States, Fein concluded, would be to repeat "the dishonor of the *St. Louis*." As part of the seemingly endless "never forget" campaign, a tedious 1976 motion picture, "Voyage of the Damned," was produced to permanently memorialize the *St. Louis* affair.

— M. W.

future, similar in its appearance to the Ancient Egyptians, will replace the diversity of peoples with a diversity of individuals.

Utopian Vision

Of course, this vision is pure rubbish. While massive immigration of foreign races naturally leads to a certain number of interracial marriages, the bulk of the native population sticks to their own national and cultural roots, and many immigrant groups, especially those embracing the Muslim faith, simply refuse to assimilate. Thus, the result of alien immigration is not the obliteration of national, cultural and religious differences, but the mushrooming of ghettos and an increase in racial tension that sooner or later leads to violent racial strife. Regardless of whether a global racial melting-pot and the abolition of all national distinctions is desirable or not, this goal is simply impossible to realize.

So who are the shadowy personalities and organizations that induce national governments to adopt policies reflecting the ideals of Coudenhove-Kalergi and his present day successors? The question is a formidably difficult one, much more difficult than the Holocaust story.

In the light of revisionist research, the Holocaust legend is now easy to debunk. Because the purported mass gassings were technically impossible, they did not take place. While it is quite easy to refute the official Holocaust story, it is not so easy to show just what did really happen to Europe's Jews during the war years, and just how many of them perished. Still, demographic studies such as the one by Walter Sanning (*The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry*), conclusively prove that the figure of six million Jewish victims is utterly preposterous.

'Criminal Traces'

Whereas in the case of the Holocaust story we can work with solid technical and chemical evidence, there is no such hard evidence to corroborate the theory of a coordinated worldwide effort to destroy the white race and Western culture, and ultimately all races and cultures, by massive immigration and miscegenation. If such an international effort exists, those who pull the strings are not likely to publish the transcripts of their secret meetings. For the time being, anyway, we are therefore obliged to content ourselves with what our old friend Jean-Claude Pressac calls "criminal traces."

Having closely observed the state of affairs in Europe for some years now, and having read the works of eminent researchers such as Johannes Rothkranz, author of *Die kommende Diktatur der Humanität* ("The Coming Dictatorship of Humanity") [Pro Fide Catholica, 1991], I believe that the

western governments are, to varying extents, controlled by people who consciously pursue the goal of destroying all sovereign nations and establishing a world government.

'The Great Plan'

In March 1993, when the upper house of our parliament, the *Ständerat* (roughly comparable to the US Senate), debated the so-called "anti-racism" law, there was not a single dissenting voice. (A friend who attended the debate reported on it to me.) One senator from the French-speaking part of the country spoke of "*le grand plan*" — "the great plan" — that made the adoption of the law necessary. No one asked him to explain this "great plan." Everybody knew.

Our lawmakers seem already to be "initiated" into some sort of quasi-secret conspiracy. If so, this would help to explain a lot of otherwise inexplicable phenomena. With the exception of three relatively small right-wing parties, which together represent only one-tenth of the voters, and apart from a few isolated deputies from the mainstream parties, the entire parliament and government essentially agree on two main points: Switzerland must disappear as a nation, the sooner the better, and the Swiss people, as a distinct nationality, must disappear as well.

A clear majority of our people opposes Swiss membership in the European Community, partly for economic reasons but mainly because it would for all practical purposes mean the end of Switzerland as a sovereign nation. In spite of this clear sentiment, all four major political parties — Socialists, Christian Democrats, Liberals and the moderately conservative Swiss People's Party — are outspoken supporters of Swiss membership in that supranational body, in which an anonymous, all-pervasive central bureaucracy centered in Brussels steadily takes ever more of the rights and functions of formerly sovereign states.

'Anti-Racism' Law

All four government parties also endorsed the "anti-racism" law (mentioned earlier), which is designed to muzzle all opposition to mass immigration and to silence Holocaust revisionism. Approved by the lower house of the Swiss parliament in December 1992 and by the upper house in March 1993, this law bans undefined crimes such as "racial discrimination," "slandering members of a racial or ethnic group" and "advocating, denying or minimizing a genocide or another crime against humanity." The last section is, of course, directed against the revisionists, and empowers authorities to hunt down and punish individuals suspected of the revisionist heresy.



Illegal immigrants caught by US border patrol police await a return trip to Mexico.

Apart from a few small-circulation right-wing newspapers, the entire press, along with the radio and television, emphatically endorse this policy and seldom, if ever, allow any free debate about these questions — issues upon which the fate of the Swiss nation depends. Virtually all patriotic journalists have been removed from responsible positions in recent years, so that the Swiss media today presents a picture of depressing uniformity.

Deceptive Swiss Democracy

Under these circumstances, elections today are little more than a kind of Punch-and-Judy show in which children breathlessly watch valiant Punch as he fights the evil crocodile, not realizing that both figures are manipulated by the same person behind the screen. Whether one votes for a Socialist, a Christian Democrat or a Liberal lawmaker is of little consequence because all three will support essentially the same policy in parliament.

A genuine left-wing opposition to the System has ceased to exist. While the left-wing ecologists and the few Communists still represented in parliament pay lip service to “anti-capitalism” and occasionally denounce the “new world order” or the “mighty bureaucracy in Brussels, they share the anti-national ideology of the ruling classes. Indeed, they think that the influx of foreigners is not massive enough — in other words, that the Swiss nation should disappear even more rapidly than it actually is. The right-wing opposition, even though it is largely ineffective and lacks charismatic leaders, is daily branded as “reactionary,” “anti-progressive” and “nationalistic” by the entire media, and its representatives are treated as moral outcasts in parliament.

That's Swiss democracy today. You are free to

chose from among an impressive array of newspapers, all of which propagate the same internationalist worldview, while in the evening, you can turn on your television to view such sinister farces as a “Christian-Jewish dialogue” in which some Jewish speakers demand sterner measures against thought-criminals they call “anti-Semites,” “racists,” “fascists” or “neo-Nazis,” while the “Christian” participants piously nod in agreement to every point before apologizing for the pernicious role of the Christian churches in persecuting Jews.

A National Referendum

A recent national referendum campaign shows just how Switzerland's so-called “direct democracy” works in practice. According to our constitution, any organization, group or individual has the right to initiate a referendum, by which the people can vote to revoke an already-promulgated federal or cantonal law. (A canton is roughly comparable to an American state or a German *Bundesland*.) People have three months following enactment of a law in which to obtain a specified number of signatures from Swiss citizens asking that the law be revoked. On the national level, the number of required signatures is 50,000.

After the “anti-racism” law was adopted by both chambers of parliament, a referendum campaign was launched by an *ad hoc* group, “Action for Free Speech” (“*Aktion für freie Meinungsäusserung*”). None of the five leaders of this grass roots group was prominent or nationally known. Although the three right-wing parties represented in the lower house of parliament had opposed the “anti-racism” law, they initially decided not to support the referendum effort because of the hostile media campaign that started immediately after the launching of this ini-

tiative. Along with the leaders of the referendum committee, all those who were even suspected of supporting this drive were indiscriminately denounced in the media as “racists” and “anti-Semites.” Almost daily the populace was warned that no decent person would even think of supporting such creatures.

Owing to a lack of funds and poor organization, the referendum seemed doomed to failure from the outset. One month before the October 6, 1993, deadline for obtaining signatures, a second referendum committee was formed, this one politically more moderate and consisting mainly of dissident members of two mainstream parties. These two committees together finally succeeded in obtaining, on time, 58,000 signatures, which was amply sufficient.

Orwellian Propaganda

During the weeks leading up to the referendum balloting on September 25, 1994, Switzerland experienced the nearest thing to an Orwellian hate week it had ever known, except that this “week” stretched out over several months. This intense propaganda drive, carried out by the entire print and electronic media, was so unspeakably primitive that it disgusted every thoughtful and sensitive person. As the media portrayed it, a small group of staunch anti-racists who supported this law was fighting a gallant but almost desperate struggle against a kind of Orwellian brotherhood, a vast network of pitiless racists and neo-Nazis.

Because there are very few authentic racists and Nazis in Switzerland, they had to be invented. As a result, Catholic and Protestant fundamentalists, anti-abortion groups, anti-vivisectionists who oppose Jewish Kosher slaughter of animals, moderate right-wing conservatives critical of the official immigration policy, the 15 or so publicly-known Holocaust revisionists — all were recklessly branded as racists and dangerous pro-Nazi elements.

When three young members of mainstream parties — a Christian Democrat, a Liberal and a Conservative — formed a committee to oppose the “anti-racism” law on the grounds that it threatened free speech, the mass circulation newspaper *Sonntagsblick* published their photographs and addresses in its July 3rd edition under the headline: “These are the young lackeys of the old racists. Why don’t their parties silence them?”

Rosmarie Dormann, chairwoman of the committee for the “anti-racism” law, publicly declared on August 28th, 1994, that rejecting the law would “jeopardize our democracy.” In other words, those who support a law permitting dissidents to be jailed for three years are defenders of democracy, whereas

those who oppose the law are endangering it. Of course, hardly a journalist dared to disagree.

Holocaust Rubbish

Predictably, all this was accompanied with an intense, weeks-long media flood of Holocaust garbage. In the August 7 edition of the *Sonntagszeitung*, a Jewish woman named Erika Rothschild recalled the atrocities of Auschwitz: because the Germans only had enough Zyklon B in June 1944 to kill children, the adult Jews were dragged from the gas chambers still alive before being tossed into crematory ovens in batches of six. Jewish prisoners were forced to wash with soap made from the ashes of their murdered fellow prisoners.

During this period, numerous papers joined in praising a new book by an 87-year-old Jewish woman named Jenny Spritzer who decided to break her silence about Auschwitz 49 years after her liberation from the camp. Her job as a prisoner, she said, was to register the names of all Jews gassed. You might suppose that the Nazis would certainly get rid of such an embarrassing witness, but no, they inexplicably forgot to dispose of Ms. Spritzer, thus enabling her to recount the horrors of Auschwitz half a century later.

In addition to this incessant flood of Holocaust rubbish stories, the media reported all kind of freely invented racist atrocities: Jewish pupils being bullied by anti-Semitic classmates, Boy Scouts being beaten up by neo-Nazi thugs, wall graffiti reading “Italian swine to the gas chambers,” and so forth. Naturally, the opponents of the “anti-racism” law were utterly powerless to counter this propaganda steamroller. Many newspapers even refused their paid ads, and only occasionally were they granted access to the media. (On the eve of the voting, though, there was a nationally televised debate.)

An Ominous New Law

In the referendum, which took place on September 25, 1994, the “anti-racism” law was approved by 54.7 percent of those who voted (more than half of those eligible to vote did not). Exactly half of Switzerland’s cantons rejected it.

In spite of their victory, I believe that the Jewish organizations and other groups committed a major blunder by so loudly demanding such an outrageously anti-Swiss and anti-democratic law. If the law, which became effective in January 1995, is rigorously enforced, there will be an endless series of political trials, a thing unheard of in Switzerland since the Second World War when a few Communists and National Socialists were put on trial for treason. Hard-core revisionists, including myself, have been testing the law by mailing revisionist material to prominent personalities. In view of the

fact that the text of the law is utterly vague — it mentions neither the “Holocaust,” “gas chambers” nor “Nazi crimes” — it is still not clear precisely how the courts will apply it in practice.

Revisionism In Switzerland

Let me add some words about the actual situation of Holocaust revisionism in Switzerland. On May 9, 1994, four revisionists — Arthur Vogt, Andres Studer, Bernhard Schaub (a schoolteacher who like me lost his job because of revisionist heresy) and I — mailed about 3,500 copies of the abridged version of the Rudolf Report, along with a five-page cover letter, to university scholars, politicians and the media.

The media reaction was interesting. With two exceptions (the *Weltwoche* and the Marxist *Wochenzeitung*), which promptly denounced the action as yet another sinister fascist plot, the entire press kept silent for more than a month. Then, on June 16, the Bern daily *Bund* published no fewer than three lengthy anti-revisionist articles in the same issue. This set off a flood of similar articles in other newspapers, usually almost identical in their wording, which clearly suggests a coordinated effort. Even papers that are at loggerheads with each other on a range of issues joined in condemning the revisionists with the same idiotic phrases and bare-faced lies: They “deny Auschwitz,” they “deny the existence of the Nazi concentration camps” or they “deny the fate of Anne Frank.”

Repression In Germany

Even worse is the situation that prevails in neighboring Germany, where the hysteria seems to have reached a climax. As you may know, Günter Deckert, chairman of the right-wing National Democratic Party, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment because he translated a speech by American execution expert Fred Leuchter at a November 1991 meeting in Germany. (See “Two Year Sentence for ‘Holocaust Denial’,” May-June 1995 *Journal*, pp. 40-42). Although a court-authorized interpreter who analyzed a video recording of the presentation confirmed that Deckert had accurately translated Leuchter’s words, without adding any commentary of his own, the court ruled that Deckert had slandered the Jews and defamed the memory of the (Jewish) dead. An aggravating circumstance was that the accused had laughed several times while translating what Leuchter said, thus committing the Orwellian offense of “face crime.”

German press coverage of the affair was little more than a frenzied smear campaign, giving the impression that neo-Nazis were on the brink of taking over the republic. So grotesque is this propa-



An editorial cartoon in a Mexican newspaper comments on California’s 1994 “Proposition 187” voters’ initiative to curtail illegal immigration. Americans who seek to curb immigration (even illegal), or defend the cultural, racial or religious character of the United States, are routinely smeared as “fascists” or “Nazis.”

ganda campaign that it should suggest to everybody but two-legged sheep that the official version of the “Holocaust” is rotten to the core — if the six million and gas chamber stories had any basis in fact, “exterminationists” would be content to publicly refute the revisionists, and it wouldn’t be necessary to legally punish them. Unfortunately, though, it is extremely difficult for the average citizen to learn the truth because the media censorship is total.

Let us embark on an intellectual experiment. Let us suppose that the Holocaust legend was already debunked in the early 1960s thanks to the writings of revisionist pioneer Paul Rassinier. Such a repudiation would have been roughly comparable to the debunking of Allied atrocity stories spread during First World War about German soldiers cutting the hands off Belgian children or making grease from the bodies of dead Allied soldiers. Granted, there would have been a difference in degree — no German officers were hanged for mutilating Belgian children, for example — but essentially the two cases would have been similar.

Profound Political Implications

But now, four decades of propaganda and several hundred Holocaust books and films later, there is no possible way out of the quagmire for the holocausters. If the Holocaust story is ever publicly discredited, the consequences will be disastrous beyond repair, not only for international Zionism but for the political and intellectual elite of the West as a whole. Germany would probably become ungovernable, but also in the United States and various European countries politicians, journalists and historians would be utterly discredited. Nobody would

believe them any more. Thus, the future of the ruling classes in several western nations, especially Germany, France and the United States, is linked to the future of the myth. Under these circumstances, the intellectual and political leaders of the West are the natural allies of Zionism, and it would be unfair to blame anti-revisionist repression and the media blackout on the Jews alone.

Our adversaries understand this, of course. Thus, the prominent German daily *Die Welt* declared (March 16, 1994) that "whoever denies Auschwitz not only attacks the human dignity of the Jews, but he shakes the basic foundations of this society's conception of itself." In the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* (August 15, 1994), probably Germany's most influential daily, journalist Patrick Bahners wrote: "If Deckert's [revisionist] view of the Holocaust were correct, the [German] Federal Republic would be based on a lie: every presidential speech, every minute of silence and every history book would be mendacious. By denying the murder of the Jews, he disputes the legitimacy of the Federal Republic."

While we know that the Holocaust legend is doomed, we don't know what particular circumstances will trigger its collapse or how many more years we will have to wait for truth to prevail. Austrian revisionist engineer Walter Lüftl, who called me a few days before my 1994 departure to the United States, is quite optimistic and predicted the end of the myth within two years. Although I am unable to share his optimism, I am convinced that we will witness the end of the hoax before the end of the century. However, there will be victims. In France and Germany, the ruling clique is now running amuck, and the revisionists had better brace for some unpleasant surprises. Dr. Robert Faurisson once said that the future was bright for revisionism, but gloomy for the revisionists. Faurisson is right about 95 percent of the time, and I fear he might be right about this as well.

Historically Unique

To historians of coming generations, the "Holocaust" will indeed appear unique, but in a very different sense than the Holocaust lobby claims. The historians of the 21st century will be at loss to explain how educated people in the second half of the 20th century, during an era of unprecedented technical progress, could believe a story so utterly silly from the technical point of view. How on earth could people who were able to send satellites to the planet Jupiter believe that the Nazis used diesel engines (of all weapons!) to kill 1.75 million Jews at Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka? How could they believe that the Auschwitz crematories could burn human corpses six times faster than the fully com-

puterized crematories of the 1990s? While those future historians will undoubtedly point out that the Holocaust hoax was successfully defended for so long with the help of media censorship and police-state style repression, they may conclude that there was another, even more crucial, psychological factor.

As far back as I can remember, even when I still believed it, the Holocaust story always reminded me of a ghoulish fairy tale. As a lad of 16, I was deeply impressed by a novel by the renowned Swiss writer Friedrich Durrenmatt, *Der Verdacht* ("The Suspicion"). It is about a Swiss physician, Dr. Emmenberger, who carried out sadistic pseudo-scientific experiments on Jewish prisoners in the Stutthof concentration camp. (In Durrenmatt's novel, which was first published in 1948, Stutthof rather than Auschwitz is depicted as the main German extermination center.) This beastly doctor was hounded by Bärlach, a detective fatally ill with cancer. The other main figures were a Jewish giant who had survived countless medical experiments (and a mass shooting as well) and a dwarf employed by Emmenberger to kill his enemies. With such characters you have all the ingredients for a nightmarish fairy tale, which is essentially what the orthodox Holocaust story is. Of course, it is also more than that.

Dangerous Religious Myth

For the Jews, the story has become an indispensable part of their religious heritage, very much like the plight Israel's children had to endure in Egypt or the destruction of the second temple. For non-Jews as well, the Holocaust has gradually been transformed into a religious myth. Nearly everyone has an instinctive need to believe in something and to worship something. While systematically subverting true religion, the perpetrators of the hoax have cleverly exploited this basic human need, equating Auschwitz with Golgatha, the Nazis with the devil and the Jewish people with the Messiah. Even the slightest criticism of Jews such as Elie Wiesel or Simon Wiesenthal has become a taboo: If you criticize a Jew, you're an anti-Semite. Hitler was also an anti-Semite who, as everybody knows, gassed the Jews. So anybody criticizing Jews paves the way to new gas chambers!

As primitive as it is, this kind of argument is remarkably effective. That's what makes the revisionist struggle so exceptionally difficult: not only must we fight an uphill struggle against media censorship, repression and propaganda, but we must also overcome a kind of religious faith. As history shows, refuting religion with rational arguments is not exactly an easy task. But this struggle must be fought, and because the fate of future generations

depends on its outcome, we had better win it. The Holocaust lie has poisoned Europeans and other white people of European descent with a guilt complex that threatens to destroy our self-respect and our will to survive.

For all those engaged in this struggle against an enemy with so much clout and virtually unlimited financial resources, the next few years will hardly be devoid of interest. For revisionists, at least, life is not tedious.

Internet 'Web Site' Offers Instant Worldwide Access to Revisionism

Through his personal Internet Web site, *Journal* associate editor Greg Raven makes available an impressive selection of material from the Institute for Historical Review, including IHR *Journal* articles and reviews and IHR leaflets. Also included is a listing of every item that has ever appeared in this *Journal*, allowing callers to quickly search for titles and authors. New Web site items are being added as time permits.

This revisionist material is instantly available to millions around the world, free of censorship by governments or powerful special interest groups. It can be reached 24 hours a day from any of the 146 countries by Internet through the World Wide Web (WWW), a multi-media Internet "on-ramp."

In recent months about 80 persons have been "visiting" this Web site daily, and more and more "net surfers" have been expressing their appreciation for this service.

The Web site address for IHR material is

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E-mail messages should be sent to the IHR in care of ihrgreg@kaiwan.com

For more about the IHR and the cyberspace revolution, see "Revisionist Global Computer Outreach" in the July-August 1995 *Journal*.

Questions Ancient and Modern

"As long as the same passions and interests subsist among mankind, the questions of war and peace, of justice and policy, which were debated in the councils of antiquity, will frequently present themselves as the subject of modern deliberations."

— Edward Gibbon

**The Most Ambitious Book-length
Debunking to Date of the Works of
Jean-Claude Pressac**

AUSCHWITZ The End of a Legend by Carlo Mattogno

Mattogno is a learned man in the mold of his ancestors of the Renaissance. He is meticulous and prolific; in the future he will be in the first rank of Revisionists. —Prof. Robert Faurisson

Jean-Claude Pressac's *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* was published in 1989 to resounding worldwide media hosannas. It was followed in 1993 by his second opus, *The Crematoria of Auschwitz: The Machinery of Mass Killing*.

Pressac's principal volume, more than 500 pages with hundreds of illustrations, promised conclusive evidence of the existence and use of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Headlines proclaimed that the revisionists were finally vanquished, that Pressac had proven what the immense resources of the Holocaust industry had failed to prove in more than 40 years.

But in the mad rush to herald the news, the pundits hadn't bothered to read the book, presuming that the French pharmacist had accomplished what his publisher—the Klarsfeld Foundation—claimed he had. He hadn't.

So Pressac's second volume was published, promising, in his own words, "the definitive rebuttal of revisionist theories." This dog wouldn't hunt, either.

As you read *Auschwitz: The End of a Legend* you'll find out why. Here, Italian documents specialist Carlo Mattogno demolishes the boldest attempt to date—Pressac's back to back volumes—to answer the revisionist critique of the Auschwitz extermination story.

Mattogno shows how Pressac misinterpreted his own data in such a way as to assist not his fellow exterminationists, but the very revisionists he had set out defeat.

Mattogno demonstrates that Pressac's confused arguments confirm his ignorance of the structure and functioning of crematory ovens and gas chambers, and of the nature and use of the disinfectant Zyklon B; that Pressac's use of available statistics was arbitrary and largely fanciful, resulting in a *down-sizing* of the number of alleged victims; and that where information did not exist, Pressac simply invented it, often with mutually contradictory arguments in different parts of his thesis.

Mattogno's relentless deconstruction of Pressac's assertions and interpretations not only reveals the Holocaust Lobby hero's incompetence, it's a case study of the pathetic sloppiness the media can be counted on to overlook in the crusade against Holocaust Revisionism.

AUSCHWITZ: The End of a Legend

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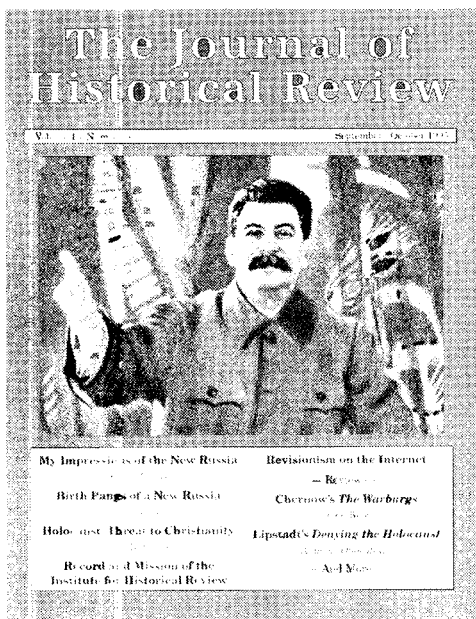
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French Court Fines Faurisson, Roques for 'Holocaust Denial' Book

Witness Pressac Breaks Down Under Questioning in Dramatic Trial

Concluding a dramatic trial that included stunning testimony by a leading Holocaust researcher, a Paris court in June ordered two French revisionists to pay fines of \$3,000 each for writing and distributing a book that disputes claims of Second World War mass killings in German gas chambers. (A brief report on this case appeared in the Sept.-Oct. 1995 *Journal*, p. 14.)

The offending publication, *Réponse à Jean-Claude Pressac sur le problème des chambres à gaz* ("Response to Jean-Claude Pressac on the problem of the gas chambers") was written by Robert Faurisson, a professor at the University of Lyon and Europe's foremost Holocaust revisionist. (It can be ordered from B.P. 122, 92704 Colombes, France.) Responsible for distributing the 90-page work was Henri Roques, himself author of a revisionist study of the Kurt Gerstein "Confessions."

On charges brought by the public prosecutor in Paris and by two associations of French wartime deportees, Faurisson and Roques were accused of violating France's anti-revisionist "Fabius-Gayssot" law, which makes it a crime to "contest crimes against humanity" as defined by the 1946 Judgment of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal. Specifically, the defendants were accused of "contesting" the Nuremberg accusation that the Germans had pursued a wartime policy to exterminate Europe's Jews, particularly in Auschwitz in gas chambers.

The case came to trial on May 9 before the 17th section of the Paris *tribunal correctionnel*. The state prosecutor asked for a non-suspended sentence of three months imprisonment. The Jewish lawyers representing the two deportees' organizations asked for a non-suspended jail sentence and financial damages, and, in addition, that defense attorney Eric Delcroix be punished for sharing and espousing Faurisson's repugnant and criminal views in his written plea.

Anticipating the penalty demanded by the prosecution, Faurisson stated at the trial's outset:

I am ready to go to prison. It would be an honor for me, and a shame for those who imprison

me. If I were to strike my colors and give up, my contemporaries would forgive me because of the prevailing atmosphere of intellectual terror in which we live. However, future generations would only note that I had weakened — and I don't want that.

A Surprising Verdict

When the judges met on June 13 to announce their verdict, as expected they declared Faurisson and Roques guilty. However, instead of the punishment asked by the prosecution, they ordered the defendants to pay a fine of 30,200 francs (about \$6,000). The two associations received token fine payments of one franc each. No publication of the verdict was ordered. (As usual in such cases, Faurisson and Roques must also pay 4,000 francs to the Jewish lawyers representing the organizations.)

Faurisson was gratified by this surprisingly mild punishment. Our adversaries seem to be "fed up and disgusted," he commented. "They realize that they have nothing to say against our arguments, and the judges also seem to realize it."

Sometimes the prosecution attorneys asked the judge for permission to leave the courtroom when it was time for Faurisson's attorney to present his arguments. The professor's adversaries were furious because of what he had to say in court. (Rather than simply letting his attorney represent him, Faurisson dutifully appeared in person at each session.) His adversaries could not stand listening to him present his arguments in court.

Considering its relative leniency, Faurisson and Roques decided not to appeal the verdict. Apparently frustrated, the prosecuting attorneys likewise decided not to appeal the ruling.

Pressac's Arguments

The relative leniency of the punishment was unquestionably due in large part to the remarkable courtroom testimony of an anti-revisionist "star." At Faurisson's initiative, his attorney subpoenaed French Holocaust researcher Jean-Claude Pressac to testify. For several years, leading newspapers and magazines around the world have heaped



Robert Faurisson addresses the 12th IHR Conference, September 1994.

praise on this pharmacist of La Ville-du-Bois (Essonne) for his supposedly devastating refutation of the revisionist critique of the Holocaust gassing story. For example, *Newsweek* magazine (Dec. 20, 1993) commended him for presenting a "dramatic rebuttal" of revisionist argu-

ments.

Pressac is the author of the 1989 book, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, and a 1993 work, *Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz*. (For more about Pressac, see the detailed essay by French scholar Serge Thion in the July-August 1994 *Journal*, pp. 28-39. See also the two-page item by Prof. Faurisson in the Jan.-Feb. 1994 *Journal*, pp. 23-24.)

Before he came to the witness stand, Faurisson had already told the court that while Pressac had indeed proven the existence of crematories at Auschwitz (never a matter of dispute), he had completely failed to prove the existence of homicidal gas chambers. Faurisson pointed out that none of the 60 photographs or documents presented by Pressac in *Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz* provide any idea of just how these "chemical slaughterhouses" are supposed to have worked. He added that Pressac had not provided a photograph of the alleged gas chamber in the Auschwitz main camp — which millions of tourists have visited — nor of the ruins of an alleged gas chamber at Auschwitz-Birkenau. The only reasonable explanation for such omissions in a work of this kind, Faurisson said, is that to provide such photographs would likely enable an alert reader to spot the deception.

Nowhere in his book, the professor went on to point out, does Pressac describe the alleged gassing procedure. He provides no proof either of the crime, or of the weapon used to commit the crime, or any expert report. In treating the subject, he relies

exclusively on written or oral *testimonies*, even though, in his introduction to the work, he promises to provide the reader with "a historical reconstruction free at last of oral or written testimonies, which are always fallible."

Disastrous, Revealing Testimony

From the outset, says Faurisson, the witness Pressac was out of his depth. His May 9 testimony proved to be a "major disaster." In the first question put to Pressac, Faurisson's attorney asked:

On page two of your book [*Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz*], you promise your reader "a historical reconstruction free at last of oral or written testimonies, which are always fallible and become even more so with time." Well, on page 34, when you mention the "first gassing perpetrated in the camp of Auschwitz," you refer, in so many words, only to "testimonies." How do you explain this contradiction?

Pressac attempted to elude the question, as he did all the questions that followed, by digressing. Because of his inability to respond to Delcroix's questions, the presiding judge himself tried to elicit some explanation. But this also proved to be a waste of time. Pressac seemed extraordinarily confused.

Nervous, agitated, and losing his self-control, the witness threw up his arms, exclaimed that too much was being asked of him, that he had only one life, and that he was alone in his fight. Incapable of remaining at his place on the witness stand, the presiding judge several times asked Pressac to take his place at the microphone. The judges seemed utterly dismayed by Pressac's unresponsive answers. When called upon to show a single physical representation in his book of a German execution gas chamber, for example, he cited a German technical diagram of March 10, 1942, entitled "Arrangement of the ventilation and exhaust conduits."

The presiding judge demanded *proofs*. Delcroix demanded *proofs*. Faurisson, back on the witness stand, demanded *proofs* (including any that Pressac himself regards as such). Not a single proof was produced.

Pressac was questioned by the presiding judge about the successive postwar "confessions" of Rudolf Höss, the wartime Auschwitz camp commandant, first to his British guards and then to his Polish guards. "Was Höss tortured?" asked the judge. Unquestionably, Pressac replied, Höss had been tortured, adding that instead of retracting the absurdities the British "had put in his head," he had "unfortunately" so absorbed those absurdities that he repeated them to his Polish guards.

Of SS chief Heinrich Himmler, Pressac had writ-

ten (p. 44) that he had been present at a gassing of Jews from the Netherlands in "Bunker 2" in Birkenau. But Pressac's footnote source refers the reader to 30 photos that show Himmler at a satellite industrial center several kilometers away. Faurisson's attorney asked the witness for what proof he might have that Himmler was ever at a "selection" or a "gassing." Pressac's only response was a digression about Himmler's inspection of the Monowitz construction site. The witness was also asked for *proof* for his statement (p. 93) that "at the end of November, on Himmler's verbal order, homicidal gassings were brought to a halt." Once again, no clear answer was forthcoming.

When questioned about the drastic downward revisions in the estimated number of Auschwitz deaths, Pressac merely launched into new digressions, and provided no clear answer. (Until 1990 the "official" figure was four million. Recently it was "officially" reduced to 1.5 million. In 1993 Pressac asserted that the true figure was 775,000, and in 1994 he reduced it again to between 630,000 and 710,000.)

A Witness of Imagination

Pressac's embarrassment only increased when he was questioned about a man he had once described, in a sworn statement, as a witness "of absolute trustworthiness," the artist David Olère. Attorney Delcroix asked Pressac about drawings by Olère that appear in his 1989 book, notably one (p. 258) that depicts people dying in a Birkenau gas chamber with an open can of Zyklon B on the floor releasing poisonous vapors into the room. Pressac was asked how he reconciles this drawing with his thesis that an SS man poured the contents of Zyklon B cans through the roof into four perforated metal columns. At a loss, Pressac exclaimed: "I have finally come to the conviction that Olère did not really see any gassings."

It must be said that in his 1989 work, Pressac did write (pp. 258-259, 359, 493, 556) that Olère's drawings could be "entirely imaginary," "allegorical" or "symbolic," that the artist sought "to make a bigger impression" in some drawings, that Olère made use of "artistic license," and even that he suffered from "Krematorium delirium" (sic).

Instead of Proofs, 'Traces'

In his enormous 1989 book, Pressac, while supporting the thesis of homicidal gassings, severely criticized the historians who had hitherto supported that thesis: in his opinion, he said (p. 264), those historians had written "a history based for the most part on testimonies, assembled according to the mood of the moment, truncated to fit an arbitrary truth and sprinkled with a few German documents

of uneven value and without any connection with one another."

Pressac asserted (p. 264) that his own 1989 study "already demonstrates the complete bankruptcy of the traditional [Holocaust] history (and, hence also, of the methods and criticisms of the revisionists)." In that case, attorney Delcroix responded, the representatives of traditional Holocaust history, in replying to Faurisson, had as late as 1988 made use of arguments that Pressac himself acknowledges had been of no value.

Faurisson pointed out that in the late 1970s he had issued a challenge to his adversaries to provide "one proof, one single proof" of the existence and operation of a single Nazi homicidal gas chamber. In his 1989 book, Pressac had promised to answer the professor's challenge. Indeed, one chapter was even naively entitled: "One proof... One single proof: thirty-nine criminal traces." Instead of providing one proof, though, he could only come up with "criminal traces" (p. 429).

With remarkable good will and forbearance, the court on May 9 tried to elicit some explanation from Pressac of what, in the absence of proofs, he called "criminal traces" of gas chamber killings. As Faurisson had shown in his *Réponse*, these "criminal traces" referred simply to the delousing chambers and the detection devices that were indispensable for the disinfestation procedures using Zyklon B.

An Impudent Lie

Gripped with a feeling of despair, Pressac at one point shouted that Fred Leuchter, the American execution hardware specialist, had concluded in his 1988 *Leuchter Report* that there *were* homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Delcroix called the court's attention to the fact that Leuchter had actually come to a diametrically opposite conclusion in his *Report* (and the next day provided the court with a copy of it).

French courts are notorious for their lack of seriousness, order and guarantees of basic rights. Typically, the trial of a revisionist lasts two to five hours. There is no jury, but rather a panel of three judges. There is no transcript of the proceedings, which means that there is no proof of what was actually said. This means, for example, that there is no tran-



Jean-Claude Pressac

script of the May 9 trial to prove precisely what Pressac said to the court.

A Bankrupt Performance

The questions put by the court were clear and brief. The answers formulated by Pressac were tangled and replete with digressions. The three judges, who had been very hostile to revisionism in previous trials, appeared to be flabbergasted by his performance. The prosecuting attorneys seemed likewise dismayed and discouraged by the behavior of this prominent anti-revisionist. "Extremely nervous and agitated, he resembled Jerry Lewis," says Faurisson.

Pressac's collapse on the witness stand was a major disaster not only for the witness himself, but also for Serge and Beate Klarsfeld — who have been his promoters and financial benefactors — and their friends. For this bankrupt but enlightening performance by a leading Holocaust expert, we can be grateful to attorney Delcroix, who (on Faurisson's demand) induced his appearance by subpoena and threats of prosecution if he failed to appear.

Robert Faurisson

For his part, Professor Faurisson faced up to his responsibilities, testifying with clear arguments and responding forthrightly and confidently to questions. He demonstrated that his only crime was to have been right 15 years before Eric Conan who, in the January 19, 1995, issue of the French weekly *L'Express*, had written (p. 68) concerning the Auschwitz "gas chamber" — that is, the veritably emblematic chamber visited since 1946 by millions: "Everything in it is false ... At the end of the 70s, Robert Faurisson capitalized on those falsifications all the better because the officials of the museum were at that time loath to acknowledge them." (See "Major French Magazine Acknowledges Auschwitz Gas Chamber Fraud," Jan.-Feb. 1995 *Journal*, pp. 23-24.)

Eric Delcroix

In the course of his well-constructed and erudite pleading, from which only a few arguments can be briefly mentioned here, attorney Eric Delcroix emphasized that the state prosecutor had failed to provide the text of the Nuremberg judgment that the defendant is supposed to have "contested." The public is familiar only with an unofficial version of the text, Delcroix said, which moreover is difficult and costly to procure. Because this Nuremberg judgment has become, as it were, an integral part of France's "Fabius-Gayssot" law, it should have been published in the *Journal officiel* so that it can be invoked impartially.

Delcroix told the court that the anti-revisionist

article of the French law (article 24A, added by the law of July 13, 1990, to the law on freedom of the press [sic] of July 29, 1881) is not applicable in that it fails to comply with the European Convention on Human Rights. To be sure, he continued, that Convention makes provision for numerous restrictions on freedom of expression, but it does not provide for any restriction on the right to doubt or the freedom of research. It does not authorize anyone to decree: "Such and such an historical subject has been dealt with in a definitive manner on such and such a date by such and such individuals for eternity, and can no longer be subject to revision." Could we imagine, he asked, such a *ukase* a century ago preventing forever a revision of the Dreyfus case?

Moreover, Delcroix continued, did not Jacques Toubon (who later became the Minister of Justice) on June 21, 1991, in the National Assembly call for the abrogation of France's anti-revisionist law? Did he not compare it to the laws of Stalin? Did he not declare: "I am against making revisionism a crime because I am for the law and for history, and because making revisionism a crime sets back the law and diminishes history"?

Delcroix quoted William Goldnabel — a trial attorney, president of the Association of Jewish Jurists for Human Rights, and vice-president of the *Renouveau juif* organization — who declared to the militant Jewish "Betar" periodical *Cactus* (May 1991): "I am very leery about the possibility of the courts writing history ... That this law bears the name of a Communist deputy [Gayssot] is a magnificent gift made to our adversaries, for the Communists are a party that specializes in historical untruth."

In a verdict handed down against Faurisson on April 18, 1991, Delcroix pointed out, this same Paris court had gone well beyond the professor himself in "contesting" the Nuremberg judgment. The court declared:

Criticism may justly be developed concerning the organization, the structure, and the functioning of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg, and as much from the juridical as from the historical and philosophical point of view.

Delcroix went on to emphasize an extraordinary paradox: the Nazi gas chamber, the frightful weapon of a frightful crime, was never made the subject of an expert's forensic report by Germany's accusers. The only exception was in the case of Struthof-Natzweiler (Alsace), in which the twofold report of Professor René Fabre, dean of the pharmacy faculty of Paris, ended, on December 1, 1945, in a doubly negative outcome, both with regard to the alleged gas chamber and the corpses of alleged

gassing victims that were preserved in Strasbourg.

Delcroix also quoted Arno Mayer, a Princeton University professor of Jewish origin. In his 1989 book, *Why Did the Heavens Not Darken: The "Final Solution" in History* (p. 362), Mayer wrote: "Sources for the study of the gas chambers are at once rare and unreliable." Delcroix also expressed the hope that the court would order an expert's report on "the weapon used in the crime."

Citing documents and quotations, Delcroix proved that the official historical school, though continuing to hurl abuse at Professor Faurisson, steadily moves ever closer to his position: the continuous updating of facts and figures, and the shifts of historical interpretation, are, without exception, heading in the revisionist direction. In closing, Delcroix stated that if he congratulated himself for having stood up in Moscow for Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn in the past, he considers himself fortunate today in Paris to defend Professor Faurisson, "whose disinterestedness and personal courage honor France."

Attorney Delcroix is now himself under investigation for his own book, published in August 1994, about France's anti-revisionist law, *La Police de la pensée contre le révisionnisme* ("The Thought Police Against Revisionism").

New Problems

In June French authorities blocked the joint bank account of Faurisson and his wife, demanding that he immediately pay 42,208 francs (about \$8,400) in "fines" that were imposed on him in December 1992 and in September 1993. The first was punishment for an article Faurisson had written for the September 1990 issue of the magazine *Le Choc du mois*, and the second was for an article in the French paper *Rivarol*. In addition, French authorities threatened to seize Faurisson's furniture to pay for the enormous financial "damages" imposed for one simple interview in *Le Choc du mois*.

In 1990 three lawsuits were brought against *Le Choc du mois* and Faurisson for one and the same article. It is, Faurisson wryly comments, rather like putting someone on trial for having stolen not one bicycle, but, first, the handlebars of a bicycle, then the front wheel, and, finally, the rear wheel. The first lawsuit ended in December 1992 with an appeals court ruling that the magazine and Faurisson must each pay a fine of 187,000 francs (\$37,400). The second and third lawsuits in this matter were together scheduled come to trial on February 1, 1996.

"I am not really upset," Faurisson comments. "I will manage to at least get out of the bank account blockage and the 'fines' punishment."

Defiance

Defying the court and powerful special interests, Faurisson boldly told the judges on May 9 that he will continue to seek the historical truth and publish the results of his research, regardless of the cost to himself. In spite of the guilty verdict and the fine, the May 9 trial and the June 13 punishment constitute another advance — even a half-victory — for the cause of free historical inquiry and freedom of expression. This case once again shows that a single man, acting with skill and tenacity, can make a real difference.

Another 'Death Camp' Propaganda Fable

In a book originally published in 1946, American writer Bergen Evans neatly disposes of a wartime fable about a German "death camp" in France, and at the same time discredits the durable myth that quicklime dissolves bodies.

Writes Evans:

In fiction and journalism, however, in so far as one can make that distinction, quicklime is still the great remover of evidence. When vigorous digging in a reporter's imagination produces nothing to fill a column, there is always the possibility that quicklime ate up all the corpses. Thus when the resourceful Mr. W. A. S. Douglas, of the Paris bureau of the *Chicago Sun*, was confronted with an empty internment camp, Fort de Romainville, deserted by the retreating Germans, he was quick to perceive that it was actually a "death factory" for "the martyred heroines of France." [*Chicago Sun*, Sept. 2, 1944, p. 2.] No heroines or fragments of heroines were found, but that only added to the horror of it all: they had obviously been "buried in quicklime."

Writing here in *The Natural History of Nonsense* (a work first published in 1946, and issued as a Vintage reprint edition in 1959), Evans goes on to cite Le Moyne Snyder in *Homicide Investigation* (p. 266) for evidence that quicklime does not dissolve bodies but "forms a combination with fatty tissue which is resistant to insect life and to the usual putrefactive changes."

"To be persuasive, we must be believable. To be believable, we must be credible. To be credible, we must be truthful."

— Edward R. Murrow

Further Drastic Changes in the 'Official' View of Auschwitz and Other Wartime Camps

Pressac Makes New Concessions to the Revisionists

ROBERT FAURISSON

In the special March-April 1995 issue of the French magazine *Historia*, pages 114-125, Jean-Claude Pressac, a drugstore pharmacist in the Paris area, offers us an "Inquiry into the death camps." Until the third column of page 119, he is content to recall the thesis he developed in his widely acclaimed 1993 work *Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz*. I commented on that work, which is devoid of scholarly value, in my 1994 work, *Réponse à Jean-Claude Pressac sur le problème des chambres à gaz*.

I shall not reexamine here the many concessions Pressac makes there to the conclusions of revisionist researchers. In brief, Pressac's view is that the Germans did not plan or propose huge chemical slaughterhouses at all, just standard, ordinary crematoriums. Then, Pressac contends, at some undetermined date, without any orders or instructions and following no-one-knows-what procedure, they supposedly worked over these crematory structures in such a way as to transform the cold storage rooms for corpses into homicidal gas chambers.

Revision of Auschwitz

Pressac provides no physical representation whatsoever of the supposed result of this tinkering. He shows us no photograph, no model, no drawing that would let us see what these extraordinary chemical slaughterhouses might have looked like or how, technically, they might have operated. (It is worth noting that the only illustrations Pressac offers are two drawings, grotesque ones, by David Olère: one representing the "disrobing room" of the gas chamber, and the other the crematory furnace room. He offers no drawing of a gas chamber. [p. 120])

Neither does Pressac explain to us how, if the crematoriums had presumably been transformed into "death factories," devoted exclusively to "processing" gassing victims, the Germans were able, simultaneously, to store and then cremate the bodies of all the people, both prisoners and guards, who were dying of illness or epidemics. And right here we have the real eccentricity of Pressac's thesis: if

valid, there would have been no functioning "normal" crematoriums at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

From the bottom of page 119 to the conclusion of his *Historia* article, Pressac extends his analysis, always in the same vein, to the camps of Belzec, Treblinka, Sobibor, Majdanek and Dachau. Then he regales the reader with views so iconoclastic they must give the shivers to anyone who still accepts the "official" thesis on Nazi extermination of the Jews. He piles up grave accusations against "the most serious historiography" — that is, against the orthodox Holocaust extermination story.

Revision of Belzec, Treblinka, Sobibor

With regard to Belzec, Treblinka and Sobibor, Pressac rejects the version, hitherto accorded the status of untouchable truth, that the camps were conceived and operated as "extermination camps" (an expression coined by the Allies), and equipped with homicidal gas chambers. Noting the absence of any documents proving homicidal gassings, Pressac maintains that the testimonies concerning gas chambers contain "incomprehensible" elements, "peculiarities" (for Treblinka even more than for Belzec), and "contradictions." Pressac's hypothesis — for, in his view, we are now reduced to a hypothesis — is this: these three camps were equipped with delousing gas chambers as could be expected in transit camps. Then the Germans supposedly worked over or adapted these delousing chambers to transform them into homicidal gas chambers!

In passing Pressac remarks that these slaughterhouses functioned with "carbon monoxide" produced by a "gasoline engine." No doubt he realizes that the revisionists have been right in showing that the hitherto accepted version of gassing with a "diesel engine" is an absurdity. Pressac concludes the section (p. 122) on this note:

If the existence of delousing stations is acknowledged, as well as their conversion into homicidal installations, and that the passage of the Jews through the death camps after having been selected as fit for work is amply established, *the present history of these [three] camps*

will have to be profoundly changed. [emphasis added]

Revision of Majdanek

Pressac's section on Majdanek is devastating. Indeed, we read (p. 123):

Thus at Majdanek, two rooms only of the delousing block were used for killing people with carbon monoxide — Jews for the most part — during a few months in the summer of 1943. Zyklon-B was reserved for the delousing of the clothes of the prisoners, and its homicidal usage is to be excluded here.

This argument, which is not backed up with any proof, has altogether the appearance of a minimal concession to the homicidal gassing theory, a concession that allows Pressac to denounce absurdities, confusion, grave errors and falsehood in the official history of Majdanek gassings (including estimates of the numbers of victims). In Pressac's view, only a rather small but undetermined number of prisoners were gassed in the Majdanek camp, and only during a brief and unspecified period in the summer of 1943. Even so, this thesis is a drastic revision of the official thesis regarding Majdanek, according to which the Germans gassed hundreds of thousands of prisoners over the course of several years.

Lies of the Soviets and the US Holocaust Museum

Pressac indicts the Soviets, who liberated the Majdanek camp on July 24, 1944, and found it intact. "The history of the camp," he says, "was cast in an 'anti-fascist' mold." For example, the Soviets presented a German blueprint of Majdanek delousing chambers as a blueprint of homicidal gas chambers. (Not mentioned by Pressac, French-Jewish historian Léon Poliakov took it upon himself to repeat this Soviet accusation in *Das Dritte Reich und die Juden* [Berlin: 1955, and, Munich: 1978], p. 137.)

Going far beyond this, Pressac denounces the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC. In particular, he takes issue with Michael Berenbaum, who is "Project Director" of the US federal government agency, author of the official US Holocaust Museum guidebook, *The World Must Know* (Boston: 1993), and director of the United States Holocaust Research Institute. Referring to the "confusion" perpetrated by the Soviets in 1944 between delousing gas chambers and homicidal gas chambers, Pressac writes (p. 122):

That confusion, comprehensible at the moment of the liberation but which for political reasons the Soviet regime allowed to linger on right up to the present day, leads to grave errors concerning the Majdanek gas chambers, errors which

are now widespread in the United States, as for example in the catalogue *The World Must Know*, of the Holocaust Museum in Washington. Ironically, the American historians, for want of historical verification, have accepted loaded Communist information in 1990, whereas the American army, in 1945, having committed the same initial error at Dachau by presenting five Zyklon-B delousing cells as homicidal ones, had abandoned that unfounded accusation following an expert's report.

Lies of the Auschwitz and Majdanek Museums

Finally Pressac denounces the authorities of the Polish state museums of Auschwitz and Majdanek, holding each responsible for a "historical freeze brought about by the axiom that the gas chambers were directly planned with a homicidal aim." In his own quaint way, Pressac is trying to say that the museum authorities, without any proof, have made it a matter of dogmatic principle that the Germans intended to construct homicidal gas chambers as such, whereas in reality (says Pressac), it makes more sense to argue that the Germans did not originally intend to gas the Jews, but then, once they decided to do so, worked over cold morgue rooms or delousing chambers, transforming them into homicidal gas chambers.

American Lies about Dachau

Concerning the Dachau camp, Pressac denounces the "hasty conclusions" of the American authorities. They began by portraying delousing gas chambers there as execution gas chambers. Next they designated as a "homicidal gas chamber" a room that, according to construction plans they had found, was actually a "morgue." Then American judicial authorities quite simply made these plans disappear from the files. Pressac points out that the American officials could have used the convenient "coding" theory, according to which the Germans concealed embarrassing activities by giving them code names. This theory, which he denounces, did not appear until later. Pressac says in so many words (p. 124):

Having seized the files of the [Dachau] camp SS construction offices intact, the Americans recovered the crematory file. Unfortunately, in the building plans, the "*Brausebad*" [shower], with its false showerheads, was designated as the morgue. Much troubled by this annoying detail, and not being able to fall back on the "coding" theory that had yet to make its appearance, the American judicial authorities purged the file so that all traces of the initial purpose of the room would disappear.

Pressac provides here what he believes is "a probably definitive answer" to the Dachau "gas chamber" issue. To accept this view, he says, would mean rejecting the "memorial presentation of the camp's history." It would be fitting, he continues, for the Americans to consider "turning over to the Dachau museum the SS construction office records that were seized in 1945, and which to date have been made use of by no one." History, he says (p. 125), is "in progress."

As already noted, Pressac believes that American judicial authorities "purged the file." There would be nothing surprising about this. At that same time the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal was setting an example for such actions with the authority, generously (self-) granted, to strike from the record of the proceedings anything the Allied authorities found objectionable. (See, for example, Robert H. Countess, "Le Sergent John Woods, bourreau de Nuremberg," *Revue d'Histoire Révisionniste*, No. 3, Nov. 1990, p. 64).

Half Pregnant

Contrary to what is sometimes said, Pressac was never a revisionist. From the outset he thought that the historical truth regarding the gas chambers and the number of gassing victims was half on the side of the exterminationists and half on the side of the revisionists. He invented a new thesis according to which the Germans did not design and build homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, but instead transformed morgue rooms and some other already existing structures into the infamous slaughterhouses.

In a way he was telling us that the woman is half-pregnant. This is already strange enough, but as time passed, Pressac made her less and less pregnant. She went from being 50 percent pregnant, to 40 percent, to 30 percent, and then 20 percent. It would not be an exaggeration to say that Pressac's "exterminationist" woman is today no more than ten percent pregnant. This is why the exterminationists now tend to reject Pressac. His name is mentioned less and less in French Holocaust literature, and sometimes it is even totally suppressed where it should be mentioned.

For example, Pierre Daix, a former German concentration camp inmate and a well-known journalist expressed high praise for Pressac's book, *Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz*, in a lengthy 1993 article, "Auschwitz: the proof of the gas chambers" ("Auschwitz: la preuve des chambres à gaz"), published in *Le Quotidien de Paris* (Sept. 29, 1993, p. 13). He said that Pressac's book had, as never before, presented important new data — data not contained in two books about the gas chambers published in 1981 and 1984. Since the end of the Second

World War, Daix added, Pressac's 1993 work was "the book that had taught me the most and overwhelmed me the most"! But two years later, in a portion of an article in which he dealt with the gas chambers issue ("L'Holocauste occulté par Staline," *Le Figaro*, Nov. 23, 1995, p. 8), Daix recommended to his readers the two books of 1981 and 1984, and made no mention of Pressac's 1993 book. Asked twice why, he refused to answer the question.

A Video that Revises History —And Could Change the Course of It

Out of all the footage I brought back, nothing is more significant, or of more vital importance, than the interview I conducted in Poland with Dr. Franciszek Piper of the Auschwitz State Museum. He felt comfortable enough to talk with me for an hour in his office at Auschwitz. The result should keep people talking for quite some time. —David Cole

Equipped with a Super VHS camera, a microphone, a list of questions, and a sense of humor, Revisionist David Cole traveled to Auschwitz in September 1992 and produced a video of that trip that is, to put it mildly, *devastating*. Cole not only documents on tape the falsehoods told Auschwitz visitors every day by unknowing tour guides, he shows that the very people who run the museum aren't at all sure about their main attraction—the "gas chamber"!

Here is dramatic confirmation of what Revisionists have been saying about the Holocaust for more than 20 years, graphically presented on video so you can see and hear for yourself the tour guides and the museum's director, and examine the layout of the camp with its buildings and their surroundings. For those who cannot afford the trip to Europe to see all this for themselves, this video brings Auschwitz, as well as *The Leuchter Report*, to life right in your living room.

Most devastating of all is Cole's interview with Dr. Piper, in which the director of the Auschwitz Museum casually admits to postwar alterations of the room that for decades has been shown to tourists as an unaltered, "original state" gas chamber.

Professionally produced in full color and crisp sound, the tape runs just under an hour. If you've been waiting for a concise, intelligent, and persuasive presentation on the Holocaust that you can comfortably show to friends and family, *that video is here!* For those with no access to a video player, the soundtrack is available on C-60 audio cassette.

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- Inspired insight into how future wars have sprung and will continue to spring from the internationalist impetus that led us from World War II, through the “Cold War” (and the hot wars we fought in Korea and Vietnam against our WWII Communist “allies”) to the “New World Order”—until Americans, armed with the truth, force their leaders to return to our traditional non-interventionist foreign policy.

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Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace, first published in 1953, represents Revisionist academic scholarship at its full and (to date) tragically final flowering in America's greatest universities—just before America's internationalist Establishment imposed a bigoted and chillingly effective blackout on Revisionism in academia.

Its republication by the Institute in 1983 was an event, and not merely because IHR's version included Harry Elmer Barnes' uncannily prophetic essay on “1984” trends in American policy and public life (considered too controversial for conservatives and anti-Communists in the early 50's). It was hailed by the international Revisionist community, led by Dr. James J. Martin, the Dean of living Historical Revisionists, who wrote:

It is the republication of books such as *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* which does so much to discommode and annoy the beneficiaries of the New World Order.

Discommode and annoy the enemies of historical truth and freedom of research it did—virtually the entire stock of *Perpetual War* was destroyed in the terrorist arson attack on the Institute's offices and warehouse on the Orwellian date of July 4, 1984.

Today, the Institute for Historical Review is proud to be able once more to make this enduring, phoenix-like classic available to you, and to our fellow Americans. It can silence the lies about World War II, and thus the bombs and bullets our interventionist rulers plan—for our own American troops no less than the enemy—in the Middle East, Europe, Africa, Asia, or wherever else the interventionist imperative imposed by World War II may lead us.

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OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
AND ITS AFTERMATH

Edited by Harry Elmer Barnes

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Israel is no worse than many other countries. But it is worse than any other ally, except Britain — another country that likes its American friends to do the fighting. The analogies are interesting. At home, Churchill spoke of “the British Empire”; but for American consumption, he sang of “the great democracies” and “the English-speaking peoples.” Nor has Mrs. Thatcher been shy about telling us where to send our boys. The Zionists have a long way to go before they will match British mischief; but Britain is an exhausted power, and Zionism poses the chief dangers to America at the moment.

There are other aspects of organized Jewry that deserve our critical attention too, its virtues as well as its proclivities. Up to a point, its tribalism is healthy and deserves emulation by a society whose weakening bonds of kinship are plunging us into crime and general decadence. But its liberalism, self-absorption, and deep hostility to Christianity are both excessive and self-destructive. The intellectual brilliance of the Jews is one of the wonders of the world; but it also has its dark side, a facile skepticism, an insensitivity to the dumb virtues of tradition (even, at times, Jewish tradition), a reckless radicalism.

The reason the current Jewish taboos should be broken is so that the whole truth can be told, and not just those things that are discreditable to the Jews. Actually, the Jews are nowhere near as bad as some of their defenders make them sound. They sometimes take advantage of our gullibility; which is not to say we gentiles were all innocent before they arrived. They do us harm; but not because they really *want* to harm us. As I say, cultures are more than just different flavors of ice cream. They are more like different cosmologies. The most important fact about any man, as G.K. Chesterton pointed out, is what kind of universe he thinks he's living in.

The Jewish Establishment

In the early 1930s, Walter Duranty of the *New York Times* was in Moscow, covering Joe Stalin the way Joe Stalin wanted to be covered. To maintain favor and access, he expressly denied that there was famine in Ukraine even while millions of Ukrainian Christians were being starved into submission. For his work Duranty won the Pulitzer Prize for journalism. To this day, the *Times* remains the most magisterial and respectable of American newspapers.

Now imagine that a major newspaper had had a correspondent in Berlin during roughly the same period who hobnobbed with Hitler, portrayed him in a flattering light, and denied that Jews were being mistreated — thereby not only concealing, but

materially *assisting* the regime's persecution. Would that paper's respectability have been unimpaired several decades later?

There you have an epitome of what is lamely called “media bias.” The Western supporters of Stalin haven't just been excused; they have received the halo of victimhood for the campaign, in what liberals call the “the McCarthy era,” to get them out of the government, the education system, and respectable society itself.

Not only persecution of Jews but any critical mention of Jewish power in the media and politics is roundly condemned as “anti-Semitism.” But there isn't even a term of opprobrium for participation in the mass murders of Christians. Liberals still don't censure the Communist attempt to extirpate Christianity from Soviet Russia and its empire, and for good reason — liberals themselves, particularly Jewish liberals, are still trying to uproot Christianity from America.

It's permissible to discuss the power of every other group, from the Black Muslims to the Christian Right, but the much greater power of the Jewish establishment is off-limits. That, in fact, is the chief *measure* of its power: its ability to impose its own taboos while tearing down the taboos of others — you might almost say its prerogative of offending. You can read articles in Jewish-controlled publications from the *Times* to *Commentary* blaming Christianity for the Holocaust or accusing Pope Pius XII of indifference to it, but don't look for articles in any major publication that wants to stay in business examining the Jewish role in Communism and liberalism, however temperately.

Power openly acquired, openly exercised, and openly discussed is one thing. You may think organized labor or the Social Security lobby abuses its power, but you don't jeopardize your career by saying so. But a kind of power that forbids its own public mention, like the Holy Name in the Old Testament, is another matter entirely.

There is an important anomaly here. The word “Jewish,” in this context, doesn't include Orthodox or otherwise religious Jews. The Jews who still maintain the Hebraic tradition of millennia are marginal, if they are included at all, in the Jewish establishment that wields journalistic, political, and cultural power. Morally and culturally, the Orthodox might be classed as virtual Christians, much like the descendants of Christians who still uphold the basic morality, if not the faith, of their ancestors. Many of these Jews are friendly to Christians and eager to make common cause against the moral decadence they see promoted by their apostate cousins. Above all, the Orthodox understand, better than almost anyone else in America today, the virtues — the *necessity* — of tribalism, patriar-

chal authority, the moral bonds of kinship.

The Jewish establishment, it hardly needs saying, is predominantly secularist and systematically anti-Christian. In fact, it is unified far more by its hostility to Christianity than by its support of Israel, on which it is somewhat divided. The more left-wing Jews are faintly critical of Israel, though never questioning its "right to exist" — that is, its right to exist on terms forbidden to any Christian country; that is, its right to deny rights to non-Jews. A state that treated Jews as Israel treats gentiles would be condemned outright as Nazi-like. But Israel is called "democratic," even "pluralistic"!

Explicitly "Jewish" organizations like the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League enforce a dual standard. What is permitted to Israel is forbidden to America. This is not just thoughtless inconsistency. These organizations consciously support one set of principles here — equal rights for all, ethnic neutrality, separation of church and state — and their precise opposites in Israel, where Jewish ancestry and religion enjoy privilege. They "pass" as Jeffersonians when it serves their purpose, espousing rules that win the assent of most Americans. At the same time, they are bent on sacrificing the national interest of the United States to the interests of Israel, under the pretense that both countries' interests are identical. (There is, of course, no countervailing American lobby in Israel.)

The single most powerful Jewish lobbying group is the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), which, as its former director Thomas Dine openly boasted, controls Congress. At a time when even Medicare may face budget cuts, aid to Israel remains untouchable. If the Israelis were to begin "ethnic cleansing" against Arabs in Israel and the occupied lands, it is inconceivable that any American political figure would demand the kind of military strike now being urged against the Serbs in ex-Yugoslavia.

Jewish-owned publications like *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New Republic*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, *U.S. News & World Report*, the *New York Post*, and New York's *Daily News* emit relentless pro-Israel propaganda; so do such pundits as William Safire, A.M. Rosenthal, Charles Krauthammer, Jeane Kirkpatrick, and George Will, to name a few. That Israel's journalistic partisans include so many gentiles — lapsed goyim, you might say — is one more sign of the Jewish establishment's power. So is the fact that this fact isn't mentioned in public (though it is hardly unnoticed in private).

So is the fear of being called "anti-Semitic." Nobody worries about being called "anti-Italian" or "anti-French" or "anti-Christian"; these aren't words that launch avalanches of vituperation and make people afraid to do business with you.

It's pointless to ask what "anti-Semitic" means. It means trouble. It's an attack signal. The practical function of the word is not to define or distinguish things, but to conflate them indiscriminately — to equate the soberest criticism of Israel or Jewish power with murderous hatred of Jews. And it works. Oh, how it works.

When Joe McCarthy accused people of being Communists, the charge was relatively precise. You knew what he meant. The accusation could be falsified. In fact the burden of proof was on the accuser: when McCarthy couldn't make his loose charges stick, he was ruined. (Of course McCarthy was hated less for his "loose" charges than for his accurate ones. His real offense was *stigmatizing the Left*.)

The opposite applies to charges of "anti-Semitism." The word has no precise definition. An "anti-Semite" may or may not hate Jews. But he is certainly hated by Jews. There is no penalty for making the charge loosely; the accused has no way of falsifying the charge, since it isn't defined.

A famous example. When Abe Rosenthal accused Pat Buchanan of "anti-Semitism," everyone on both sides understood the ground rules. There was a chance that Buchanan would be ruined, even if the charge was baseless. And there was *no* chance that Rosenthal would be ruined — even if the charge was baseless. Such are the rules. I violate them, in a way, even by spelling them out.

"Anti-Semitism" is therefore less a charge than a curse, an imprecation that must be uttered formulaically. Being a "bogus predicate," to use Gilbert Ryle's phrase, it has no real content, no functional equivalent in plain nouns and verbs. Its power comes from the knowledge of its potential targets, the gentiles, that powerful people are willing to back it up with material penalties.

In other words, journalists are as afraid of Jewish power as politicians are. This means that public discussion is cramped and warped by unspoken fear — a fear journalists won't acknowledge, because it embarrasses their pretense of being fearless critics of power. When there are incentives to accuse but no penalties for slander, the result is predictable.

What is true of "anti-Semitism" is also true to a lesser degree of other bogus predicates like "racism," "sexism," and "homophobia." Other minorities have seen and adopted the successful model of the Jewish establishment. And so our public tongue has become not only Jewish-oriented but more generally minority-oriented in its inhibitions.

The illusion that we enjoy free speech has been fostered by the breaking of Christian taboos, which has become not only safe but profitable. To violate minority taboos is "offensive" and "insensitive"; to violate Christian taboos — many of them shared by

religious Jews — is to be “daring” and “irreverent.” (“Irreverence,” of course, has become *good*.)

Jewry, like Gaul, may be divided into three parts, each defined by its borders vis-a-vis the gentile world. There are the Orthodox, who not only insist on borders but wear them. They often dress in attire that sets them apart; they are even willing to look outlandish to gentiles in order to affirm their identity and their distinctive way of life. At the other extreme are Jews who have no borders, who may (or may not) assimilate and intermarry, whose politics may range from left to right, but who in any case accept the same set of rules for everyone. I respect both types.

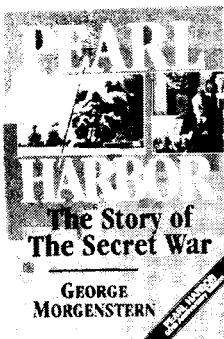
But the third type presents problems. These are the Jews who maintain their borders furtively and deal disingenuously with gentiles. Raymond Chandler once observed of them that they want to be Jews among themselves but resent being seen as Jews by gentiles. They want to pursue their own distinct interests while pretending that they have no such interests, using the charge of “anti-Semitism” as sword and shield. As Chandler put it, they are like a man who refuses to give his real name and address but insists on being invited to all the best parties. Unfortunately, it’s this third type that wields most of the power and skews the rules for gentiles. The columnist Richard Cohen cites an old maxim: “Dress British, think Yiddish.”

Americans ought to be free to discuss Jewish power and Jewish interests frankly, without being accused of denying the rights of Jews. That should go without saying. The truth is both otherwise and unmentionable.

PEARL HARBOR The Story of the Secret War

by George Morgenstern

Hailed by revisionist giants Barnes, Beard and Tansill when it appeared shortly after the Second World War, this classic remains unsurpassed as a one-volume treatment of America’s Day of Infamy. Morgenstern’s *Pearl Harbor* is the indispensable introduction to the question of who bears the blame for the Pearl



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Free Speech Under Attack

DOUG COLLINS

Thought Police on Patrol

Canada is getting a bad name. We are seen as a country in which people with the wrong opinions are pilloried by the thought police.

Professor Phillippe Rushton of the University of Western Ontario is still being hounded for having concluded that the intelligence levels of the various races differ. Here’s how the US highbrow *Chronicles* magazine saw that in its March [1995] issue: “A well respected psychologist ... Rushton has been vilified repeatedly in the Canadian press, hounded by left-wing mobs, denounced by government ministers, and threatened with the loss of his job under Canada’s notorious race relations laws.”

“Race relations laws” means our human rights menace and the hate laws. A new booklet by Ontario lawyer Barbara Kulaszka shows how vicious they are. *Hate Crimes Law in Canada* is a dispassionate review of 44 cases that range from the Zündel and Keegstra affairs to the charges against three youths who distributed “Yankee go home” pamphlets at a Shriners’ convention in Toronto.

The double standard prevails. Books disliked by Jewish groups are banned routinely, *The Hoax of The Twentieth Century* being a prime example. Yet although Salman Rushdie’s book, *The Satanic Verses*, is highly offensive to Muslims, it is freely distributed — as indeed it should be. *Toronto Sun* columnist Eric Margolis commented that if the hate laws were to be applied equally, Rushdie’s book would have been banned, too.

Double standards? In 1989, Edgar Bronfman, the then-president of the World Jewish Congress, stated in Montreal with regard to Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, falsely

accused of being a war criminal: “Let Austria decide whether it is a civilized country or the dirty anti-Semitic dogs they have so far been...” [Toronto

Doug Collins served with the British army during the Second World War, and then with the British control commission in postwar occupied Germany. An award-winning journalist, he has worked for several Canadian daily newspapers, and is the author of several books. His presentation at the Tenth IHR Conference was published in the Fall 1991 *Journal*. For more about Collins, see the Nov.-Dec. 1994 *Journal*, pp. 43-46. The two essays published here are reprinted with permission from his columns in the *North Shore News* (North Vancouver, British Columbia), April 2 and May 3, 1995.

Globe and Mail, May 8, 1989]. A complaint was laid against Bronfman for "inciting hatred against the Austrian people." Predictably, it was consigned to the trash basket.

Perhaps the biggest outrage was the arrest of British historian David Irving and his expulsion from the country [November 1992], an event that got a standing ovation from the Vancouver media. Was he advocating violence? No. He was expressing unpopular opinions and backing them up with considerable research.

Yet a call for murder by a visiting Israeli columnist produced no reaction at all from our moral guardians. Joseph Lapid said on CTV's "Canada AM" he hoped there would be a decent Jew somewhere who could kill Victor Ostrovsky, the (Jewish) author of a blockbuster of a book [*By Way of Deception*] on the murky doings of the Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency. (Ostrovsky is a resident in Canada.) Unlike Irving, Lapid can come back to this country any time.

Most astounding of all was the John Tillman case, since the man had merely written a private letter to a rival politician. In 1990 Tillman complained to the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission about not getting employment. He said he had been discriminated against because he was a white male. The complaint was dismissed by Joel Matheson, later a Tory candidate in the 1993 election.

By the time the election was held Tillman had become a Reform party campaign manager, and on Matheson's defeat his letter to Matheson contained these words: "If I was a woman, or belonged to a visible minority group, then you would no doubt have bent over backwards for my cause. But since my gender and race put me at the bottom of the human rights totem pole you felt quite safe in throwing my case out... The Reform party defeated you in last night's election [by letting the Liberals in] ... Gone are the days of catering to radical women's groups, minority groups, etc. Gone are the days of protecting these and other parasites of society..."

Tillman was denounced by the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women and by the Atlantic Jewish Council. The local media fingered him as a racist. The Reform party expelled him. The head of the Human Rights Commission, one Bridgial Pachai, sent the letter to the police for

investigation as a "possible incitement to hatred under the Criminal Code." Such is the state of freedom in The True North Strong and Free.

Oh, I nearly forgot. In November Miss Kulaszka phoned to ask whether I had had any trouble with the hate industry. "Not yet," I replied. Two days later the B.C. Human Rights Council announced it would be proceeding against me on a complaint from the Canadian Jewish Congress.



Doug Collins addresses the 1990 IHR Conference.

Books for Burning

In a democracy, people are supposed to be able to read what they want to read and say what they want to say, provided they are not inciting violence. In fact, it is dangerous to deal with issues that powerful pressure groups do not want discussed. That's why we have the hate laws and human rights Gestapos, plus book-bannings that in essence are no different from the Nazi book-burnings of the 1930s. There was one thing to be said for the Nazis, though. They did their book burning in public. We do it secretly.

Thus, a well-researched book about a man whom Jewish organizations love to hate has been banned from our sacred shores on the grounds that it is "hate literature." *The Case for David Irving*, written by Nigel Jackson, an Australian teacher, should be read by everyone who is interested in freedom of speech and the cowardice of politicians. [Available from the IHR for \$19, postpaid.] The research is meticulous and the "hate" in it is the story of what Irving's opponents have been able to do. I have a copy. But if you want one you will have to have it smuggled in. To such depths have we sunk, 50 years after winning a war for "freedom."

Irving is, of course, the most controversial living historian, and the gutsiest. My emotions tell me to pick holes in some of his stuff, especially where his views on Winston Churchill are concerned. But he is a great writer who has written some brilliant books, like the one on Hermann Göring. And there is nothing "pro-Nazi" about it. You get Göring, warts and all.

As Jackson puts it, Irving "is indefatigable in his pursuit of primary sources." True. When I met him a few years ago in Washington, DC, he was burrowing away in the archives for new material, as usual. He condemned himself to a sort of Siberia, however, when he challenged the six million story and the alleged mass gassing program of the Nazis. Not that he denies that atrocities took place. On the contrary. It also didn't help that he testified for the defense in the second Zündel trial. So the lobbies went after him.

But whenever his critics dare to challenge him face to face he makes mincemeat of them. David Frost and a crew of hostile academics once tried it on TV and were swallowed whole. Such people now know better and will not take him on. But in trying to silence him they confirm that he has a case.

Here is a short list of the actions taken against him:

- He was arrested while making a speech in Victoria [British Columbia, Oct. 28, 1992], put in handcuffs, and tossed out of Canada on an immigration pretext. Gangsters get to stay, though.
- The Australians denied him a visa. The Australian Federal Court found in his favor and awarded costs against the government. But he still hasn't got a visa.
- He was denied entry to South Africa, fined 30,000 marks in Germany for "defaming the memory of the dead," and prevented from speaking in Argentina.
- He was arrested in Austria and illegally deported. Later, an Austrian court found in his favor.

His expertise is formidable. In 1982, he was the first to denounce the so-called Hitler diaries as forgeries, even though Lord Dacre [Hugh Trevor-Roper], the Regius Professor of History at Cambridge and an expert on the Nazi period, had said they were genuine. He was also one of only two men who could transcribe Goebbels' diaries when they were found in Moscow.

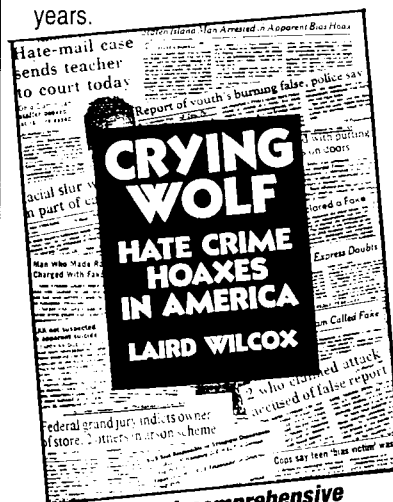
He has been libelled and turned into a hate figure by lickspittle media folk and by those who have something to lose if their version of history is challenged. Author Jackson compares Irving to Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who also ran up against an Establishment. And he quotes the famous German playwright Rolf Hochhuth as saying: "We may not like what he writes. But historians a hundred years hence will find it impossible to ignore the works of David Irving."

Pity you are not allowed to read this book. But the Director of Prohibited Importations say it wouldn't be good for you. Did you know we have such an Orwellian department? We do.

Crying Wolf

HATE CRIME HOAXES IN AMERICA

Racial, sexual, and religious conflict have long been bread and butter to the media, but today's obsession with "hate crimes" adds a dangerous Orwellian dimension to the phenomenon. Crimes motivated by hatred do occur—they always have. But because of big payoffs to victims and victims' right groups in the form of free publicity for political agendas and even financial gain, "hate crime" fabrication has soared in recent years.



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Researcher Laird Wilcox, founder of the Wilcox Collection on Contemporary Political Movements at the University of Kansas, documents in **CRYING WOLF** more than 120 hate crime hoaxes, from the celebrated Tavana Brawley case, to less publicized

but no less worrisome incidents. As Wilcox demonstrates, "hate crime" hoaxes encourage violent reprisals, copycat "crimes," and the clamor for ever more hate crime legislation and enforcement.

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Phony 'Anti-Semitic' Incidents

East Berlin Officials Staged 'Neo-Nazism' in West Germany

Ever-vigilant American television, newspapers and magazines take care to play up outbursts of "hate," especially incidents against Jews. No where is the danger of anti-Semitism more alarming than in Germany, we are constantly told.

As part of the ceaseless Holocaust campaign, the media treats anti-Jewish incidents in Germany as especially ominous. Because of Hitler and the Third Reich experience, we are repeatedly reminded, Germans are never quite trustworthy, and — even after half a century — they remain on parole. Jewish groups and their media allies closely "monitor" the country for any signs of resurgent "neo-Nazism." Anti-Jewish incidents in Germany, such as a wave of desecrations of Jewish cemeteries in the early 1960s, are highlighted, especially in the United States, as further proof that the Germans just can't be trusted.

In fact, many West German neo-Nazi and anti-Jewish incidents were actually staged by agents of the former East Berlin Communist regime, as the records of former East German government agencies reveal.

For decades, the long-hidden files show, East Berlin agencies organized "right wing extremist" and anti-Jewish actions in the West German federal republic. Even more remarkable, the two German Communist officials most responsible for these anti-Jewish actions were themselves Jewish: Markus Wolf, son of Jewish-Communist writer Friedrich Wolf, was for 33 years chief of East Germany's Ministry for State Security, the secret police agency known as the "Stasi." He worked closely with Albert Norden, the chief of East Germany's propaganda machine and a member of the East Berlin Communist party Politburo. Norden was born in Upper Silesia, the son of a rabbi.

Details about how these Jewish Communist officials engineered "right wing" anti-Jewish incidents in western Germany are revealed by German-Jewish historian and university lecturer Dr. Michael Wolffsohn in his book *Die Deutschland-Akte* ("The Germany File"). He writes: "The strategic head of the staged anti-Semitic actions was Albert Norden, a rabbi's son. This is documented in the records of the [East Berlin] Politburo."

At Wolf's direction, Stasi bureau XX/4 launched its anti-Semitic campaign, code-named "Operation Forget Me Not," on May 3, 1961, to coincide with the trial in Jerusalem of wartime SS officer Adolf Eich-

mann. Stasi specialists produced anti-Jewish pamphlets that were seemingly printed and distributed in West Germany by "right wing extremists." One supposedly published by the German Reich Party (DRP)

appealed for donations on behalf of Eichmann. Although the DRP emphatically denied responsibility for the publication, the media rejected these denials as lies. As a consequence, the DRP was discredited as a credible political factor.

Another Stasi publication supposedly put out by the "Comrades of the Waffen SS" (and dated April 20, Hitler's birthday) declared: "International Jewry with its plutocracy spreads horror tales. Through the Eichmann trial the Jewish underworld seeks to besmirch our honor, which is our loyalty. This must stop." Stickers issued by the "Comrades of the Waffen SS" appeared in downtown Munich, setting off a flurry of alarmed newspaper headlines.

As part of another Stasi effort, this one code-named "Operation J," phony anti-Semitic hate letters were mailed to Jewish community centers and individual Jews throughout West Germany. One read: "Obviously you Jews have not yet grasped that you must disappear from Germany. Apparently it wasn't enough that we gassed six million of you." And: "Your extermination has only been interrupted. We know all of you." "We will avenge our comrade Eichmann. Germany awake!" Other Stasi-produced letters to German Jews read simply: "You Jewish pigs!"

"Operation J" Stasi agents also manufactured "protest letters," supposedly written by German Jews, that were mailed to prominent political and media figures. "Out of fear of the Nazis I must remain anonymous," declared the supposed writers of these unsigned letters.

Swastika Daubings

A wave of swastika daubings on buildings throughout West Germany in December 1959 and January 1960 was actually organized by the East German Stasi and its Soviet Russian counterpart, the KGB.



Two high-ranking East German Communist officials of Jewish background — Markus Wolf and Albert Norden — staged phony neo-Nazi, anti-Semitic incidents in West Germany.

These incidents received intense media coverage around the world, touching off an international storm of anti-German propaganda and outraged cries about the supposed danger of "Neo-Nazism" in West Germany.

On this little-known chapter of history, the German-language Israeli daily paper *Israel Nachrichten* has reported:

To serve its own purposes, the State Security [Ministry] infiltrated the right-wing scene in the [West German] Federal Republic. In December 1959 it gave the order to paint West German synagogues with swastikas. This created a scandal: Bonn was brought into disrepute. Two years later the Stasi generals hatched "Operation Forget Me Not." They manufactured anti-Jewish smear sheets for distribution in West Germany. Nothing was left to chance. Even thinking ahead to the panic-stricken Jewish reaction, they produced letters in which formerly persecuted persons announced their flight from West Germany. This would prove to the entire world that only the [East] German Democratic Republic had overcome fascism. Accordingly, Pankow [East Berlin] represented the democratic Germany, while Bonn represented a brown [fascist] monster.

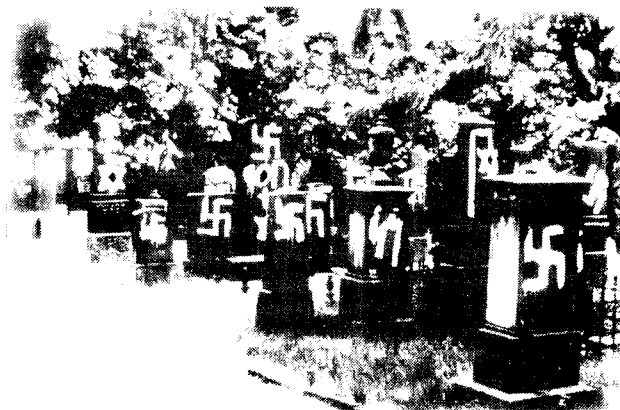
Jewish cemetery desecration incidents — highlighted in newspapers and magazines around the world — served to discredit the West German Federal Republic, and to bolster the "progressive" and "anti-fascist" image of the East Berlin regime.

Stasi agents continued their work into the 1970s and 1980s, Bonn government officials confirmed in 1991, infiltrating West German "neo-Nazi" groups and staging "right wing attacks."


The head of the "Federal Office for Constitutional Protection," Eckert Werthebach, confirmed in April 1991 that East Berlin agents had helped organize "neo-Nazi" activities during the 1960s and 1970s. Several neo-Nazi activists, he confirmed, had actually been *Stasi* agents. This was a "perverse connection," he said, "but when it involved destabilizing the Federal Republic, any means were valid for the *Stasi*."

Sources

M. Fisher, "E. Germany Ran Antisemitic Campaign in West in '60s," *The Washington Post*, Feb. 28, 1993; Dr. B. Steidle, Hsg., *Verheimlichte Dokumente*, Band 2 (Munich: 1995), pp. 371-372, 382-383, 393; "Rabbinersohn steuerte Antisemitismus," *D. National-Zeitung* (Munich), Dec. 8, 1995, p. 4; Dr. G. Frey, Hsg., *Vorsicht Fälschung* (Munich: 1994), pp. 434-435, 445.



Gravestones in a Jewish cemetery in Mainz, western Germany, smeared with swastikas, SS runes and Stars of David. Many such highly-publicized incidents were engineered by East Berlin Communist agents. During the Third Reich era itself, such incidents were all but unthinkable, if only because most Germans would have regarded such daubings as disparaging of patriotic symbols. Most Jewish cemeteries in Germany survived the 12 years of the Third Reich intact.



"Holocaust Pressure Groups Shut Down Japan's *Marco Polo* Magazine," a 30-page IHR Special Report, is available from the Institute for a minimum donation of \$20.

This important supplement of the feature article in the March-April 1995 *Journal* includes a translation of Dr. Nishioka's headline-making *Marco Polo* article, facsimile copies of numerous reports from American and Japanese English-language newspapers on the *Marco Polo* furor, and more.

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"Life is worthwhile only when it is filled with great dedication."

— Leon Degrelle

The Crucifixion of Jews Must Stop!

By MARTIN H. GLYNN

(Former Governor of the State of N. Y.)

From across the sea six million men and women call to us for help, and eight hundred thousand little children cry for bread.

These children, these men and women are our fellow-members of the human family, with the same claim on life as we, the same susceptibility to the winter's cold, the same propensity to death before the fangs of hunger. Within them reside the limitless possibilities for the advancement of the human race as naturally would reside in six million human beings. We may not be their keepers but we ought to be their helpers.

In the face of death, in the throes of starvation there is no place for mental distinctions of creed, no place for physical differentiations of race. In this catastrophe, when six million human beings are being whirled toward the grave by a cruel and relentless fate, only the most idealistic promptings of human nature should sway the heart and move the hand.

Six million men and women are dying from lack of the necessities of life; eight hundred thousand children cry for bread. And this fate is upon them through no fault of their own, through no transgression of the laws of God or man; but through the awful tyranny of war and a bigoted lust for Jewish blood.

In this threatened holocaust of human life, forgotten are the niceties of philosophical distinction, forgotten are the differences of historical interpretation; and the determination to help the helpless to



WHITHER?

In all of us by the hand of God, and the man or woman who can, and will not. the 77th Division alone there were 14,000 of them, and in Argonne Forest this day.

Half a century before the "Holocaust" term came into widespread use, and 15 years before the incessantly repeated "Six Million" figure of alleged wartime Jewish victims was ordained at Nuremberg, both were uncannily cited in an influential New York Jewish weekly. This was in the October 31, 1919, issue of *The American Hebrew*, probably the most influential English-language American Jewish periodical of its day. Ostensibly written by former New York state Governor Martin Glynn, this article appeared under the impudent and timeless headline: "The Crucifixion of Jews Must Stop!" "Six million human beings are being whirled toward the grave...six million men and women are dying," the Jewish weekly told readers. In "this threatened holocaust of human life," it went on, European Jews are innocent victims of "the awful tyranny of war and a bigoted lust for Jewish blood." (This article was provided by the Polish Historical Society of Stamford, Connecticut.)

Responsible Decisions

"... We must be responsible for our actions, which, by their wisdom or folly, may determine the rest of our lives. Our dreams may give expression, pleasant or painful, to our subconscious desires or fears. But in our waking hours, we must, if we are rational, make our decisions on the basis of the most objective and cold-blooded estimates we can make — estimates of the forces and tendencies of the world about us — estimates of the realities with which we must deal. Remembering always that nothing is likely to happen just because we think it's good, or unlikely to happen just because we think it's evil."

— Revilo P. Oliver

International Historians' Meeting Reflects 'Politically Correct' Academic Agenda

How a society views the past not only reflects its current prevailing values and outlook, but also profoundly influences the way its people will shape the future. Over the past 20-30 years, influential scholars and their political allies have succeeded in ever more firmly imposing egalitarian, liberal-democratic, "multicultural" and "one world" standards on academic life in the United States and western Europe.

Sharply at odds with both traditional Western scholarship and the deeply held views of the great majority of the American people, this "politically correct" worldview is now entrenched in the country's classrooms and textbooks. This is reflected, for example, in the "multicultural" and anti-Western stress on "race, ethnicity, gender, and class" issues by the Organization of American Historians, the leading association of scholars of American history. (See the report on the 1993 OAH conference in the July-August 1993 *Journal*, pp. 20-24.)

Now this PC agenda has been formally adopted by the leading international body of historians.

Restrictive 'Theme' Categories

A few months ago, scholars from around the world met in Montreal for the 18th International Congress of Historical Societies (ICHS). The Congress meets only once every five years, and this gathering — August 27-Sept. 3, 1995 — was only the second to take place outside Europe. Three articles about the ICHS and its new focus appeared in the November 1995 issue of *Perspectives*, the newsletter of the American Historical Association (AHA), the largest US historians' organization.

Congress organizers (the AHA newsletter reported), rather modestly "explained that their aim was the redress the 'antiquated' and often 'isolated' nature of some of the scholarly presentations in previous meetings."

In fact, the organizers were able to significantly redirect the Congress' "intellectual focus" — most notably by imposing a new framework for conference presentations. "Through extraordinary effort" (according to the AHA newsletter), they succeeded in requiring all Congress papers to be grouped into one of three "major theme" categories, formally designated as:

1. Nations, Peoples and State Forms (Ethnic Groups and Indigenous Peoples; Nation-States and Multicultural States; Changing Forms of Nationalism)

2. Women, Men, and Historical Change: Case Studies on the Impact of Gender History

- (The Role of Gender and Male-Female Relations in Major Historical Transformation — Political, Social, Religious)

3. Peoples in the Diaspora: Changing Sources, Forms, and Meanings (Greeks, Jews, Indians, Chinese, Portuguese, Irish, Armenians, etc.)

To ensure that Congress papers conformed with the new "focus" framework, the organizers had been "carefully recruiting presenters for the major theme sessions."

Major Feminist Role

A key Congress participant was Claire Moses, who is editor of *Feminist Studies* journal and head of the Woman's Studies Program at the University of Maryland. She served as "coresponsible" of the Congress' "Women, Men, and Historical Change" theme category, and provided a report on the Montreal meeting for the AHA newsletter.

During the past 20 years, Moses explained, there has been a virtual revolution in the history profession. At the ICHS meeting in 1975, she noted, "women were totally absent, both as subjects of historical inquiry and as participants on panels about other topics." Today the situation is drastically different. At the 1995 ICHS meeting, reported Moses, "women's and gender history was at the very center of attention — one of the three 'major themes' that was granted a full day for plenary-style panels."

This transformation didn't take place by accident. "Much quiet diplomacy," Moses noted, "preceded this year's congress and helped to ensure that women's and gender history would receive the recognition it deserves." Further reflecting the prominent role played by feminists at the Congress, the International Federation for Research in Women's History "organized an entire program that ran for a number of days."

This isn't to say that there wasn't controversy at the Montreal Congress. Disputes arose from "the multiple meanings of 'gender' and its positioning in women's politics," Moses reported, with some of the most heated discussions involving "arguments positioning 'gender history' against 'women's history'."

Startling Treatment of Communism

Not everyone is happy with the drift of the "new" ICHS. One dissatisfied attendee was Wilcomb Washburn, director of the American Studies Program at the Smithsonian Institution. Having attended six ICHS meetings over the past 30 years, he had looked forward eagerly to this Montreal

meeting.

Washburn was particularly curious about one issue:

"What would be the attitude of historians from the two great centers of world power following the sudden collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and its satellite states, and the general discrediting of socialism around the world?"

What I discovered startled me [Washburn reported]. The historians from the Soviet Union, of whom I had been extremely critical in my two previous essays, were open and forthcoming. The only voices raised in support of the Soviet historiographical traditions of the past came from Americans in the audience at several of the sessions, who claimed, for example, that Stalin had perverted the system and that Marxism-Leninism, despite 70 years of failure, really would work if properly implemented.

Washburn wanted to know "why were the epoch-making events of the 1980s and early 1990s not reflected in the program of the international congress." To his dismay he discovered that "the themes set by the controlling body seemed calculated to avoid any discussion of the collapse of the most powerful historical force of the 20th century."

When Washburn asked the ICHS president "why the themes matched so precisely the profession's currently fashionable concern with race, class and gender, and ignored the collapse of communism, he emphasized that the themes were broadly defined and that the specific shape of the sessions and content of the papers were the responsibility of the organizers of each session rather than of the ICHS."

'Oppressed Status'

The "diaspora" session was tightly organized by the two "coresponsibles": Natalie Zemon Davis, a prominent American feminist historian, and Israeli historian Yosef Kaplan. Some of those who attended the session, Washburn reports,

complained that the category of diaspora was being expanded beyond all recognition by many migrant groups anxious to establish their oppressed status. Others complained that the mass migrations (or diasporas) of the English, French and Spanish were being ignored because of their presumed roles as oppressors rather than as oppressed.

But such scattered dissenting voices did little to dampen the euphoria of the Congress organizers.

Herbert Shapiro of the University of Cincinnati ridiculed the idea that the radical left poses any threat to American academic life, suggesting

instead that the real threat comes from the radical right. Actually, America's history commissars have already imposed a measure of internal censorship.

In October 1992 the executive board of the Organization of American Historians formally condemned the Institute for Historical Review, and resolved to forbid any "advertisements or announcements" by the IHR in the *OAH Newsletter*. This singular act of censorship, which bans all IHR ads *regardless of content*, points up the double standard that prevails ever more obviously in American academic life. The *OAH Newsletter* welcomes, for example, advertisements for Marxist works issued by International Publishers — for many years the publishing arm of the Communist Party USA. (See the July-August 1993 *Journal*, pp. 23-24.)

'Victim Status'

The Montreal Congress reflects the currently fashionable "victimization" mania in which blacks, homosexuals, Jews, feminists and others vie for preferential "victim status." Behind this vogue is the notion that this coveted status confers a kind of nobility or moral stature on the members of the oppressed group. Furthermore, a hierarchy of victimization attributes the greatest measure of moral authority to those who have been most "victimized."

Completely excluded from the victimhood sweepstakes are European (white) men, who are routinely depicted as history's stock villains. While first place in the lineup of history's evil "oppressors" is reserved for the Germans of the Third Reich era, not far behind are Britishers, Frenchmen, Spaniards and (white) Americans.

While many outsiders may dismiss the Montreal historians' Congress as essentially irrelevant, and its ideological agenda as absurd or ludicrous, it is more accurately a battlefield in a protracted ideological and cultural war — an intellectual clash with the most profound social and political consequences, particularly for the United States and the Western world. As Congress organizer Claire Moses candidly acknowledges, "our scholarly work never stands above the fray of political struggles."

— M. W.

Deprived Generation

"The generation which has gained its historical knowledge and perspective since the late 1930s has been deprived, cheated and handicapped by the distortion and suppression of historical facts relative to world affairs."

— Harry Elmer Barnes

German Government Issues Statement on the IHR

Officials Respond to Communist Party Inquiry

Another sign of the growing international impact of the Institute for Historical Review and of historical revisionism is a recent official statement by Germany's Interior Ministry, issued in response to an inquiry by parliamentary deputies of the nation's main Communist political party.

In a three-page "inquiry" ("*kleine Anfrage*"), the *Bundestag* faction of the "Party of Democratic Socialism" (PDS) asked the federal government for detailed information about the IHR and its influence in Germany. (The PDS is the successor to the ruling Communist party of the former east "German Democratic Republic.") "Along with the 50th anniversary of the liberation from fascism," begins the jargon-laden PDS inquiry, "have come increased neo-fascist and conservative efforts either to deny entirely or to play down the crimes of Hitler fascism, or to reckon them against the so-called 'war crimes' of the Allies. The uniqueness of the Holocaust and the war guilt of Nazi Germany are being disputed."

Concerned that these "revisionist historical theses are no longer spread just by neo-fascists," the inquiry goes on to cite the writings of Professor Ernst Nolte of the Free University in Berlin, a world-renowned specialist of Third Reich history. "It is no accident that just at this time the prominent historian Ernst Nolte deals in his book *Streitpunkte* with the American 'Auschwitz deniers' associated with the Institute for Historical Review (IHR), such as Fred Leuchter, and attests to their scholarship."

Specifically cited is Nolte's lengthy interview in the Jan.-Feb. 1994 IHR *Journal*. (Also in this same issue is a review of Nolte's *Streitpunkte*.) "Nolte's positive expressions about American historical revisionism is the fruit of long-term preparatory work by the neo-fascists in reinterpreting history... Nolte provided these historical revisionists with a further breakthrough."

"One of the most important think tanks in this field," the Marxist inquiry continues, "is the Institute for Historical Review," which has "developed into an international center of historical revisionism, the denial of the crimes of Hitler fascism." The inquiry goes on to quote extensively from Deborah Lipstadt's polemical work, *Denying the Holocaust*. (See the critical reviews of Lipstadt's book in the Nov.-Dec. 1993 and Sept.-Oct. 1995 *Journal* issues.) Also specifically mentioned are several of the more prominent individuals associated with the IHR,

including Dr. Arthur Butz, Prof. Robert Faurisson, Dr. Georg Franz-Willing, Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich, David Irving, Fred Leuchter, Dr. Austin App, and Otto-Ernst Remer.

Concluding the inquiry is a request for detailed information by the German federal authorities about the activities and impact of the IHR. Typical are these questions: "What does the federal government know about the translation and reprinting in Germany of articles from *The Journal of Historical Review*?" and, "How does the federal government evaluate the influence of the activities of the IHR over the years on European right-wing extremism and on conservatism?"

Germany's federal Interior Ministry responded with an official statement dated April 10, 1995 (*Drucksache* 13/1120). Here is the complete text:

The "Institute of [sic] Historical Review" was founded in 1979 in Torrance, California. Since 1982 its director has been the American Thomas J. Marcellus. In 1988 it moved its office to Costa Mesa, California.

German revisionists Wilhelm Stäglich, Udo Walendy, Thies Christophersen and Ernst Zündel have worked with the Institute as freelance collaborators. Other prominent collaborators have been the revisionists David Irving and the Frenchman Robert Faurisson.

The IHR claims to dedicate itself to the goal of "research of the actual causes of war and the spreading of truth." In fact, in its publications it denies or whitewashes the National Socialist crimes, in particular the National Socialist mass murder of the European Jews. Among the publications of the IHR are *The Journal of Historical Review*, a magazine issued quarterly, and the monthly *IHR Newsletter*. Almost yearly since 1979 the Institute has organized in the United States an "International Revisionist Congress." The last gathering took place September 3-5, 1994 in Los Angeles. Among others, right-wing German extremists were invited to this "Twelfth International Revisionist Conference."

Because it is headquartered in a foreign country, the federal government of course is not aware of the entire range of the IHR's activities. Accordingly, a comprehensive evaluation statement is not possible. Still, the federal government sees possibilities for influence by the IHR on German as well as European revisionism.

While it is not friendly, this rather brief statement is remarkably restrained. It does not characterize the IHR as a danger or threat. In essence, it ignores the Communist party's hostile rhetoric and

A Preliminary Evaluation

From the outset Graf and Mattogno assumed that they would probably not find anything of really sensational importance.

Any documents confirming gas chamber killings or an extermination program certainly would have long ago been triumphantly heralded. Similarly, any documents showing clearly that no prisoners were killed in gas chambers, or which disprove the existence of a wartime German extermination program, would probably have been removed or destroyed.

All the same, they did find documents that conflict with the orthodox extermination story. One refers specifically to a "delousing chamber for crematory II" ("*Entlausungskammer für ein Krematorium*") in Birkenau. This document apparently clarifies the real meaning of one or more of Pressac's so-called "criminal traces," as well as of the widely-cited letter of Jan. 29, 1943 that refers to a "gassing cellar" ("*Vergasungskeller*") in Birkenau crematory II. It is often claimed that this must be a reference to a homicidal gas chamber. (See A. Butz' "Some Thoughts on Pressac's Opus," in the May-June 1993 *Journal*, pp. 27-31, 35 [n. 23].) This long-suppressed German document, which was overlooked by Fleming and Pressac, suggests instead that this "gassing cellar" was installed to *save* life, by killing typhus-bearing lice.

Also found were documents showing the roster of sick and chronically sick people at Birkenau over extended periods. According to the extermination story, of course, all such persons were immediately put to death as unfit for work. Other documents confirm the strict rules that prohibited SS camp personnel from mistreating Auschwitz prisoners.

Additional documents unearthed by Graf and Mattogno establish that remarkably large numbers of prisoners were released from Auschwitz. (This is in addition to prisoners who were transferred to other camps.) During just a few days in June and July 1944 alone, 186 short-term prisoners were set free. (Over the entire period of the camp's existence, there must have been thousands.) Most of these were Poles who had been sentenced to "re-education by labor" at Birkenau for terms of four to ten weeks for breaking employment contracts. After serving their sentences, says Graf, these prisoners returned to their factories. Nothing has so far been published anywhere about these large-scale prisoner releases. As Graf notes, if many tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews were actually killed in Auschwitz in May-June 1944, as alleged, the released prisoners could easily have told the world about it.

Numerous valuable documents relating to the Auschwitz crematories were also found, says Mattogno, who is sorting out and evaluating them.

Incidentally, an enormous quantity of confiscated German documents dealing with other areas are also held in the Central State Special Archives. These include, for example, about 9,000 pages of records of the wartime Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Such documents may shed new light on key aspects of Second World War history. Unfortunately, the future of these archival treasures is uncertain.

Not Found

Graf and Mattogno searched in vain for Soviet wartime aerial reconnaissance photographs of the Auschwitz area, including research at the former Soviet military archives in Podolsk, east of Moscow. They similarly failed to turn up records detailing deliveries of coke to the Auschwitz crematories in 1944 — documents that would finally nail down the maximum number of corpses that could have been cremated in the facilities there. Perhaps these records are located in one of the ten or twelve other archives in Europe where scattered Auschwitz documents are stored.

As a result of these two 1995 research visits (which were financed by sympathetic friends), says Graf, "we now know not only what documents are in these two archives, but also what documents are *not* there. That's also important." Carlo Mattogno is working on a detailed study of the German camp crematories, to be published in 1996 in Italy, as well as on a specialized treatment of the "gas chambers," which he hopes to publish in 1997.

Georgi K. Zhukov From Moscow to Berlin Marshal Zhukov's Greatest Battles



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Could Hitler Have Won?

A Thoughtful Look at the German-Soviet Clash Reassesses the Second World War

Hitler's Panzers East: World War II Reinterpreted, by Russell H.S. Stolfi. University of Oklahoma Press, 1991. Hardcover. 280 pages. Photographs. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index.

Reviewed by Joseph Bishop

How close did Hitler come to winning World War II? What was the real turning point in the war, and why? In this pathbreaking revisionist study, Professor Stolfi provides some startling answers to these questions.

If Hitler had played his cards just a bit differently, contends the author — a professor of Modern European History at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California — he could have won the war. German forces came very close to defeating the Soviet Union in 1941. Because Britain alone posed no mortal threat to German power, the defeat of Soviet Russia would effectively have ended the war, resulting in German hegemony over all of Europe. The result would have been a drastic change in the course of world history.

When Americans think of the Second World War, it is understandably most often in terms of the United States role, such as in the D-Day invasion or the war in the Pacific against Japan. Often overlooked or improperly appreciated is the Russo-German conflict, even though it was on the eastern front that most of the fighting took place, and where the war was really decided. The war's greatest land battles were waged in the east, dwarfing those on other fronts. Three out of five German divisions were destroyed by Soviet forces. By the time American troops landed in France in the June 1944 D-Day invasion — less than a year before the end of the war — the outcome had already been determined.

Treacherous Surprise Attack?

According to the generally-accepted view of this chapter of history, Hitler's June 22, 1941, "Barbarossa" strike against the Soviet Union was a

Joseph Bishop studied history and German at a South African university. Currently employed in a professional field, he resides in the Pacific Northwest with his wife and three children. An occasional contributor to a variety of periodicals, this is his first contribution to the *Journal*.

treacherous surprise attack against a peaceable and fearful neighbor. This view ("proven" at the Nuremberg Tribunal) holds that an insatiably imperialistic Hitler struck against Soviet Russia as part of his mad effort to "conquer the world."

The truth, Stolfi establishes, is quite different. A mass of evidence, including recently uncovered documents from Russian archives, shows instead that the massive Soviet forces encountered by the German invaders right on the western border areas were poised for their own imminent offensive. Writes Stolfi (p. 204):

Hitler seems barely to have beaten Stalin to the punch ... Recently, published evidence and particularly effective arguments show that Stalin began a massive deployment of Soviet forces to the western frontier early in June 1941. The evidence supports a view that Stalin intended to use the forces concentrated in the west as quickly as possible — probably about mid-July 1941 — for a Soviet Barbarossa. Statements of Soviet prisoners also support a view that the Soviets intended an attack on Germany in 1941. The extraordinary deployment of the Soviet forces on the western frontier is best explained as an offensive deployment for an attack without full mobilization by extremely powerful forces massed there for that purpose.

Stolfi's view is consistent with the detailed revisionist study by Russian historian Victor Suvorov (Vladimir Rezun), *Icebreaker: Who Started the Second World War*, as well as research by several German historians.

Hitler's 'Greatest Blunder'?

Hitler's "many detractors," writes Stolfi (p. 207), often point to his decision to invade Soviet Russia as his greatest blunder. Stolfi emphatically disagrees



Prof. Stolfi

(pp. 206, 208):

The decision to attack the Soviet Union was the correct decision for Germany in July 1940, for whether or not Britain was defeated in the autumn of 1940, Russia would have to be attacked in the campaign season of 1941 ... Hitler made the correct decision at the right time to attack the Soviet Union as early as practicable in 1941. It was the most significant move in his political career. Making that decision in July 1940, he gave Germany a clear chance to win the Second World War in Europe.

As history is revised in accord with the facts, Hitler the insane aggressor becomes Hitler the defender of Germany and Europe, who carried out a preemptive strike against a real aggressor, Stalin, to save his homeland and the West from Soviet tyranny.

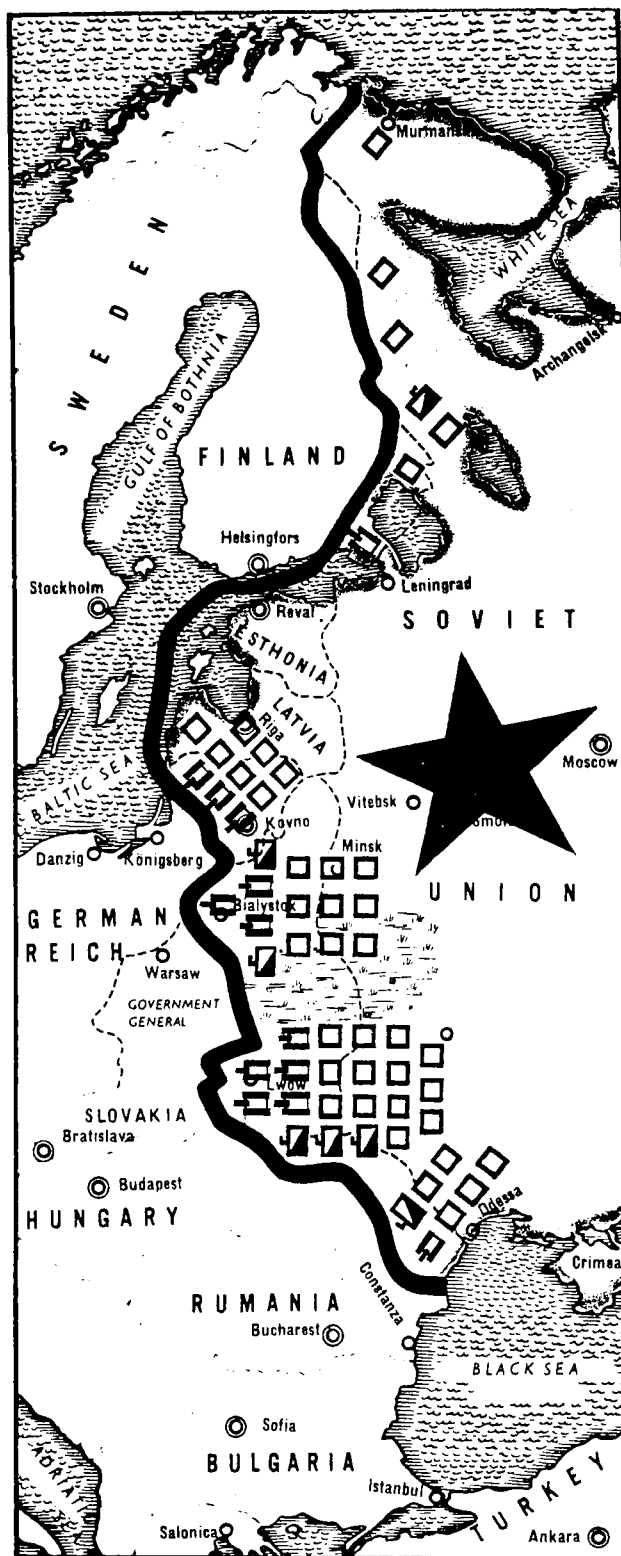
Catastrophic Miscalculation?

Other widely-accepted views hold that Hitler, in launching his attack against Russia, grossly underestimated Soviet military capabilities while at the same time overestimating his own, that exhausted German military forces suffered a logistical breakdown within months of the attack, and that road, terrain, and weather conditions precluded a German victory. Stolfi persuasively refutes such explanations as the assumptions of convenient historical hindsight ("it happened that way because it could not have happened any other way").

German planners, he argues, accurately anticipated both the military strength of their Soviet adversaries, as well as the adverse campaigning conditions. German forces were trained and prepared for precisely the campaign that unfolded, and consequently not only kept to their timetable objectives but in many cases exceeded them. Germany's panzer and motorized formations, along with her hard-marching infantry troops, rapidly traversed the primitive roads and terrain with no undue difficulties.

Within just a few weeks after launching "Barbarossa," German forces had succeeded in capturing or destroying eight of nine Soviet field armies, and had essentially shattered the vast Soviet forces facing "Army Group Center." By July 3, 1941 — just eleven days after launching the Barbarossa attack — the Soviets had lost 935,000 men (killed, wounded or captured), whereas Germans losses were just 54,892.

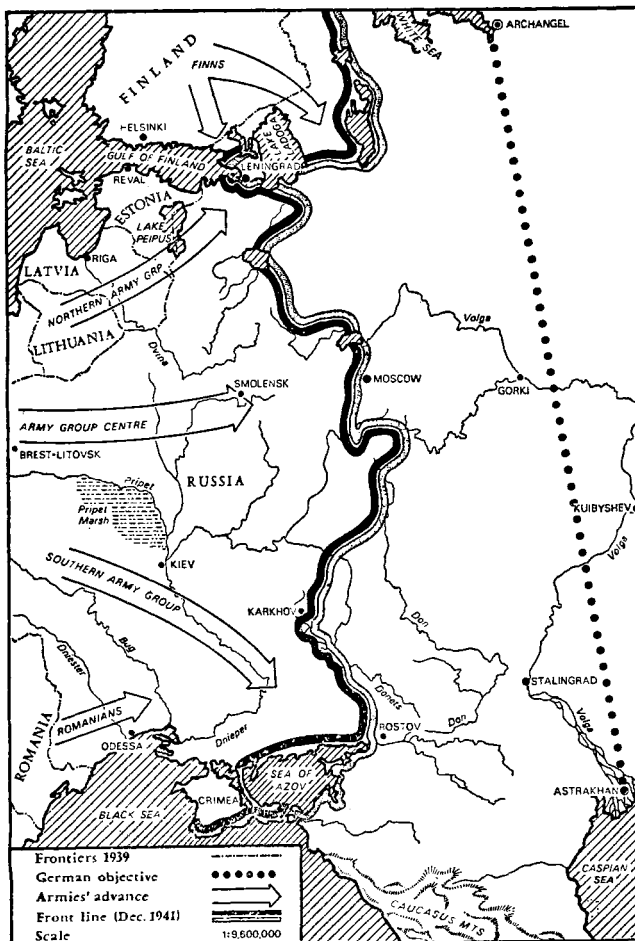
Germany's military formations and materiel were still relatively intact in mid-August, and her engineers were rapidly adapting the Soviet rail network to conform with the European gauge width. Meanwhile, Moscow's defenses were still chaotic and disorganized. Almost to a man Germany's officer corps and higher level military leaders were confident that they would soon capture Moscow in a



By mid-June 1941, Stalin had concentrated enormous Red Army forces on the western Soviet border, poised for a devastating attack against Europe. This diagram appeared in the English-language edition of the German wartime illustrated magazine *Signal*.

final advance, and win the war in Russia. Even many Russians shared this view. Extensive interrogations of captured Russian officers and troops revealed a widespread belief that the Germans would definitely take Moscow after one more great battle.

Logistically and psychologically, contends Stolfi, German forces were more than adequately poised for a final, successful drive against Moscow — which was the hub of the Soviet Union's road and rail communications system as well as by far the most important Soviet industrial center. Even taking into account the weather conditions, Stolfi convincingly posits that German forces could have reached their Moscow objective, and even beyond — before the onset of the rain and mud season in mid-to-late October.



On a 1900-mile front stretching from the Arctic Circle to the Black Sea, German and allied troops fought Soviet forces in the greatest clash of arms in history. As this map shows, German forces were brought to a halt just outside Moscow in December 1941. Hitler's objective was a line stretching from Archangel to Astrakhan.

A Fatal Decision

What went wrong? Stolfi points to Hitler's momentous decision in mid-August to divert German forces southward. Overruling objections from several of his generals, Hitler ordered Army Group Center to veer south to first strike into Ukraine and Crimea, smashing the remaining Soviet forces there and capturing major economic and strategic objectives, *before* resuming the drive on Moscow.

This move, Stolfi asserts, fatally delayed the German offensive and enabled the Soviet forces before Moscow to regroup and strengthen the capital's defenses. When the Germans resumed the advance against Moscow in early October, they achieved great initial victories, but were also forced to contend with the debilitating autumn rain and mud, as well as shorter daylight hours for campaigning. In early December the German offensive ground to a halt in the Moscow suburbs.

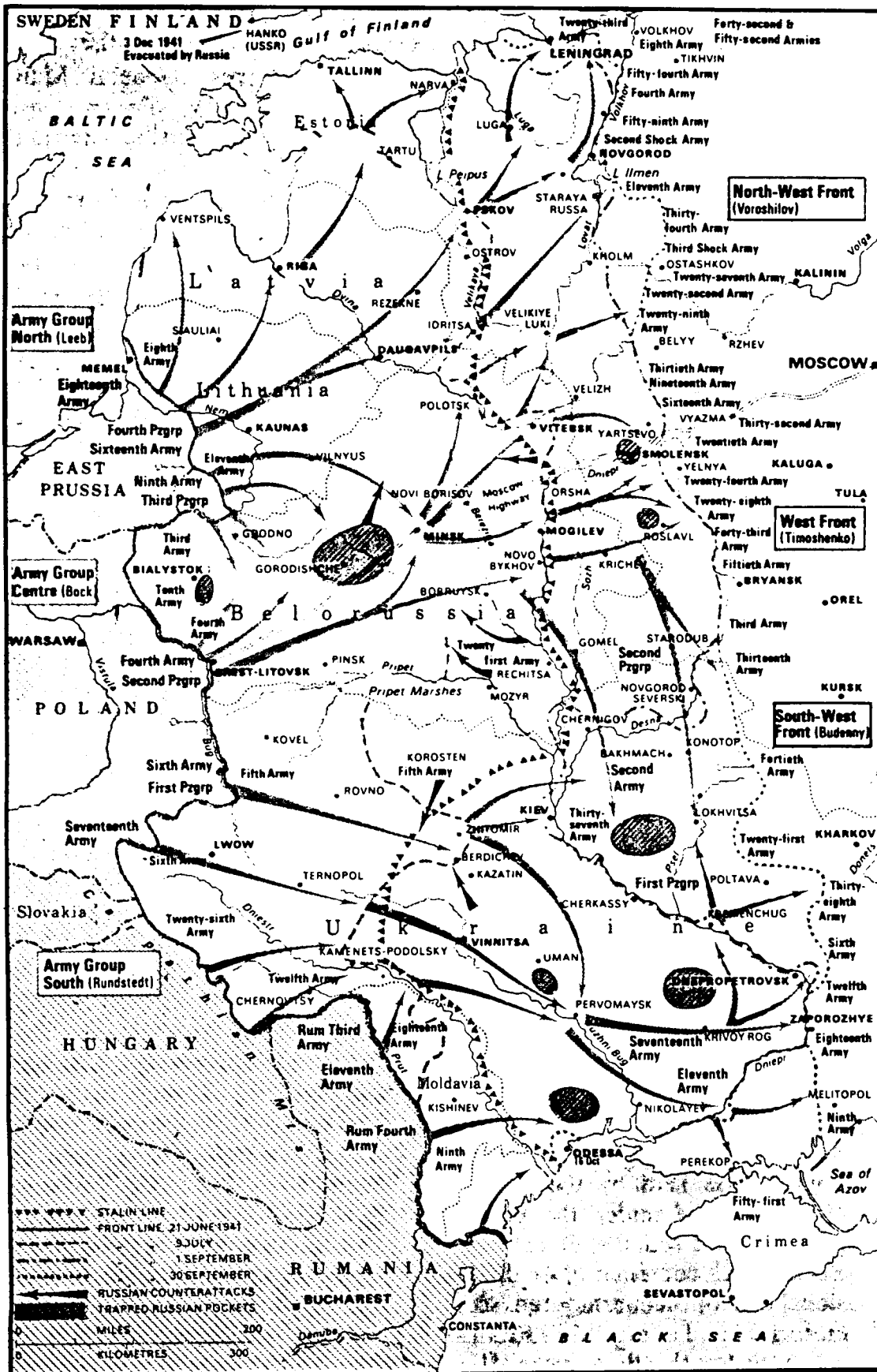
Hitler's decision in August 1941 to strike south before continuing the drive east, Stolfi believes, was the critically fatal decision of the war. This, and not the later, "anti-climactic" battles of Stalingrad, Alamein, or Kursk, was the war's real turning point. "...The German failure to seize Moscow in August 1941," he writes (p. 202), "was the turning point in the Russian campaign. After that, the Germans faced certain defeat in the Second World War, an outcome that altered fundamentally the course of events in this century."

As impressive as they are, Stolfi's arguments for this thesis are inconclusive. If Moscow had fallen, would Stalin and the Soviet leadership really have lost popular credibility and authority? Would the Soviet people and troops have become too demoralized to carry on, leading to general military collapse?

Because the nature of the Soviet system and its military was dramatically different than that of Germany's earlier adversaries, the loss of the capital may not have been as critical as Stolfi contends. Moscow's fall may not have rendered untenable the strategic position of the strong Soviet forces still fighting in Ukraine or the Leningrad region. A continued German drive eastward might have dangerously exposed the flanks of Army Group Center to crippling attacks from the still formidable Soviet forces in the north and south. Hitler himself believed that Moscow's capture would *not* have ended Soviet resistance, but would only have meant a continuation of the war further east or south.

Strategic Considerations

Because he did not believe that his generals understood Germany's immense economic and strategic requirements, or the critical economic and strategic importance of the eastern campaign, Hitler rejected their pleas to push on to Moscow in August 1941.



The advance into Soviet Russia, June 22 to September 30, 1941.



During a visit with some of his Eastern front troops early in the "Barbarossa" campaign, Hitler pauses to speak with a soldier in a back row. Unlike Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill, the German leader quite frequently visited his front-line troops.

In this southward drive German forces seized Ukraine, the Donetz basin, and the Crimea, destroying or capturing immense Soviet forces. Added to the earlier captures of Belarus (White Russia), the Baltic lands, and most of European Russia, these new gains denied to the Soviet opponent much of its huge population base as well as a large portion of its resources and industry. These gains deprived the Soviet colossus of a great deal of its ability to mobilize troops and materiel for war, while at the same time greatly strengthening Germany's economic base and war-making ability.

As it was, Germany's capture and occupation for several years of vast Soviet territories, with their enormous economic resources, did indeed enable her to resist the Soviet colossus for much longer than many expected. These victories also provided Germany with at least the possibility of victory. In *Hitler's War* (London: Focal Point, 1991; pp. 404-405), historian David Irving explains the German leader's reasoning:

It was most urgent in his [Hitler's] view to deprive Stalin of his raw materials and arms industry. Besides, a rapid advance southward would encourage Iran to resist the Anglo-Russian invasion which he already knew was in the cards; in any case, he wanted the Crimea in German hands: it was from Crimean airfields that Russian bombers had recently attacked Romania ... The army high command continued stubbornly with its plans to attack Moscow. Only later was it realized that Hitler's strategy would have offered the better prospects ...

"Today I still believe," Göring was to tell his captors, "that had Hitler's original plan of genius not been diluted like that, the eastern campaign would have been decided by early 1942 at the latest."

Other Imponderables

Not discussed in Stolfi's study are additional indeterminate factors, such as the arrival several weeks earlier than usual of the Russian winter of 1941-42, a winter that was possibly also the harshest in several decades. Further imponderables include the reaction of Britain and the United States to the fall of Moscow. We simply do not know whether the fall of the Soviet capital would have moved Britain

finally to acknowledge German hegemony on the continent and bring her to the negotiating table, or induce the United States to discontinue military aid to Soviet Russia.

Nor does Stolfi deal with the impact of the massive and rapidly increasing American economic and military aid to the Soviet Union, or its possible effect on the Soviet ability to wage war if the Germans captured Moscow.

As it was, the deliveries of US military supplies already in 1941 may have given the Soviets a psychological and material boost sufficient to insure their survival in late 1941.

Historical 'What ifs'

Stolfi convincingly demonstrates that the German forces had the capability to at least capture Moscow within this time frame. What will always remain unknown is whether the fall of that city would have automatically led to the collapse of the other fighting fronts in Russia and a German victory, or would merely have been the capture of another major Soviet city in a continuing war.

However fascinating, historical "what ifs" such as Stolfi's can be misleading. In contrast to his provocative thesis, consider this possible scenario: Hitler seizes Moscow in September 1941, but his victorious Army Group Center is threatened with encirclement by the vast remaining Soviet forces deployed in the north and especially the south, striking pincer-like at its flanks. To avoid a catastrophic encirclement, Hitler is forced to withdraw and relinquish Moscow — and a 1941 victory over the Soviet Union eludes him. Decades later, histori-

ans assail Hitler's decision to take Moscow directly, arguing that if only he had struck south first, destroying the large Soviet forces there, and seizing the economic wealth of that region, before striking against Moscow, he would have won the campaign and the war.

'Siege Mentality'

Stolfi contends that Hitler made decisions in keeping with a "siege mentality" based on Germany's harrowing First World War experience of geographic encirclement and economic strangulation. Hitler was acutely conscious of the severe limits to his nation's natural resources and its disadvantageous geographical place in the world. He thus made military decisions with thoughtful regard for these paramount economic and territorial considerations. Hitler, writes Stolfi (p. 211), "was a popular dictator, extraordinarily concerned about his personal popularity and the potential strain on it from the economic rigors of war. He was an uncompromising idealist who saw Germany secure as a great power only by the acquisition of enough contiguous space to ensure economic autarky [self-sufficiency]."

In this regard Stolfi cites (p. 221) Hitler's "Operation Barbarossa" directive of December 18, 1940. "The final objective of the operation," Hitler ordered, "is to erect a barrier against Asiatic Russia on the general line Volga-Archangel [Arkhangelsk]," essentially "a line from which the Russian air force can no longer attack German territory." What these words show, comments Stolfi, "is Hitler's astoundingly conservative cast of mind, pivoting around a Germany-under-siege mentality."

While Hitler stated his intention "to crush Soviet Russia in a rapid campaign," and anticipated a quick Russian campaign that would be concluded by the late summer or fall of 1941, he also foresaw German rule clearly limited to the territory west of the Volga river, apparently accepting a residual Soviet regime to the east. Hitler envisioned a mighty, economically self-sufficient European "fortress," under Germany hegemony, that would be able permanently to withstand a siege by residual Soviet, British, or American forces.

As further evidence of this mentality, Stolfi cites (p. 222) Hitler's words at a high-level conference on



Seemingly endless columns of Soviet troops captured in the great military victories during the first months of Germany's "Barbarossa" offensive are marched to internment camps behind the lines.

November 29, 1941 — that is, at a moment when Moscow seemed ready to fall: "If we accomplish our European missions, our historical evolution can be successful. Then in the defense of our heritage, we will be able to take advantage of the triumph of our defense over the tank to defend ourselves against all attackers." To help insure a successful defense of this projected eastern barrier, at this meeting Hitler ordered a shift in production toward antitank weapons over tanks. Hitler's words at this conference, Stolfi comments (p. 222), "reveal an outlook one can characterize as concerned and cautious, representing siege thinking."

Stolfi rejects the conventional propaganda image of Hitler as a largely incompetent dictator driven by hysterical hate and limitless lust for conquest. Actually, the author shows, this "concerned and cautious" leader acted with intelligence and reason, giving thoughtful consideration to economic objectives and the capture of strategic areas to insure his nation's survival. It was the often cautious Hitler who had to restrain his generals, and not the reverse.

Sense of Urgency

The author contrasts this "siege thinking" with another aspect of Hitler's temperament — a remarkable sense of urgency. Stolfi stresses (pp. 205-206, 203-204):

Hitler's political forcefulness and sense of timing to get things done quickly to reach his foreign policy goals were important elements in the remarkable string of foreign policy and war

growing evidence shows that much of what we've been told about the Holocaust is untrue or greatly exaggerated. We now know that numerous specific Holocaust claims — accusations that were once "proven" at Nuremberg and authoritatively propagated — are simply not true. That aside, we do agree on the role that the Holocaust story now plays in Western society, and that this is part of a larger, self-destructive pathology.

— The Editor

Education Essential

The Holocaust story defames not only Germans, but all people of Germanic heritage. More broadly, the Holocaust story is used to defame white Europeans and Christians. Precisely because the Holocaust story is the most venomous lie propagated continually around the world by an international cult, exposing it (and its many ramifications) is critically important. It is the Institute's most important work.

Gentiles must be reeducated to the beginning of written history. They must learn, for example, why rulers of so many different realms, in such diverse historical eras, resolved to disenfranchise (not exterminate) Jews, removing them from all positions of influence in political, cultural and economic life.

L. M.
Carmel, Calif.

Forgotten Victims

In "Who Bombs Children?" (July-August 1995 issue), Nicholas Strakon writes of the bombings in World War II and in Vietnam. But one must also remember the bombings in Iraq, and the many children who are still suffering in that country as a result of US policy.

Y.S.
Le Vesinet, France

Not Mentioned

The piece by Joseph Sobran in the July-August *Journal*, "The Holocaust as Excuse," was outstanding, but it contained at least

one important error in the sentence, "How strange in the modern world, to ban opinion about a historic fact!" Alas, it is not just a matter of banning opinion. Opinion is one thing, but research, scientific research at that, is another matter, and that has been banned.

The fight against historical revisionism is not just a matter of "banning." It is also a matter of physical attacks on those who question Holocaust material. Sobran did not mention these.

Charles Weber
Tulsa, Okla.

Considerable Element

In the September-October *Journal*, Dr. Oluwatoyin, in reviewing the Lipstadt book, has a passage [p. 41] that could give the impression that it is an established fact that I claimed that "Jews have had ... control over the media after the war." I never made such a claim. It is obvious that the Jewish element in the media is considerable, but "control" is too strong a word. Should it be "domination"? "Significant influence"? I will leave the haggling to those who think it is important to settle the matter.

Arthur R. Butz
Evanston, Ill.

Reason and Ignorance

On a Compuserve historical forum, I used to great success the reference material on Leuchter and Pressac I picked up from your Web site. It was a bombshell on the opposition.

Maintaining the revisionist position in a debate is easy, I notice, because it's based on science, reason and a healthy attitude of skepticism. Being an engineer myself, I'm very much at home with that. What is depressing and virtually insurmountable, however, is the exterminationists' Khomeniite emotionalism: "Believe it or die." Reason does not overcome that.

I like [Austrian engineer Walter] Lüftl's citation of Schopenhauer in his report [Winter 1992-93 *Journal*], which

makes the point that reason cannot overcome invincible ignorance.

[by Internet]
R. K.
Canada

Activism in Denmark

I have just been connected to Internet. Today I have been reading some of your IHR material on your Web site.

There is no problem receiving it here in Denmark. I have, as you may know, translated five IHR pamphlets into Danish, and distributed hundreds of copies. I have also read them on a small radio station broadcasting in the greater Copenhagen area. Altogether with my added commentaries I talked about revisionism for more than two hours in four lectures. Some of them were even repeated.

[by Internet]
K. O.
Denmark

A Great Favor

You are doing this nation a great favor by telling it how it is. I appreciate your easy-to-read facts and figures. Keep up the unending work. Hopefully the internet will not be censored, and ideas will continue to be freely expressed.

[by Internet]
M. H.
Salinas, Calif.

Congratulations

Congratulations on Martin's article about the Mafia and Weber's article about the Belsen camp in the May-June 1995 *Journal*. This is the best issue I've seen for a long time.

C.P.
Sart Les Spa, Belgium

We welcome letters from readers. We reserve the right to edit for style and space. Write: Editor, P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659.

At Last ...

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*A terrific
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emotion-laden
controversy of
our time!*

The Holocaust Story in the Crossfire: The Weber-Shermer Holocaust Debate

You'll be amazed as Occidental College professor Michael Shermer squares off against *Journal* editor Mark Weber in this unforgettable clash of wits on the most politicized chapter of 20th century history.

Shermer, just back from an inspection of the sites of the wartime concentration camps of Auschwitz, Majdanek, Mauthausen and Dachau, cites a "convergence of evidence" in his defense of the Holocaust story.

Weber, Director of the Institute for Historical Review, delivers a powerful summary of the revisionist critique of the Holocaust story, and gives a devastating response to Shermer's arguments.

Shermer, editor-publisher of *Skeptical* magazine, makes one startling concession after another. He acknowledges that numerous Holocaust claims — once "proven" by eyewitnesses and courts — are obviously not true. Shermer concedes, for example, that an execution "gas chamber" at Majdanek — shown to thousands of trusting tourists yearly — is a fraud. (At Nuremberg the Allies "proved" that the Germans murdered *one and half million* people at this one camp.)

This two hour clash — at a special IHR meeting on July 22, 1995 — dramatically gives the lie to the often-repeated claim that the Holocaust story is "undebatable."

The Holocaust Story in the Crossfire: The Weber-Shermer Holocaust Debate

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—ANTONY POLONSKY,

Professor of East European Jewish History,
Brandeis University

An Eye for an Eye: The Untold Story of Jewish Revenge Against Germans in 1945 is a riveting account of terrible but little-known events that followed the end of World War II.

In 1945 the Soviet Union, which occupied Poland and parts of Germany — a region inhabited by ten million German civilians — established its Office of State Security and deliberately recruited Jews to carry out its own trademark brand of de-Nazification. The Office's hirelings raided German homes, rounding up men, women, and children — 99 percent of them noncombatant, innocent civilians — and incarcerated them in cellars, prisons, and 1,255 concentration camps, where inmates subsisted on starvation rations, and where typhus ran rampant and torture was commonplace. In this brief period, between 60,000 and 80,000 Germans died while in the hands of the Office.

This book tells the story of how the Jewish victims of the Third Reich's policies turned around and inflicted equally terrible suffering on innocent Germans. Author John Sack focuses on people like Lola, a young woman who became commandant of a prison, determined to avenge the death of her family, and Shlomo, a commandant who bragged that "What the Germans couldn't do in five years at Auschwitz, I've done in five months at Schwientochlowitz."

This is the first book to tell the story of Jewish atrocities against German civilians. To unearth it, the author, a veteran journalist and war correspondent, spent seven years conducting research and interviews in Poland, Germany, Israel, and the United States.

**AN
EYE**

FOR AN

EYE

*The Untold Story of
Jewish Revenge Against
Germans in 1945*

JOHN SACK

AN EYE FOR AN EYE

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